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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN
LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE,

1868.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

GATHORNE HARDY, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 31st January 1868.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Tenth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, at 1st January 1867, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private resources, were as follows:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	1764	1755	3519	484	428	912	1280	1327	2607
„ Private „	282	390	672	99	132	231	183	258	441
„ Parochial „	193	247	440	...	...	...	193	247	440
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	251	307	558	...	...	...	251	307	558
„ Private Dwellings,	688	885	1573	11	14	25	677	871	1548
TOTALS,	3178	3584	6762	594	574	1168	2584	3010	5594

It appears from this Table, that of insane persons in Scotland, excluding criminals, of whom we have official cognizance, 1168 were supported by private funds, and 5594 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1866, the corresponding numbers were 1126 and 5490. There was thus, in 1866, an increase of 42 in the number of private patients, and one of 104 in that of paupers.

Statistics of Insanity. In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1866 :—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 59 private and 253 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 21 private and 119 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 4 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was a decrease of 14 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 4 private, and a decrease of 20 pauper patients.

In 1865, the increase of private patients was 50, and that of paupers 98, over the numbers of the previous year. The tendency to increase is shown by the foregoing figures to have undergone little change in 1866 ; but in the distribution there is a more strongly marked determination, as regards both private and pauper patients, towards public asylums.

We have excluded from the list of lunatics the imbecile children in the Training School at Larbert (with the exception of 4 who are paupers, and who are reckoned in our registers as single patients), as they are not under the Sheriff's order, nor certificated as lunatics in terms of the Statute. Their numbers at 1st January 1867 were 26 males and 27 females. We have likewise excluded a considerable number of paupers in ordinary wards of poorhouses,* who are not less of unsound mind than many patients in asylums, but who nevertheless are not lunatics in a legal point of view, from not having been certified as insane by two medical men.

The criminal lunatics in the Central Prison at Perth on 1st January 1867, were 34 males and 11 females ; being a decrease of 1 female since 1st January of the preceding year. The total number of lunatics of whom we had official cognizance, at 1st January 1867, was thus 6807. The corresponding number at 1st January 1866 was 6662.

The following Table shows the distribution of lunatics at 1st January of each year since the institution of our Board :—

* Vide Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings in Appendix.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Statistics of Insanity.
In Royal and District Asylums,	2380	2496	2632	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	
„ Private Asylums, . . .	745	821	852	907	921	927	872	788	812	672	
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses,	839	797	866	845	838	878	910	925	1008	998	
„ Lunatic Department of Cen- tral Prison,	26	29	33	31	29	30	32	36	46	45	
„ Private Dwellings,* . . .	1784	1901	1868	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	
TOTAL,	5774	6044	6251	6304	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	

It appears from this Table that in nine years the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5774 to 6807. In the manner of distribution, the following changes have taken place :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums,	1139	...
„ Private Asylums,	...	73
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	159	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison,	19	...
„ Private Dwellings,	...	211
	1317	284

It is thus seen that while there has been an increase of 1317 in the number of patients placed in public establishments, there has been a decrease of only 284 in the number of those placed in private asylums and private dwellings. In other words, the increase of public accommodation which has taken place in the nine years has provided for only 284 patients above the increase in their number. Consequently, supposing the growth of lunacy to continue at the past rate, the demand for accommodation must speedily overtake the supply, unless constant additions be made to existing establishments, or new asylums continue to be erected.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January of each of the ten years, 1858-1867, and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females :—

* Under official cognizance.

Statistics
of Insanity

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1859	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	503	508	1011	11	13	24
1860	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	486	485	971	8	13	21
1861	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	479	513	992	9	13	22
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25

This Table shows in nine years an increase of 1093 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 131 in that of private patients similarly disposed of. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 236 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 5 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or sanction of the Board. We have no reliable knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot, therefore, institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane, and the total number of the pauper insane; but if we compare the numbers of the two classes resident in establishments, we find that paupers predominate in the ratio of about 3.5 to 1.

From the following Table it further appears that, of the numbers of the two classes sent to establishments, considerably more than a third are private:—

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments.*								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
1865	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
AVERAGE	197.5	207.2	406.7	493.5	575.9	1069.4	691.0	783.1	1474.1

* The figures in this Table exclude transfers. The growth of pauper lunacy may be followed approximately, by comparing the results of the Table on p. ix. with those of the Table on p. v. Thus: total intimations in nine years, 10,419; total removals from registers, 9,590. Increase, 829. The real increase, deduced from the Annual Returns, is, however, 857.

We have seen, however, that in the nine years the increase of pauper patients in asylums was 1093, and that of private patients only 131. Bearing in mind the difference in the resident numbers, and in the numbers sent to asylums, of the two classes, this result shows that the accumulation in establishments goes on at a rate three times greater for pauper patients than for private. The causes of this divergence are, to some extent, explained by the following Table, which shows the manner in which lunatics are removed from our registers :—

Statistics of
Insanity.

YEARS.	Removed re- covered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1858	171	503	141	262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
1863	161	458	123	205	82	375	366	1,038	1,404
1864	155	441	101	196	63	439	319	1,076	1,395
1865	166	478	137	146	64	384	367	1,008	1,375
1866	191	494	106	185	91	430	388	1,109	1,497
TOTALS,	1,469	4,382	1,135	1,558	686	3,650	3,290	9,590	1,2880

The number of private patients annually brought under our cognizance is, as we have stated, more than a third of the corresponding number of pauper patients. The recoveries are nearly in the same ratio ; but it appears from the preceding Table that the proportion of private patients removed unrecovered from our registers is so much higher than that of pauper patients as to afford an explanation sufficient to account for the difference in the degree of accumulation of the two classes. The last Table, however, it should be observed, embraces patients in private dwellings as well as those in asylums. But the proportion of the former removed from our registers unrecovered is too small to affect in any material degree the results of this comparison.

This difference is a matter of so much practical importance that we may be excused for further illustrating it by reference to the Twenty-first Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy. Of 24,590 patients in the county and borough asylums of England at 1st January 1867, only 216 were private. On the other hand, of 6694 patients in hospitals and licensed houses, 5070 were private. In contrast, the number of patients discharged unre-

Statistics
of Insanity.

covered from the county and borough asylums in 1866 was only 894, against 1106 similar discharges from the hospitals and licensed houses. The influence of this result on the accumulation of pauper patients in asylums is very remarkable. At 1st January 1866 the private patients in English asylums were 2831 males and 2445 females; and the pauper patients 11,299 males and 13,696 females. At 1st January 1867, the private patients were 2845 males and 2441 females; and the pauper patients 11,753 males and 14,245 females. There was thus, in 1866, an increase of only 10 private patients against an increase of 1003 pauper patients. The proportion of private to pauper patients, estimated on the numbers resident, was as 1 to 5; whereas their rate of increase was as 1 to 100.

These figures further show an exceptionally large predominance of male patients among private cases in English asylums. On the whole, the proportion of female patients in asylums considerably exceeds that of male patients; but we are unable to determine from the data before us whether the predominance of males among private patients in England is to be ascribed to the admissions of such being proportionally more numerous than those of females, or to their discharges being proportionally less numerous.*

In Scotland, the male element is, in proportion, greater among private than pauper patients, whether estimated on the numbers admitted, or on the numbers resident. Thus, of 1000 private patients admitted into Scotch asylums in the 5 years 1862-1866, 495 were males, and 505 females; while of 1000 private patients resident, 496 were males and 504 females. On the other hand, of 1000 pauper patients admitted, 470 were males and 530 females; and of 1000 pauper patients resident, 467 were males and 533 females. In themselves, however, these figures do not afford the means of forming a reliable estimate of the liability of the two sexes to insanity. The relation which they bear to each other at different ages must also be taken into account; as well, as regards paupers, the proportion of each sex in receipt of parochial relief. In Scotland the proportion of males to females, by the census of 1861, is as 100 to 111; and the proportion of male paupers to female paupers, by the returns of 1867, as 100 to 281.† *A priori*, therefore, we should expect a predominance of females among both private and pauper patients, but one decidedly larger among the latter.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1867:—

*†The private patients in English asylums at 1st January of the six years 1862-1867 were as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1862	2955	2295	1865	2833	2344
1863	3042	2298	1866	2832	2445
1864	3061	2266	1867	2845	2441

† Vide Table p. xii.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January of										
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	
1. Aberdeen,	318	345	387	406	428	414	407	411	424	418	
2. Argyll,	179	210	220	222	214	207	215	228	239	244	
3. Ayr,	212	216	260	255	238	251	237	239	241	251	
4. Banff,	80	85	89	87	91	91	91	87	99	110	
5. Berwick,	65	62	58	61	64	61	59	55	58	61	
6. Bute,	31	30	37	40	37	34	34	33	35	33	
7. Caithness,	72	88	93	99	105	104	101	97	96	85	
8. Clackmannan,	26	36	37	33	35	34	29	30	33	35	
9. Dumbarton,	57	62	55	69	69	71	70	75	74	36	
10. Dumfries,	129	143	157	152	151	145	139	139	147	154	
11. Edinburgh,	599	596	604	607	606	629	623	626	618	650	
12. Elgin,	70	74	76	88	85	83	89	89	91	88	
13. Fife,	245	275	275	275	268	253	253	259	251	257	
14. Forfar,	355	369	390	393	416	415	418	440	447	448	
15. Haddington,	83	89	95	100	97	96	88	86	85	89	
16. Inverness,	190	209	212	214	209	198	198	195	212	216	
17. Kincardine,	75	80	84	82	82	76	84	87	81	81	
18. Kinross,	14	12	16	18	16	14	14	14	16	19	
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	70	80	84	93	85	95	98	95	95	
20. Lanark,	663	658	693	682	706	736	775	793	826	861	
21. Linlithgow,	45	41	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	58	
22. Nairn,	26	26	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	
23. Orkney,	56	58	58	49	57	63	55	54	54	53	
24. Peebles,	18	20	21	21	19	15	17	23	22	21	
25. Perth,	330	350	358	365	365	353	357	353	353	349	
26. Renfrew,	181	205	210	185	179	177	186	184	189	200	
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	183	175	184	181	189	184	179	182	188	
28. Roxburgh,	92	93	88	86	85	92	106	110	98	95	
29. Selkirk,	17	16	15	17	18	15	14	13	17	15	
30. Shetland,	42	40	45	43	49	49	51	48	54	46	
31. Stirling,	108	118	125	128	122	125	128	130	131	127	
32. Sutherland,	52	50	51	53	50	51	49	52	46	47	
33. Wigton,	66	71	91	88	87	87	81	93	101	97	

It will be observed, that in some counties, chiefly small and agricultural, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858. In others, there has been very little change; while again in others there has been a large increase. This increase no doubt bears a certain relation to the increase of population; but this cause will not afford a satisfactory explanation of the large growth of pauper lunacy in such counties as Aberdeen, Argyll, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. Nor will the recent erection of district asylums afford a solution of the difficulty; for, of the counties named, Argyll is the only one in which, since 1858, a new asylum has been provided.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1860-1866, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings:—

COUNTIES.	1860				1861				1862				1863				1864				1865				1866			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Aberdeen,	45	37	6	3	40	59	3	4	35	43	...	1	34	31	6	40	40	2	6	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	1	
2. Argyll, .	6	4	3	6	5	7	1	3	8	3	3	5	11	12	4	3	21	14	3	5	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9
3. Ayr, .	22	21	5	3	13	22	...	3	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	27	27	3	6	25	20	16	5	26	16	8	8	
4. Banff, .	3	8	2	1	1	6	6	1	2	4	11	...	2	5	3	...	7	2	2	9	9	3	4	7	10	1	2	
5. Berwick,	3	6	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	5	...	...	5	4	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	1	...
6. Bute, .	3	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
7. Cathness,	2	3	6	8	4	6	2	9	2	6	...	3	5	3	1	3	3	1	1	6	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	8	...	10	7	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	5	12	...	2	7	6	...	1	6	9	...	...	8	14	...	6	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	8	11	1	3	16	14	1	3	12	11	2	2	8	16	1	2	16	...	...	17	14	1	...	16	18	2	2
11. Edinburgh,	67	112	1	3	51	92	1	...	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	61	76	2	2	49	76	1	...	5	76	3	2	
12. Elgin, .	8	9	1	2	3	7	1	...	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	9	5	1	1	3	9	1	...	5	9	1	1
13. Fife, .	20	20	3	...	13	25	4	2	11	14	1	...	21	16	...	21	34	3	5	14	18	1	...	17	16	4	3	
14. Forfar, .	29	43	3	2	36	51	...	1	34	45	...	2	31	39	...	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	...	2	41	1	5	
15. Haddington,	5	6	1	3	3	2	...	...	3	10	...	2	1	9	...	4	9	1	...	7	7	2	...	7	5	1	1
16. Inverness,	9	8	3	2	3	9	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	8	5	9	9	1	2	13	16	2	...	13	7	5	2	
17. Kincardine,	6	11	...	...	8	9	...	1	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	4	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright,	10	9	...	1	7	9	...	1	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	5	8	1	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark, .	111	119	5	2	124	109	8	6	123	132	3	4	127	123	6	119	133	4	6	133	133	1	...	146	145	5	8	
21. Linlithgov,	12	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	3	1	...	3	7	...	10	4	1	...	6	8	...	...	...	7	2	1
22. Nairn, .	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	1	2	1	1	5	2	...	...	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
24. Peebles, .	1	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, .	16	24	4	...	17	24	6	8	1	...	1	1	25	28	3	28	17	5	6	11	23	3	...	24	24	...	4	
26. Redfrew,	28	44	...	2	31	45	...	...	30	33	...	3	32	34	1	44	29	3	...	29	37	1	...	26	45	...	2
27. Ross, .	4	9	10	...	5	7	3	12	3	5	...	4	4	5	3	3	4	...	3	10	8	2	...	5	12	...	2	
28. Roxburgh,	7	6	1	1	5	4	...	...	7	6	6	4	9	9	5	8	10	12	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
29. Selkirk, .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	...	15	2	...	10	14	2	3	10	15	1	...	14	15	1	2	9	...	1	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	1
32. Sutherland,	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	...	4	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, .	4	4	...	3	5	6	...	...	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	6	5	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	450	565	61	63	440	555	48	81	447	502	32	50	455	491	49	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72	
	1139				1124				1031				1055				1147				1104				1207			

In the following Table the results of these years, along with those of 1858 and 1859, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions is 13.22 per cent. of the intimations; in Lanarkshire it is 4.99 per cent., and in Caithness-shire 47.58 per cent.

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COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-1866.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	335	395	40	48	375	443
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	107	93	37	61	144	154
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	189	211	31	57	220	268
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	46	61	20	24	66	85
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	26	39	11	14	37	53
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	19	25	2	8	21	33
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	39	33	24	45	63	78
8. Clackmannan, ..	10,401	11,049	14	25	2	14	16	39
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	68	69	5	12	73	81
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	110	122	18	22	128	144
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	559	746	22	34	581	780
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	52	74	9	13	61	87
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154	187	41	36	195	223
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	292	410	17	33	309	443
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	40	64	8	13	48	77
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	71	71	34	39	105	110
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	43	54	6	11	49	65
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7	7	1	1	8	8
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,789	22,706	58	59	10	14	68	73
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	1126	1156	49	71	1175	1227
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	51	37	6	4	57	41
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	9	10	2	...	11	10
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	20	13	10	17	30	30
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	16	14	2	3	18	17
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	162	211	41	44	203	255
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	285	371	11	21	296	392
27. Ross,	38,023	43,383	42	51	29	51	71	102
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	60	53	25	23	85	76
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	12	11	4	1	16	12
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	15	10	11	17	26	27
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	103	116	16	20	119	136
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	18	12	11	12	29	24
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	46	37	10	30	56	67
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	4194	4847	565	813	4759	5660

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1867, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted :—

Statistics
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County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								TOTAL.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	46	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	93
2. Argyll, .....	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
3. Ayr,	3	...	5	31	...	10	...	...	8	41
4. Banff,	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17
5. Berwick, .....	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
6. Bute,	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
7. Caithness, ...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
8. Clackmannan, ...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
9. Dumbarton, ...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	10
10. Dumfries,	44	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	37
11. Edinburgh, ...	52	183	47	22	...	...	...	...	99	205
12. Elgin,	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
13. Fife,	2	53	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	55
14. Forfar,	34	101	4	6	...	...	...	...	38	107
15. Haddington, ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
16. Inverness, ...	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29
17. Kincardine, ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
18. Kinross, .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
20. Lanark,	57	245	48	21	...	95	...	...	105	361
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	7
22. Nairn, .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23. Orkney,	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
24. Peebles, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Perth,	34	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	42
26. Renfrew,	3	...	3	16	...	64	...	...	6	80
27. Ross, .....	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	11
29. Selkirk,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30. Shetland, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31. Stirling,	2	2	2	6	...	16	...	...	4	24
32. Sutherland, ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
33. Wigton,	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
Totals,	312	927	110	147	...	186	...	...	422	1260

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 47 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1867 :—

* Vide p. xvi.

COUNTIES.

	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1866.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1867.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,432	4,495	5,927	182	236	418	112.1	129.7
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	917	2,231	3,148	114	130	244	104.8	114.0
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,430	3,532	4,962	113	138	251	105.1	122.1
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	461	1,355	1,816	26	68	110	111.4	293.9
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	285	834	1,109	42	35	61	110.1	134.6
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	112	414	526	11	22	33	126.5	200.0
7. Clackmannan,	19,352	21,759	41,111	268	1,049	1,317	38	47	85	112.4	123.7
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	132	378	510	11	24	35	115.8	218.2
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	322	875	1,197	46	40	86	104.9	271.7
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	556	1,391	1,947	79	75	154	112.7	250.2
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,830	4,713	6,543	273	377	650	116.7	257.5
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	283	1,053	1,336	40	48	88	113.3	372.1
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	866	2,383	3,249	135	122	257	113.1	268.9
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,176	2,871	4,047	189	259	448	121.6	244.1
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	251	806	1,057	41	48	89	110.7	321.1
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	741	2,442	3,183	109	107	216	114.8	329.5
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	271	795	1,066	37	44	81	105.8	293.3
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	43	109	152	10	9	19	110.6	253.5
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	363	1,000	1,363	46	49	95	114.8	275.5
20. Lanark,	304,451	327,415	631,866	3,423	9,238	12,661	401	460	861	107.6	269.9
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	234	650	884	31	27	58	94.4	277.7
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	70	190	260	9	8	17	111.8	271.4
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	193	633	826	25	28	53	117.0	327.9
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	74	178	252	10	11	21	101.6	240.5
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	991	2,470	3,461	171	178	349	110.4	249.2
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,029	2,976	4,005	83	117	200	112.7	239.2
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	626	2,292	2,918	91	97	188	114.0	366.1
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	288	723	1,011	46	49	95	102.0	251.0
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	32	97	129	8	7	15	105.0	303.1
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	181	776	957	26	20	46	142.6	428.7
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,926	486	1,421	1,907	64	63	127	103.6	292.3
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	154	682	836	26	21	47	118.5	442.8
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	431	1,186	1,667	51	46	97	107.0	246.6
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,001	56,228	76,229	2,584	3,010	5,594	111.2	281.1

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The relative tendency of males and females to insanity, as determined from the number of private patients resident in asylums, is, on an average of the ten years, 1858-1867, as 100 to 101.7. When determined by the numbers sent to asylums, the relation is as 100 to 104.4. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the first comparison will be affected by the proportionally greater mortality of the males; and that the second must be materially modified by the various influences which relatively determine the placing of males and females in Asylums. We have already seen (p. vi.), that neither from the number of patients admitted into asylums, nor from the numbers resident therein, can any safe deduction be made of the relative tendency of the sexes to insanity. Something must apparently depend on national character, education, and occupation, and a good deal on the statutory system under which patients are placed in asylums.

The following Table shows the proportion per 1000 of male and female patients in asylums in England and Scotland at 1st January 1867:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
England, . . .	538	462	452	548
Scotland, . . .	510	490	471	529

On the results of this year, therefore, there is, in both countries, a preponderance of males among the private patients, and of females among paupers; but in both cases the divergence is less marked in Scotland than in England.

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the five years 1863-1867.

AT 1ST JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863,	288.8	118.6
1864,	279.3	117.7
1865,	288.3	117.7
1866,	281.4	117.3
1867,	281.1	116.5

In the proportion of pauper Lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent (1.) on differences in the constitution of the inhabitants; (2.) on differences in their education and mental culture; (3.) on different degrees of social intercourse, and in the amount and nature of their occupations; and (4.) on differences in their pecuniary position. These discrepancies, however, as manifested in the table, p. xxxv., are so various and manifold as to render it difficult to

maintain that there is a greater extent of pauper lunacy among a manufacturing or agricultural population, or among people of Saxon or Celtic race. As a rule, however, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity among an urban and manufacturing population, than among one which is chiefly agricultural, and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent occurrence of insanity among the former. But it must also be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the population, which neither in town nor country display much mental activity, but which are more exposed in urban and manufacturing, than in pastoral and agricultural communities, to overcrowding, impure air, exhausting labour, insufficient diet, abuse of stimulants, and contagious diseases.

In the following Table we have arranged the counties according to the degree of activity of pauper lunacy in each, on an average of five years. We have taken as the measure of this activity the excess in the average number of pauper lunatics relieved during the year, over the average number actually existing at 1st January:—

COUNTIES.	Average proportion of Pauper Lunatics annually relieved to every 100 Pauper Lunatics on Roll at 1st Jan. of the 5 years 1862-66.	Average No. of Days of Relief per annum to each Pauper Lunatic in the 5 years 1862-66.	Average No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. of the 5 years 1862-66.	Average No. of Pauper Lunatics annually relieved in the 5 years 1862-66.
Renfrew,	129.4	277.7	183.0	236.8
Lanark,	129.4	280.9	767.2	992.8
Linlithgow,	124.4	315.8	50.	62.2
Peebles,	120.8	321.5	19.2	23.2
Dumbarton,	119.5	308.4	71.8	85.8
Ayr,	117.2	311.2	241.2	282.8
Roxburgh,	116.3	307.8	98.2	114.2
Edinburgh,	115.6	318.8	620.4	717.2
Dumfries,	115.2	316.1	144.2	166.2
Perth,	115.1	312.9	356.2	410.0
Aberdeen,	114.8	314.5	416.8	478.8
Forfar,	114.8	317.3	427.2	409.4
Stirling,	114.1	315.1	127.2	145.2
Banff, ..	112.8	325.6	91.8	103.6
Bute,	110.9	318.5	34.6	38.4
Berwick,	110.8	328.1	59.4	65.8
Wigton,	110.7	327.3	89.8	99.4
Clackmannan,	110.5	323.6	32.2	35.6
Haddington,	110.4	325.3	90.4	99.8
Fife,	109.5	307.2	256.8	281.2
Kincardine,	109.5	328.6	82.	89.8
Elgin,	109.3	313.4	87.4	95.6
Argyll,	108.8	333.9	220.6	240.2
Sutherland,	108.5	340.8	49.6	53.8
Nairn,	108.4	323.2	21.4	23.2
Selkirk,	107.8	304.0	15.4	16.6
Kinross,	106.8	337.0	14.8	15.8
Kirkcudbright, ...	106.6	339.8	93.2	99.4
Caithness,	106.5	330.6	100.6	107.2
Inverness,	106.0	340.8	202.4	214.6
Ross,	104.7	346.4	183.	191.6
Shetland,	104.0	330.4	50.2	52.2
Orkney,	101.8	347.3	56.6	57.6

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of Insanity.

In the construction of a table such as this, various influences come into operation besides the character of the population. In a small community, such as that of Peeblesshire, the results are extensively modified by comparatively small changes; and accommodation of easy access is shown by experience to increase the number of lunatics which is brought under official cognizance. Making due allowance for such sources of deviation, it will be found that the measure of the urban and industrial elements in a population may be pretty fairly gauged by the amount of its occurring lunacy. Accordingly, we find Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire at one extremity of the Table, and Shetland and Orkney at the other. Over excitement of the intellect or feelings is doubtless a not infrequent cause of insanity, but among the pauper lunatics who are admitted into asylums, the cases which originate in this source are few in comparison with those which are due to physical deterioration. The proper appreciation of this fact by the Legislature cannot fail to prove a great step towards such an improvement in the education of the people as will enable them to understand the laws of health, and to appreciate the motives for obeying them. But to whatever causes may be owing the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country, it appears from the following Table that in its relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character.

AT 1ST JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 1000		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859,	27·416	1·723	62·879
1860,	27·174	1·809	66·572
1861,	25·253	1·717	68·002
1862,	25·612	1·727	67·433
1863,	25·707	1·725	67·108
1864,	25·705	1·736	67·558
1865,	25·693	1·757	68·414
1866,	24·892	1·826	73·384

In Appendix D. will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of public and district asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the ten years 1858-1867, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The most prominent feature which they present continues to be a low rate of mortality, although one less favourable than in some previous years.

The following Table* shows the rate of mortality in Scotch

* Patients in lunatic wards of poorhouses are embraced in the Scotch returns, but not in the English.

and English asylums in the five years 1862-1866, on the average numbers resident :—

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of Insanity.

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.			ENGLAND.		
	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.
1862	10·54	8·64	9·53	11·67	8·14	9·81
1863	8·79	7·53	8·13	12·09	7·83	9·81
1864	8·74	7·40	8·03	12·77	9·42	10·99
1865	7·56	6·90	7·21	12·85	8·49	10·53
1866	8·72	7·98	8·33	13·09	8·58	10·68
Average,	8·84	7·69	8·24	12·51	8·50	10·39

The figures from which these results are deduced show that of every 1000 patients who die in Scotch asylums, 507 are males and 493 females; and that of every 1000 who die in English asylums, 566 are males and 434 females. In French asylums the average mortality for the years 1854-1866 was 14.03 per cent.; and the deaths of male patients were to those of females as 131 to 100. Or otherwise stated, of every 1000 patients who died, 568 were males and 432 females, a result nearly identical with that of the English asylums.

These results show that the mortality in Scotch asylums will compare favourably with that in English and French establishments. The smaller male mortality in Scotland is particularly remarkable, but we shall afterwards see (p. xviii) that when the deductions are drawn from a longer series of years, the male mortality in the Scotch asylums rises to 523 in every 1000 deaths.

One effect of transfers of chronic and incurable cases is to vitiate the calculations which, founded on the proportion of recoveries to admissions, are generally regarded as indicating most correctly the degree of successful treatment. Parochial asylums are in a great measure exempt from this disturbing influence, and herein, no doubt, lies a main cause of the proportion of recoveries to the admissions being greater in these establishments than in royal, district, or private asylums. It has also to be borne in mind that the transfers to parochial asylums are made as soon as it is discovered that the pauper is chargeable to any parish possessing one, and probably therefore while he is still curable. The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1867, are shown in the following Table :—

Statistics
of Insanity.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouse.		Total Transfers	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Public Asylums,...	4	2	21	23	2	10	4	8	4	2	9	31	18	102
Licensed Houses,	5	4	24	30	4	8	3	19	...	1	5	50	21	132
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	5	4	...	...	6	1	3	3	2	2	...	26
Lunatic Wards in	...	...	16	19	...	...	1	5	1	4	...	17	...	63
Poorhouses, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	9	6	66	76	6	18	14	33	8	10	16	100	39	323

In 1866 the patients transferred were 23 private and 651 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 32 private and 283 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board ; and those of 7 private and 40 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1867.* We are not warranted, however, in accepting the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged ; but we apprehend less from any specific action of the weather than from the facilities which summer, and the impediments which winter place in the way of locomotion. Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population ; and, accordingly, the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months.

* The difficulty of procuring reliable returns from inspectors of poor, prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1867 ; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1867.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1867.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	62	56	69	78	60	80	82	75	53	86	70	97	81	64	79	80	68	75	60	68	58	63	63	78	805	900
Recoveries,	21	21	15	27	31	35	27	21	24	41	28	39	35	39	26	34	30	44	27	32	17	37	22	31	303	401
Deaths,	30	30	26	20	29	21	21	20	27	22	26	18	13	23	15	21	11	19	18	14	28	12	21	18	273	230

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

Statistics
of Insanity.

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of Insanity.

The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month in the period from 1858 to 1867, both years inclusive, is shown by the following Table :—

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.*		RECOVERIES.		DEATHS.	
	From 1858-1867.		From 1858-1867.		From 1858-1867.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	503	528	168	213	189	165
February,	458	490	172	235	190	151
March,	484	606	203	258	169	161
April,	525	637	192	228	194	160
May,	534	659	244	316	171	152
June,	613	680	208	300	156	138
July,	590	658	232	293	129	155
August,	543	646	232	290	124	133
September,	500	519	198	284	116	123
October,	530	572	230	273	145	136
November,	454	523	178	245	166	140
December,	465	478	198	307	178	147
TOTALS,	6199	6996	2455	3242	1927	1761

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in December, January, February, March, and April. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries; and, as a rule, the male mortality is in a considerably higher ratio than the female mortality. According to the results of the preceding Table, of every 1000 patients who recovered during the ten years, 1858-1867, 431 were males and 569 females; and of 1000 patients who died, 523 were males and 477 females.

There are many other points of statistical interest, embracing, among others, the civil condition of the patients, their occupations, their ages at the period of attack, the causes and forms of their mental affections, the duration of the malady on admission, and the intervals between successive attacks, which we would gladly have brought under review, had the materials at our command been sufficient for the purpose; but we have thought it better to abstain from any such attempt, rather than to make doubtful or erroneous statements. For instance, we have not ventured to draw a distinction between idiots and lunatics, as we are satisfied of the faulty nature of the returns made on this point. An example from the returns of the English Poor-Law Board to Parliament will show this. The metropolitan parish of St. Pancras, with a pauper population of 9532, was chargeable at 1st January 1867 with 611 lunatics, of whom only 7 were reckoned idiots. On the other hand, the whole of Bedfordshire, with a pauper population of 8841, was chargeable

* The Admissions do not include Transfers.

with 318 lunatics, of whom 108 were reckoned idiots. The cause of this divergence must chiefly be owing to a faulty diagnosis between chronic insanity and idiocy; it is impossible that a third of the pauper lunatics of Bedfordshire can be idiots.

Statistics
of Insanity.

We regret to state that from the manner in which the Table of the Progressive History of Patients admitted into Asylums in 1858, published in successive previous Reports, has been prepared, the results which it presents are without statistical value. We have, therefore, determined on discontinuing it. As, however, such a Table, when constructed on sound principles and with proper care, is capable of affording information of considerable importance and interest, we propose, in our next Report, renewing the experiment with the patients of 1867.

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1866 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1866.	New Cases Regis- tered during year.		Total on Register during year.		Withdrawn from Register during year by					Total Re- movals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.	Total on Register during year.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lu- natic-roll.	
1568	122	30	1720		46	88	12	26		172

Position of Districts.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, placed in establishments, and left in private dwellings, at 1st January of each year, from 1858 to 1867:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1859.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.	
	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	224	119	270	117	290	116	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106
2 Argyll,	64	115	84	126	94	126	94	132	89	125	90	117	98	115	117	11	122	117	139	115
3 Ayr,	93	121	94	122	133	127	133	122	125	113	142	109	140	97	150	89	152	82	164	87
4 Banff,	23	57	27	58	35	54	34	53	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	142	54	45	66	44
5 Bute,	10	21	12	18	16	21	20	20	17	20	17	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16
6 Cathness, ...	17	55	18	70	26	67	29	70	36	69	40	64	39	62	39	158	35	61	97	58
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	159	125	185	143	197	127	211	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	514	102	531	94	532	86	544	81	564	80	550	90	563	86	562	78	589	82
9 Elgin,	34	36	43	31	42	34	54	34	53	32	51	32	53	31	54	35	58	33	54	34
10 Forfar,	180	79	203	84	208	83	211	82	192	92	192	75	194	72	208	65	203	64	208	68
11 Forfar,	296	59	305	64	323	67	329	64	352	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58
12 Glasgow,	554	109	549	109	585	108	585	102	603	103	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106
13 Haddington, ...	51	32	50	39	55	40	63	37	60	37	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	147	321	168	296	174	304	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234
15 Kincardine, ...	44	29	47	33	52	32	53	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25
16 Orkney,	17	39	21	37	24	34	16	33	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32
17 Perth,	175	155	191	159	203	155	211	150	221	144	215	188	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125
18 Roxburgh, ...	153	28	169	36	175	35	153	32	148	31	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	64	107	66	95	79	85	85	82	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	88	83
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	17	23	19	26	17	26	19	30	19	30	20	31	20	28	21	33	18	28
21 Stirling,	150	86	163	94	163	93	195	83	191	80	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71
TOTALS,	2953	1784	3101	1877	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679	3682	1636	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548

This Table shows that although there has been an increase in every district of the numbers placed in establishments, amounting in the aggregate to 1093, there is far from being a corresponding diminution in the numbers left in private dwellings. In some districts, indeed, such as those of Caithness and Shetland, there has even been an increase of single patients. In Argyll the number of patients in private dwellings is the same at 1st January 1867 as at 1st January 1858, namely 115; but in the interval the number of those in establishments has increased from 64 to 129. The district of Inverness shows the greatest decrease of single patients, namely, from 312 to 234. The increase of asylum patients has extended to all the districts, with the exception of Shetland, but has been least in those of Edinburgh, Fife, Orkney, Renfrew, and Roxburgh.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1867.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	2410	197
Private Asylums,	180	441	79	362
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	914	84
TOTALS,	2084	1019	3403	643

It thus appears that there are still 643 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts. At 1st January 1866, their number was 862. The diminution has been caused chiefly by the opening of the Fifeshire and Haddington District Asylums.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in each year, from 1858 to 1867, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated, frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of
Districts.

COUNTIES.	1853.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1. Aberdeen, . .	38		38	44	32	38	29	25	45	46
2. Argyll, . .	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
3. Ayr, . .	7		16	8	3	4	5	6	4	8
4. Banff, . .	1		5	4	3	3	4	3	5	6
5. Berwick, . .	...		4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
6. Bute, . .	1		1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3
7. Caithness, . .	...		...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1
8. Clackmannan, .	3		4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
9. Dumbarton, . .	4		3	2	9	...	2	4	3	3
10. Dumfries, . .	41		30	35	35	26	45	38	46	44
11. Edinburgh, . .	97		97	128	94	92	84	108	122	99
12. Elgin, . .	1		5	13	8	4	2	4	4	6
13. Fife, . .	18		7	10	8	11	5	10	6	2
14. Forfar, . .	35		43	53	37	32	27	28	35	38
15. Haddington, . .	5		4	...	2	1	1	1	5	...
16. Inverness, . .	2		3	4	2	4	3	3	1	4
17. Kincardine, . .	1		1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...
18. Kinross, . .	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2		1	2	5	2	4	...	...	2
20. Lanark, . .	147		113	103	115	102	94	107	90	105
21. Linlithgow, . .	...		3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1
22. Nairn, . .	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, . .	...		2	...	5	...	1	...	...	1
24. Peebles, . .	1		2	...	3	2	...	3	...	...
25. Perth, . .	30		27	24	24	25	20	30	32	35
26. Renfrew, . .	8		9	4	2	4	3	11	6	6
27. Ross, . .	1		1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...
28. Roxburgh, . .	1		4	3	2	2	4	5	3	2
29. Selkirk, . .	...		...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1
30. Shetland, . .	...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, . .	7		5	4	...	6	1	2	7	4
32. Sutherland, . .	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, . .	1		...	2	5	2	3	2	3	3
TOTALS,	455		431	457	409	371	347	398	430	422

No distinction between Private and Pauper Patients.

As regards the individual districts, we have to report that the accommodation provided by those of Aberdeen, Banff, Caithness, Elgin, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Lanark, and Perth, is at present sufficient for their wants; but in several there are indications that this will not long be the case.

The position of the remaining districts is as follows:—

District of
Argyll.

The asylum for the District of Argyll was erected for the accommodation of 120 patients. The original estimate formed of the accommodation required was for 148; but taking into consideration that the population, by the census of 1861, amounted to only 79,587; that at the time the estimate was made only 84 patients were actually in establishments; and that there was reason to expect that, under improved supervision, a not inconsiderable proportion of chronic cases would, from time to time, be removed from the asylum to private dwellings, we were led to reduce this estimate to 120. The number of patients, however, at 1st January 1863 was already 143, or 23 beyond the capacity of the accommodation provided. The manner in which this result was brought about will be understood from the following Table:—

	Admissions.	Removals.			Total.	Position of Districts.
		Recovered.	Unrecovered.	Died.		District of Argyll.
*1864,	28	5	5	6	16	
1865,	27	8	2	10	20	
1866,	31	10	11	5	26	
1867,	39	11	2	9	24	
	125	34	20	30	84	

It thus appears that in four years the admissions have exceeded the removals by 41; and, what it is important to note, that the tendency to increase shows no symptoms of diminution. From the Table on page xxii., it is seen that the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, chargeable to the county of Argyll, has more than doubled during the last ten years, without, however, any diminution having taken place in the number of those in private dwellings. The number now in the District Asylum is shown by the Table on page xxxv. to be, in relation to population, considerably above the average proportion of those placed in establishments in the other counties of Scotland. This excess would become considerably more marked, were the comparison restricted to patients placed in asylums, to the exclusion of those in lunatic wards of poorhouses, for it will be observed that, while all the Argyll patients in establishments are in the District Asylum, a proportion of about a seventh is, in the remaining counties, placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses.

It is difficult to determine why the proportion of pauper lunatics placed in the District Asylum of Argyll should exceed the proportion disposed of in like manner in counties which are, in many respects, alike. This proportion in Argyllshire is now equal to 179 per 100,000 of population, while in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Wigton it is respectively only 131·2, 106·7, 91·0, and 116·4 per 100,000. On the other hand, the proportion in Perthshire, a county which is, in many respects, similar, is as high as 145·7. It might possibly be argued that the great poverty of Argyllshire would naturally increase the proportion of the insane thrown on the poor-rates; but then there is also much poverty in Ross-shire, and there the proportion of pauper lunatics in asylums is, as we have seen, only 106·7.

In connexion with the question of the amount of accommodation necessary, it may be stated that the provision made for pauper lunatics in the County Asylums of England is, as a rule, considerably below what has been made in Argyllshire. In the county of Derby, for example, which, by the census of 1861, has a population of 293,874, there was at 1st January 1867, according to the

* The Admissions of this year exclude certain Transfers.

Position of return by the Poor-Law Board to the House of Commons, 492
 Districts. pauper lunatics ; of whom 275 were in the County Asylum, 22 in
 registered hospitals and licensed houses, 129 in workhouses, and
 District of 76 in private dwellings. According to the annual report of the
 Argyll. English Commissioners in Lunacy, however, the number of pauper
 lunatics in the County Asylum of Derby at the same date, was 332 ;
 and, admitting the whole of this number as chargeable to Derby-
 shire parishes, we find the proportion of pauper lunatics accommo-
 dated in the County Asylum as only 104 per 100,000 of population.
 Analogous results will be found in investigating the position of
 many other English counties. In Cumberland and Westmoreland,
 for instance, the proportion of patients in the County Asylum is
 also 104 per 100,000 of population ; in Devonshire it is 108 ; and
 in Lincolnshire 130 ; but even this last number is considerably
 below the Argyllshire proportion. It may be that the numbers
 placed in the County Asylums of England are considerably within
 the limits which it is proper should be attained ; but this does not
 alter the fact that, in proportion to the population, the accommoda-
 tion already provided in its District Asylum by one of the poorest
 of the Scotch counties, exceeds very considerably that provided in
 most of the English counties. In all England the proportion of
 pauper lunatics placed in asylums, including county asylums,
 registered hospitals, and licensed houses, was, at 1st January 1867,
 129 per 100,000 of population. At the same date the proportion
 placed in workhouses was 51 per 100,000. These two quantities
 give a result of 180, which somewhat exceeds the proportion accom-
 modated in the Argyll Asylum. But while all the patients of
 Argyllshire sent to establishments are placed in the District
 Asylum, more than a fourth of the English pauper lunatics are dis-
 posed of in poorhouses. If the same system were adopted in
 Argyllshire, and the same proportion placed in poorhouses, an
 asylum accommodating 100 patients would, *cæteris paribus*, fully
 meet the wants of the district.

At their statutory meeting in April 1867, the Lunacy Board of
 Argyllshire, adverting to the difficulties that prevented the estab-
 lishment of lunatic wards in the poorhouses of Oban and Loch-
 gilphead, passed a resolution that it was desirable that authority
 should be granted by statute for the admission of incurable and
 harmless lunatics into the ordinary wards of poorhouses. This
 resolution they submitted to the Home Secretary, by whom it was
 forwarded to us for an expression of our views regarding it. The
 practice suggested is one which is already in operation in England,
 and in their twenty-first annual report the English Commissioners
 in Lunacy seem rather to favour it. Alluding to the reports of
 their visits to poorhouses, they say that "where the inmates of
 unsound mind are not so numerous as to require wards for their
 accommodation apart from the ordinary inmates, nor of such habits
 or tendencies as to render necessary a treatment not commonly ex-
 tended to all, the report is generally favourable. And this remark
 applies to a considerable number of the smaller country work-
 houses, where the few chronic inmates employed with the rest

in-doors or in the garden and fields, frequently enjoying some indulgences of diet by the consideration of the medical officer, and having none of the infirmities incident to the more helpless forms of mental disease, are even less sensible than the ordinary pauper of the structural deficiencies of the house, are not depressed by the narrowness of the airing-yards or the comfortlessness of the day-rooms, and, on the whole, pass a less complaining life than any other class of the inmates." It, however, appeared to us that the proposal of the Argyll District Board might possibly lead to the evils of a divided jurisdiction between the Board of Supervision and the Lunacy Board ; and we were not aware of anything in the condition of the English poorhouses to lead us to advocate the change proposed by the Argyllshire Board. We therefore reluctantly came to the conclusion that it was inadvisable ; but at the same time we stated that we saw no insuperable obstacle to the establishment of lunatic wards in the poorhouses of Oban and Lochgilphead.

Position of Districts.

District of Argyll.

The asylum for the District of Ayr is making satisfactory progress. On the 15th January 1868 the architects report that all the buildings, including the medical superintendent's house, the offices, and lodge, are now roofed in, and that the whole of the west half or male portion of the building is finished, except the lavatory and water-closet fittings. The plaster work in the amusement-room, and chapel in the central block, is finished, and the floors are laid ; and otherwise the plastering in this division is nearly completed, as also that of the east half or female division of the building, including the washing-house and laundry block, which is now in course of receiving the finishing coat of plaster, and in the course of a month or six weeks will be ready to have the floors laid, and other internal fittings proceeded with. The medical superintendent's house and lodge are prepared for the plaster, and the farm offices are equally well advanced. The mason work of the entrance gateway is finished, and the wall along the side of the public road is fully half built.

District of Ayr.

The District of Bute is still unprovided with accommodation, but negotiations have recently been entered upon between the District Boards of Bute and Argyll to provide for the pauper lunatics of the former county in the Argyllshire District Asylum. In the meantime the Buteshire patients are, for the most part, sent to the private asylum of Longdales at Bothwell.

District of Bute.

Notwithstanding the recent enlargement of the Dumfries Asylum, there are already indications that further accommodation will soon be required. In ten years the increase in the numbers accommodated has been from 130 to 223. We are glad to learn that the asylum estate has recently been increased by a purchase of 74 acres, but a year or two must elapse before possession is secured.

District of Dumfries.

Under the agreement which has been concluded between the District of Edinburgh and the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, this

District of Edinburgh.

Position of establishment has undertaken to provide the necessary statutory accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district. The asylum, however, is overcrowded, and the nature of the accommodation is in several respects defective, but chiefly in the small proportion of its single rooms. Owing to the constant pressure for accommodation, many rooms which apparently were originally intended for single patients, are now used as dormitories for three, four, or five; and those which are still appropriated to their original purpose are quite insufficient in number to secure the safety and proper treatment of the inmates. It is very obvious that if three or four exciteable patients are placed together in a small dormitory without any supervision except what may be exercised by a night watch, who has to visit all parts of the male or female division, or by attendants sleeping in other rooms, there is a much greater risk of accidents than if the patients were placed singly. Under the arrangements which this deficiency of accommodation necessitates, a patient during the past year was fatally injured. The room in which he slept with two other patients was, when entered in the morning, found in the utmost confusion, and afforded unmistakable evidence of a desperate struggle having taken place, which, however, had failed to attract the attention of the attendants.

Having communicated to the District Board our opinion that the arrangements of the Asylum did not provide satisfactorily for the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the district, fifteen additional single rooms have been provided in the male department of the West House, by the transformation of an associated dormitory. But this number is much too small to secure the proper treatment of the patients, and at the present moment the West House must be regarded both as overcrowded and as not properly adapted for its purpose.

The Parochial Board of Edinburgh have not yet determined what provision they will make for their pauper lunatics in connexion with their new poorhouse; but the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's have come to the resolution not to erect lunatic wards in connexion with theirs. This decision will necessitate the removal of a considerable number of patients to the asylum when the lunatic wards of the old poorhouse are closed, which, it is expected, will be the case in the course of the present year.

Unless, then, such provision shall be made by the Parochial Board of Edinburgh as will prove an effectual relief to the overcrowded state of the Asylum, it will soon be necessary for the District Board to consider in what manner further provision shall be made for the pauper lunatics of the district. The Asylum already exceeds the limit compatible with efficient management; while the extent of land, amounting to about forty acres, is quite insufficient for the proper occupation and exercise even of the present numbers.

District of The Asylum of the District of Fife and Kinross, although opened so recently as in July 1866, is already full, and projects for the further accommodation of the patients of the district have accordingly been under the consideration of the District Board. At 1st January 1868,

the patients in the Asylum were 212, a number which, on the census of 1861, gives a proportion of 136·7 per 100,000 of population. There is at present no subsidiary accommodation in poorhouses within the district, but there are facilities for providing such accommodation if deemed proper.

Position of
Districts.
District of
Fife.

Agreements have now been completed between certain parishes of the Renfrewshire District and the Parochial Board of the Abbey parish of Paisley, under which accommodation is provided in the Abbey Parochial Asylum for their pauper lunatics. These parishes are Eaglesham, Houstoun, Erskine, Mearns, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, Eastwood, and Cathcart, and the terms on which their patients are admitted are 9s. 9d. a week.

District of
Renfrew.

Under the obligations of these agreements, all patients chargeable to other parishes have been removed from the Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The remaining parishes of the Renfrewshire District, are those of Greenock, Inchinnan, Innerkip, Kilbarchan, Kilmalcolm, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew.

The patients of these parishes are in the meantime accommodated in the Burgh Parochial Asylum, in the lunatic wards of Greenock poorhouse, and in asylums beyond the district; but the question of their permanent accommodation remains undetermined.

Under a feeling of unwillingness to add to the burdens of the district, we have refrained from condemning the accommodation provided in the Burgh Parochial Asylum, although it is in several respects inappropriate; but we have considered it our duty to intimate that we cannot continue to license the lunatic department of the poorhouse of Greenock; and, on the determination of the Parochial Board of that parish not to provide appropriate accommodation sufficient both for its own wants and those of the other parishes not included in the Abbey agreement, we have called on the District Board to provide such accommodation as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Statute. In the event of failure to comply with this request within a reasonable time, we shall not hesitate to avail ourselves of the remedy which Sect. 9, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54 has provided.

After considerable delay, the District Board of Roxburgh has secured twenty acres of land as a site for their asylum, within a mile of Melrose; and we understand that no time will be lost in procuring plans for the building. In the meantime the patients of the district continue to be accommodated in Millholm House, Musselburgh, which is rented by the District Board, and is under the management of their own officers.

District of
Roxburgh.

The clerk of the District Board of Stirling reports that it is expected the District Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients at Whitsunday next, unless unforeseen delay arises in introducing water or gas.

District of
Stirling.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,377 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,361 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	41,750 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3½	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2½	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1866 was 2,010,377, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5508 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1865 was 1,964,126. There was thus in 1866 an increase of 46,251 days, equivalent to an increase of 127 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1866 there was an increase of £5829, 17s. 10d. over that of 1865, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in asylums.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the eight years 1859-1866, is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
In Royal and District Asylums,	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0	41·5	42·6	44·3
In Private Asylums, . . .	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7	16·9	18·2	18·2
In Private Dwellings, . . .	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1

The most notable features of this Table are the steadily increasing proportion of patients under treatment in Royal and District Asylums, and the corresponding steady decrease of that of those in private dwellings.

* Included in Public Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in each year from 1858-1866:—

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, .	4,920	6,534	7,651	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,625	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275
3. Ayr, . . .	3,598	4,357	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,420	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,077	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201
6. Bute, . . .	400	637	593	626	544	627	630	685	735
7. Caithness, .	931	1,082	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309
8. Clackmannan,	686	607	549	696	676	551	556	681	803
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,327	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,068	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791
11. Edinburgh, .	10,189	10,201	11,388	12,435	12,758	13,202	12,966	13,240	14,026
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,047	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	4,996	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580
14. Forfar, . . .	5,828	7,068	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,748	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815
16. Inverness, .	2,976	2,971	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,350	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494
18. Kinross, . .	194	244	307	284	278	238	254	296	341
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	998	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617
20. Lanark, . .	12,934	14,072	13,871	14,699	14,931	15,296	16,158	17,615	19,701
21. Linlithgow, .	731	738	839	820	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,198
22. Nairn, . . .	594	541	455	479	469	439	497	372	364
23. Orkney, . .	657	675	695	762	830	870	789	779	799
24. Peebles, . .	395	415	440	378	342	443	476	553	632
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	6,115	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	4,067	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,166	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,467	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765
29. Selkirk, . .	271	211	245	299	312	248	240	284	269
30. Shetland, . .	405	664	658	606	647	691	768	771	679
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,092	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624
32. Sutherland, .	583	607	699	735	736	719	919	690	643
33. Wigton, . .	800	942	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In several counties there has been a moderate, and in others, again, a very heavy increase. This increase refers only to the maintenance of the patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. Among the counties in which the increase of expenditure, especially when considered in relation to the increase in the number of asylum patients, must be regarded as moderate, is that of Argyll. In the nine years, the increase of expenditure is only £926, against one of 65 in the number of patients. These figures indicate a considerable diminution in the average cost of maintenance, through the opening of the District Asylum. In Lanarkshire, on the other hand, there has been an increase of expenditure of £6767, against one of 230 in the number of asylum patients. Supposing this increased expenditure to be solely due to the increased number of patients, the annual average maintenance of each must be nearly £30. On the same supposition, each new patient in Argyll would cost only about £14.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1865 was as follows:—

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients	
						In Esta- blishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
* 1. Aberdeen, . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 11	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	74·6	25·3
* 2. Argyll, . .	1 4	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	52·8	47·1
* 3. Ayr, . .	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·3	34·6
* 4. Banff, . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·0	40·0
* 5. Berwick, . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 8	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	59·0	41·0
* 6. Bute, . .	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	51·5	48·4
* 7. Caithness, . .	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	...	0 5	0 10	31·7	68·2
* 8. Clackmannan, . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	80·0	20·0
* 9. Dumfries, . .	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	1 4	75·5	24·4
* 10. Dumfries, . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	77·9	22·1
* 11. Edinburgh, . .	1 4	1 3	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	87·5	12·4
* 12. Elgin, . .	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 7	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·3	38·6
* 13. Fife, . .	1 5	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·6	23·3
* 14. Forfar, . .	1 4	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	87·0	12·9
* 15. Haddington, . .	1 5	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	67·4	32·5
* 16. Inverness, . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	52·7	47·2
* 17. Kincardine, . .	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	69·1	30·8
* 18. Kinross, . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	57·9	42·1
* 19. Kirkcudbright, . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 7	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	58·9	41·0
* 20. Lanark, . .	1 6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	47·5	52·4
* 21. Linlithgow, . .	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	81·0	18·9
* 22. Nairn, . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	76·4	23·5
† 23. Orkney, . .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	...	0 5	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39·6	60·3
* 24. Peebles, . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 8	1 6	95·2	4·7
* 25. Perth, . .	1 4	...	1 2	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·1	35·8
* 26. Renfrew, . .	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	88·4	11·5
* 27. Ross & Cromarty, . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	46·8	53·1
* 28. Roxburgh, . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 7	1 0	47·3	52·6
* 29. Selkirk, . .	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 10	1 2	46·6	53·3
* 30. Shetland, . .	1 6	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39·1	60·8
* 31. Stirling, . .	1 6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	74·8	25·1
* 32. Sutherland, . .	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9	40·4	59·5
* 33. Wigton, . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10	48·4	51·5
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72·3	27·7

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing asylums to serve as district accommodation ; but in several instances the erection of the asylum, or the conclusion of the agreement, is too recent to have much influence on the rate of the maintenance. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds. The average rate of maintenance for such counties is higher than for those of the two other categories ; but it should be borne in mind that, where district asylums have been provided, the cost of their erection is defrayed by assessment, and consequently does not appear in the charge for maintenance.

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, amounting to £2455, 1s., or about two per cent., has been contributed by relatives. With more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, this proportion might, we think, be made considerably greater; and, in the event of pauper lunacy continuing to increase as rapidly as it has hitherto done, it might be worthy of consideration whether, after a patient has been maintained gratuitously for three years in an asylum, some stringent measures should not be adopted for throwing a greater share of the burden of his maintenance on his relatives.

The present rates for the maintenance of pauper patients in public asylums are given in the following Table:—

	For District Patients.	For Patients from beyond District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	£23 10 0	£25 0 0
Argyll District Asylum, . .	25 2 8	None such.
Banff District Asylum, . .	23 10 0	None such.
Dumfries Royal Asylum, . .	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee Royal Asylum, . .	23 8 0	26 0 0
Elgin District Asylum, . .	18 0 0	None such.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . .	{ 23 0 0	
	{ 27 0 0*	
Fife District Asylum, . .	24 0 0	None such.
	{ 25 15 0	
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . .	{ 29 0 8	
	{ 31 12 8†	
Haddington District Asylum, . .	25 0 0	28 0 0
Inverness District Asylum, . .	26 0 0	None such.
Montrose Royal Asylum, . .	22 0 0‡	28 0 0§
Perth District Asylum, . .	24 0 0	None such.

The rates for private patients in the district asylums are:—In Banff Asylum, £25; Elgin Asylum, £25; Fife Asylum, £28; Haddington Asylum, £30; Inverness Asylum, £40; Perth District Asylum, £24-£30.

The rates charged for pauper patients in the Scotch asylums may appear high when compared with those of the English asylums, especially when the superior amenities of the latter are taken into account. But in making this comparison, it must be borne in mind that in Scotland the payment for the patient covers the maintenance of furniture and bedding, and the expense of repairs, which in England are reckoned as establishment charges, and are, as such, defrayed by county assessment. In Appendix C of the Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, the details of the average weekly cost of the maintenance of patients in English asylums are

* £23 for the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, South and North Leith; £27 for the landward parishes of the District.

† £25, 15s. for the parishes of Barony and Glasgow; for Govan parish, £31, 12s. 8d.; for landward parishes, £29, 0s. 8d.

‡ About to be increased.

§ The rate for Shetland patients is £25.

given ; but in such a form that we find it difficult to institute a trustworthy comparison between the actual cost of patients in England and Scotland.

Single
Patients.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

In the Appendix will be found reports by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Paterson on the condition of the single patients visited by these gentlemen in their respective districts. We are fully satisfied that it is impossible to place all lunatics in asylums ; some must, of necessity, be treated and cared for at home ; and, accordingly, the question with which we have chiefly to do, is not whether asylum treatment is preferable to that of a private dwelling, but whether a sufficient guarantee against mismanagement or neglect in private dwellings is afforded by the supervision which is now in operation. In former reports we pointed out that our supervision does not extend to private patients living in their own families ; and that we cannot be held responsible for the condition of those boarded with strangers who have not been brought under our cognizance. It is undeniable that it is among such patients that cases of gross neglect and maltreatment are now almost exclusively found, and from this fact we draw the conclusion that the supervision which we exercise over pauper patients in private dwellings must be attended with no small degree of benefit.

Even, however, in cases of great wretchedness, in which our powers of interference cannot be called in question, we have felt doubts in exercising them by removal to an asylum, until every endeavour had failed to effect satisfactory improvement at home. We have seen that death not unfrequently takes place within a short time after the admission of such cases into asylums, and we have asked ourselves whether it were possible that this result could be ascribed to the change in the treatment and surroundings of the patient. Could it be that the constitution had become habituated to the wretchedness in which many years had been passed, and that the change to the comforts, but at the same time to the bustle and discipline of an asylum, told injuriously on the enfeebled vital powers ? This question has been very carefully considered by Dr. Mitchell in a portion of his report.

The private patients in private dwellings of whom we have official cognizance is still far within the number which, in compliance with the requirements of the Statute, should be reported to us. This neglect we are inclined to ascribe in great measure to ignorance ; and we have accordingly resolved, by advertisements in the newspapers, to direct public attention to the provisions of the law, before taking steps to enforce the penalties which it prescribes.

In forming an estimate of the condition of pauper patients in

private dwellings, it is necessary to take into account the condition of the population of which they form part. Accordingly, as Dr. Paterson remarks, no inflexible standard can be laid down on this point. When the circumstances of the sane portion of the population are poor, those of the insane cannot be expected to be good; and it will necessarily follow that improvements effected in the condition of the former, will influence favourably the condition of the latter. The general tenor of the two reports on single patients, including patients in special licensed houses, is, however, on the whole, favourable; but certain parishes continue to be noted for the unsatisfactory manner in which the directions and recommendations of the Commissioners are carried out. One cause of the difficulty we have experienced in effecting improvement in these parishes, is due to the statutory form of the medical certificate for placing a patient in an asylum requiring that he shall not only be declared to be insane, but be a proper person to be detained under care and treatment. The existence of insanity alone, therefore, is not regarded as a sufficient reason for warranting removal to an asylum; and even the accompaniment of extreme wretchedness does not necessarily bring the patient within the statutory definition. This fact explains why we have hitherto failed in improving the condition of the patients in the parish of Dysart, to which Dr. Mitchell in his report refers.

During the year 1867, the applications for exemption of removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 120, the number during the previous year having been 100. The cases in which application for exemption was refused or delayed were 17. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 22; and in addition, 112 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 15 and 144.

Six new special licenses were granted in 1867.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in every county of Scotland, with the exception of those in Orkney and Shetland. The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1545, and in several instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 160 private patients, nearly all of whom were seen; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1866, is shown in the following Table:—

Single
Patients.

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4.5
1862	758.5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707.5	916.0	1623.5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892.5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874.5	1558.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
AVERAGE,	726.6	923.6	1650.2	229	314	543	5.2	5.7	5.5

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in establishments. That it should be less than the mortality among asylum patients is not surprising, considering the amount of active disease in such establishments; but that it should be so considerably less than what occurs in lunatic wards of poorhouses, must appear remarkable, especially when it is taken into account that the patients in such wards are, for the most part, like those in private dwellings, idiots and demented, and that, as a rule, the physical wants of the former are more amply supplied. We can offer no explanation of this fact beyond the conjecture that the manner of living in private dwellings, involving, as a rule, greater freedom and greater variety, more than counterbalances the advantages which better diet, better clothing, better bedding, better housing, and greater cleanliness might be supposed to convey.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1867; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were at 14th May 1866, 2489 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependents of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 3906 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties from 1320 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3960 in Wigtonshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, being in the ratio of 306, 118, and 134 to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7338 to 100,000. The county in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, is that of Edinburgh, where it is 207 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 117 in Lanarkshire, 104 in Renfrewshire, and as low as 56 in Shetland. When speaking of the Argyll district (p. xxiv.) we have already commented on the differences which Scotland and England present in this respect.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1866.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			Proportion per 100,000					Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Num- bers.	Placed in		Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establish- ments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Houses.	
					Royal & Private Asylums.	Poor- houses.								
1. Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	222,550	5,927	418	254	58	106	2663	187	7052	140	60.7	13.8	25.3
2. Argyll,	Argyll,	79,587	3,148	244	129	...	115	3955	306	7750	162	52.8	...	47.1
3. Ayr,	Ayr,	199,063	4,962	251	90	74	87	2492	126	5058	182	35.8	29.4	34.6
4. Banff,	Banff,	57,901	1,816	110	66	...	44	3136	189	6051	113	60.0	...	40.0
5. Bute,	Bute,	16,331	526	33	10	7	16	3220	202	6273	104	30.3	21.2	48.4
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness,	42,200	1,317	85	27	...	58	3120	201	6454	163	31.7	...	68.2
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries,	75,904	1,947	154	120	...	34	2550	202	7909	158	77.9	...	22.0
8. Edinburgh, ...	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,363	95	56	...	39	3207	223	6969	131	58.9	...	41.0
9. Elgin,	Wigton,	42,095	1,667	97	47	...	50	3960	230	5818	111	48.4	...	51.5
10. Fife,	Edinburgh,	274,083	6,543	650	490	79	81	2387	237	9934	207	75.3	12.1	12.4
11. Forfar, ...	Peebles,	11,300	252	21	20	...	1	2230	185	8333	176	95.2	...	4.7
12. Glasgow, ...	Elgin,	43,131	1,336	88	54	...	34	3099	204	6586	125	61.3	...	38.6
13. Haddington, ...	Fife,	155,021	3,249	257	177	20	60	2095	165	7910	127	68.8	7.7	23.3
14. Inverness, ...	Kinross,	7,147	152	19	11	...	8	2126	265	12500	153	57.8	...	42.1
15. Kincardine, ...	Forfar,	204,425	4,047	448	294	96	58	1979	214	11069	190	65.6	21.4	12.9
16. Orkney,	Lanark,	640,444	12,661	861	369	386	106	1976	154	6800	117	42.8	44.8	12.3
17. Perth,	Haddington,	37,626	1,057	89	59	1	29	2809	236	8326	159	66.2	1.1	32.5
18. Renfrew, ...	Inverness,	89,174	3,183	216	113	1	102	3569	242	6786	127	47.2	0.4	47.2
19. Roxburgh, ...	Sutherland,	24,157	836	47	19	...	28	3460	153	5622	078	40.4	...	59.5
20. Shetland, ...	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,918	188	87	...	1	3540	228	6442	106	46.2	0.5	53.1
21. Stirling, ...	Nairn,	8,347	260	17	13	...	4	3114	203	6538	155	76.4	...	23.5
	Kincardine, ...	34,854	1,066	81	52	4	25	3058	232	7598	160	64.1	4.9	30.8
	Orkney,	32,395	826	53	21	...	32	2241	163	6416	064	39.6	...	60.3
	Perth,	133,046	2,461	349	189	35	125	2600	262	10083	168	54.1	10.0	35.8
	Renfrew,	108,746	4,005	200	25	151	24	2373	118	4993	104	12.5	75.5	12.0
	Roxburgh,	54,362	1,011	95	45	...	50	1859	174	4936	082	47.3	...	52.6
	Berwick,	36,488	1,109	61	36	...	25	3011	167	5500	098	59.0	...	40.9
	Selkirk,	9,770	129	15	7	...	8	1320	153	11627	071	46.6	...	53.3
	Shetland,	31,670	957	46	16	2	28	3021	145	4806	056	34.7	4.3	60.8
	Stirling,	88,676	1,907	127	60	35	32	2150	143	6659	107	47.2	27.5	25.1
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,197	86	39	26	21	2209	158	7184	119	45.3	30.2	24.4
	Linlithgow, ...	39,055	884	58	30	17	11	2263	148	6561	120	51.7	29.3	18.9
	Claesmannan, ...	23,605	510	35	23	5	7	2160	148	6862	118	65.7	14.1	20.0
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,				5,594	3,048	998	1,548	2489	182	7338	132	54.4	17.8	27.6

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establish-
ments.

In our last Report we referred to the doubts which had arisen, whether certificates of lunacy by medical men whose place of residence was not in Scotland, constitute a valid authority for the reception and detention of lunatic patients in this country. On our bringing the question under the notice of the Secretary for the Home Department, it was referred for decision to the law officers of the Crown, who gave it as their opinion that such certificates are invalid. We have communicated this opinion to the Sheriffs of the various counties; and, although some were inclined to regard it as not altogether free from doubt, it has been generally acted on, and medical certificates by Scotch practitioners are consequently now almost invariably required in the cases of patients sent from England or Ireland to Scotch asylums. A certain number of old cases are, however, still detained on orders granted on English or Irish certificates.

In the statistical portion of this Report, we have alluded to the constantly increasing number of the insane in asylums, and to the remarkable difference in the proportion of private and pauper patients discharged unrecovered. Whether this difference be mainly dependent on certain private patients being improperly removed, or on certain pauper patients being improperly detained, or on some other cause which is not easily recognised, we shall not at present inquire; but we think it proper to direct attention to the statutory provisions for the discharge of patients who have ceased to be proper objects for asylum care and treatment, or who may be properly accommodated in private dwellings. By sect. 7, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, it is enacted that the authority for detaining a patient in an asylum, conferred by the Sheriff's order, shall expire on the 1st day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, unless the medical superintendent of the asylum shall then, and thereafter annually, certify, on soul and conscience, that the detention of the patient continues to be necessary, either for his own welfare or that of the public. By misapprehension of the provisions of this clause, or by ignorance or oversight, so many of the superintendents of asylums neglected to carry them into effect on the first statutory occasion at the close of 1866, that, in order to mitigate the inconvenience which would have arisen from the necessity of obtaining fresh orders, and the risk to the superintendents of being held responsible for the illegal detention of their patients, it was judged necessary to apply to Parliament for powers to defer the operation of the clause until the 1st day of October 1867. The certificates have been regularly granted at the beginning of this year; and in no single instance has a patient been discharged from an asylum through the refusal of the superintendent to certify that he was a proper person to be detained. Until the passing of the Act referred to, the superintendents of asylums were not called on to grant any periodical certificate concerning the condition of the patients placed under their care. The practice now introduced in some degree resembles that established in France by the

law of 1838, which requires that twice a year, in the first month of each half-year, the superintendent of the asylum shall furnish the Préfet of his department with a medical certificate of the condition of every patient in the asylum; from the tenor of which the latter determines whether the patient shall be discharged or be further detained. By the French practice, the magisterial authority on which the patient is detained expires every six months; whereas in Scotland, the Sheriff's order endures, in the first instance, for at least three years, and thereafter for an additional year, so long as the medical superintendent continues to grant the annual certificate. But there is this difference to be noted, that in France the prolonged authority to detain the patient is, every six months, a new magisterial Act, whereas in Scotland it is simply a continuation of the operation of the original order. In both countries, however, it is the certificate of the medical superintendent which really determines the detention of the patient; and, regarded from this point of view, it is very questionable whether the magisterial authority is not in reality supererogatory. The change introduced into the Scotch law by the 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, is one which tends to bring it more into accordance with that of England, in which country no magisterial authority whatever is required for the reception and detention of private patients. The "order" for their admission is there simply a request addressed to the proprietors or managers of the asylum; and the check against illegal detention is the risk of an action at law. In the case of pauper patients, the order in England does not partake of the character of a magisterial warrant, but is to be regarded simply as an authority to extend to the patient the benefits of treatment at the public expense.

In Scotland, the removal of private patients may be at any time effected by the parties who placed them in the asylum, unless a certificate be granted by the medical superintendent that such a course would be dangerous to the lieges; and, in like manner, parochial boards may authorize the removal of those pauper patients for whose maintenance they are chargeable, unless the superintendent shall certify that their discharge would be attended with danger, or be in any way injurious to their welfare. The statutory facilities for the discharge of private and pauper patients thus appear to be equal, and the inequality in the proportion of each class discharged must therefore be sought not so much in statutory provisions, as in such causes as the social position of the patients, and the degree in which their maintenance in asylums is felt as a burden, and consequently as a motive for removing them.

In determining on the propriety of the discharge of a patient, whether private or pauper, it appears to us that, as a rule, superintendents of asylums give comparatively little consideration to the question whether detention continues to be necessary or proper, provided they are satisfied that the patient is still of unsound mind. But the statutory form of the medical certificates requires not only that the patient must be of unsound mind, but also "a proper person to be detained and taken care of." It thus appears that the practical power of detention which is placed in the hands of a

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superintendent is very great, and is liable to abuse, if not exercised with judgment and discretion. Viewed even in the most favourable light, detention in an asylum partakes a good deal of the character of imprisonment. There is a necessity to conform to the rules of the institution, to sacrifice individual inclinations, and to obey the orders of the officials and attendants. During the past year our attention has been directed to several cases in which the existence of insanity, at any rate to such an extent as to warrant continued detention, appeared to us to be doubtful. At all events there were reasonable grounds for acting on the provisions of the 17th section of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, which enacts, "That when it shall appear to any superintendent of any asylum or house that any lunatic detained therein has so far recovered that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic," certain prescribed steps shall be taken for his liberation. One of the cases referred to has been discharged on medical certificates of sanity obtained at our instance; others have been liberated on trial; and one, in which certificates of sanity have likewise been obtained, remains under consideration.

On more than one occasion during the past year we have been asked to state whether the powers conferred by the Sheriff's order can be forcibly carried out. It has happened, for instance, that an inspector of the poor, after having procured the Sheriff's order, has been prevented by the relatives of the patient from removing him; and that the relatives of another, who had escaped, have refused to allow him to be taken back to the asylum. We have declined to express any opinion as to the powers which, under such circumstances, the Sheriff's order conveys; it is doubtful, however, whether it can be regarded as a warrant conveying such powers as are required for the imprisonment of a criminal.

In several instances we have had to point out the illegality of permitting the removal of unrecovered pauper patients without the authority of the parochial board. In one such case the relatives of a suicidal patient were allowed to remove him, not only without the consent, but without the knowledge of the medical attendant of the asylum.

At 1st January 1858, 786 private and 1594 pauper patients were under care in public asylums. At 1st January 1868 the number of pauper patients so accommodated was 2980, and that of private patients 894. The comparatively greater increase of pauper patients placed in public asylums is to be ascribed partly to the greater absolute increase of this class of the insane, and partly to the erection of district asylums for the special accommodation of pauper lunatics. Permissive authority is granted by statute to place private patients in district asylums only when the accommodation is more than sufficient for the pauper lunatics of the district; and past experience hitherto has shown that it is only in exceptional instances that this permission can be accorded. As a rule, the whole accommodation is required for the pauper patients of the district; and wherever this is not the case, the private patients who are received are generally in straitened circumstances,

and thus, not infrequently, become paupers in the course of a year or two. When this happens, the parish in which the asylum is situated becomes, under the Poor Law, primarily responsible for the patient's maintenance; and would, in the event of its failing to establish liability against another parish, be obliged to undertake the permanent burden of his support. During the past year the District Lunacy Board of Perth has called upon the Parochial Board of Little Dunkeld, the parish in which the district asylum is situated, to defray the maintenance of patients who were originally admitted as private patients, but who became paupers in the course of their stay. To this claim the Parochial Board very naturally objected; but its legality was confirmed by the opinion of counsel, and there seems to be no other way of protecting the parish against this risk of increasing its burdens but by the adoption of certain precautionary measures before the patients are admitted. Such measures we have at present under consideration, in conjunction with the Board of Supervision.

Establish-
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Considerable attention has recently been directed to the question whether, in the investigation of the causes of accidents and of sudden deaths, the English system of inquiry by the Coroner, or the Scotch system of inquiry by the procurator-fiscal, is the preferable. On this point we would only remark that it seems to be optional with the superintendents of Scotch asylums, whether, in the event even of fatal accidents, they shall give notice to the procurator-fiscal. In two cases of accidental death from fire, during the past year, no notice was given to the procurator-fiscal; and, as a consequence, no investigation was instituted by this functionary.

No new district asylum has been opened during the last year; consequently a considerable number of pauper patients continue to be accommodated in private asylums in a manner which, in several instances, is far from meeting our approval.

There has been no epidemic in any of the establishments under our supervision, but the general mortality has, nevertheless, been rather higher than in the previous year.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums during the past year are shown in the following Table. Many of these accidents are of a serious character, and afford proof that asylums by no means afford immunity from danger. The deaths from suicide and accidents amounted to ten.

Establish-
ments.

ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Fracture of a rib from a fall. Fracture of the humerus from a fall. Injuries received by jumping from a window. Two slight.	Perth (Royal).	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with a razor. One slight.
Argyll, .	Extensive bruises on the chest.	Garngad, .	Injuries received in attempting to escape. Five slight.
Dumfries, .	Four slight.	Longdales, .	Fracture of the thigh bone from being pushed over by another patient.
Dundee, .	Fracture of the humerus from a fall. One slight.	Saughtonhall,	Death from fire.
Edinburgh,	Death from dress accidentally catching fire. Choking at dinner. Fatal injuries in a struggle with another patient. Fracture of the humerus in struggling with another patient. Fracture of the clavicle from being pushed over by another patient. Injuries received in attempting to escape. Dislocation of the shoulder from a fall. Fracture of the fibula from a fall. Four slight.	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	Death from choking at dinner. Severe injuries in attempting to escape. Injuries to person by another patient. Four slight.
Fife, .	Fatal injuries by another patient. Suicide by hanging. Two cases of injuries received in attempting to escape.	Barony Parochial Asylum.	Fracture of the arm in a scuffle with an attendant. Three slight.
Glasgow, .	Fracture of the humerus from a fall. One hundred and nineteen slight.	Glasgow Parochial Asylum.	Fracture of the humerus. Fracture of the radius. One slight.
Inverness, .	Fracture of a rib. Twenty-six slight.	Aberdeen Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	One slight.
Montrose, .	Fracture of the femur from a fall.	Edinburgh Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	Death by jumping from a window.
Perth (District).	Suicide by hanging. Death from choking at dinner. Two slight.	Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	Fracture of a rib. One slight.
		South Leith Poorhouse Lunatic Wards.	Fracture of ribs from a fall.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1867 was 17.

At 31st December 1866, 38 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 16 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 have been returned to asylums, 1 died while on probation, and 12 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1867, 112 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 24 have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 have died, 29 remain insane under the care of friends, 13 have been returned to asylums, and 43 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1867, has been 499, namely :—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	27	Brought forward, . . .	383	Establish-
Argyll District do., . . .	21	Millholme Private Asylum, . . .	35	ments.
Banff do. do., . . .	3	Newbigging do. do., . . .	22	
Dumfries Royal do., . . .	60	Saughtonhall do. do., . . .	12	
Dundee do. do., . . .	7	Somerside do. do., . . .	2	
Edinburgh do. do., . . .	96	Tranent do. do., . . .	3	
Elgin District do., . . .	6	Englishtown do. do., . . .	1	
Fife do. do., . . .	7	Abbey Parochial Asylum . . .	2	
Glasgow Royal do., . . .	3	Falkirk do. do., . . .	1	
Haddington District do., . . .	2	Glasgow do. do., . . .	14	
Inverness do., do., . . .	3	Paisley do. do., . . .	7	
Montrose Royal do., . . .	69	Aberdeen Poorhouse . . .	2	
Perth do. do., . . .	12	Cunninghame do., . . .	2	
Perth District do., . . .	31	Edinburgh do., . . .	1	
Bellfield Private Asylum, . . .	1	Govan do., . . .	2	
Campie Lane do. do., . . .	1	Linlithgow do., . . .	3	
Garrigad do. do., . . .	12	Old Machar do., . . .	1	
Gilmour do. do., . . .	3	Perth do., . . .	2	
Hallcross do. do., . . .	13	St. Cuthbert's do., . . .	4	
Longdale's do. do., . . .	6			
			499	
Carry forward, . . .	383			

Of the above 499, 68 patients were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling.

The escapes during 1867 have been 79. Of these, 51 were brought back within 24 hours, 16 within a week, and 8 after a week: 4 were not recovered.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each year since 1859, or since they were opened:—

It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the public asylums in 1867, amounting in the aggregate to 355; but of this number 107 are due to Millholm Private Asylum having been adopted as the District Asylum of Roxburgh. The balance of the increase is entirely caused by pauper lunatics. Indeed, there is a diminution of 18 in the number of the private insane, which is probably to be ascribed to the necessity which has arisen in several asylums to require the removal of private patients, in order that effect might be given to the statutory obligation to provide accommodation for pauper lunatics.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

ROYAL OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Aberdeen, .	51	42	87	110	56	41	88	122	62	45	94	122	52	49	102	119	49	48	105	120	51	55	112	141	55	65	112	132	51	55	119	137	64	63	112	147	58	53	126	159																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Argyll,

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1867:—

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	61.0 118.5 179.5	58.0 153.0 211.0	18 42 60	27 57 84	9 16 25	15 33 48	8 9 17	9 11 20	3 8 12	2 3 10	55.5 57.9 57.1	2 8 10	4.9 7.5 6.7	3.4 5.2 4.7
2. Argyll District Asylum,	62.0	72.0	17	22	6	4	3	3	8	2	18.2	2	12.9	2.8
3. Banff District Asylum,	28.5	41.5	16	14	5	4	3	2	3	2	25.0	3	10.5	4.8
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	102.0 129.5 231.5	68.5 114.5 183.0	28 27 55	32 30 62	14 6 20	7 12 19	6 3 9	7 11 8	10 11 21	2 1 14	21.9 40.0 30.6	2 1 14	9.8 8.4 9.0	2.9 10.4 7.6
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	25.5 58.0 83.5	27.5 65.0 92.5	4 22 26	6 30 36	2 8 10	4 10 14	1 1 2	1 9 10	1 4 5	... 5 5	66.6 33.3 38.9	... 5 5	3.9 6.9 5.8	... 7.7 5.4
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	233.0 340.0 573.0	260.5 369.0 629.5	88 129 217	115 146 261	23 39 62	45 66 111	22 35 57	29 37 66	31 44 75	19 27 46	26.1 45.2 33.3	8 27 46	12.1 13.3 12.9	7.3 7.3 11.6
7. Elgin District Asylum,	39.5	34.5	9	9	1	3	...	1	5	4	33.3	4	10.1	8.3
8. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	99.5	93.5	41	37	4	8	5	3	8	...	21.1	8	8.0	...
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	82.0 195.5 277.5	82.5 183.0 265.5	42 132 174	31 129 160	15 50 65	21 50 71	18 26 44	16 22 38	3 42 45	3 29 29	67.7 38.7 44.4	3 29 3	3.6 21.5 11.7	... 15.8 14.3
10. Haddington District Asylum,	25.5	28.0	20	18	3	1	...	2	3	4	5.5	4	15.0	12.3
11. Inverness District Asylum,	132.0	114.0	31	30	12	12	1	...	8	14	38.7	8	6.0	3.4
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	36.0 140.0 176.0	29.0 165.0 194.0	9 34 43	17 49 66	8 8 16	1 18 19	9 13 13	3 9 12	2 13 15	1 16 17	6.0 23.5 28.8	1 13 17	5.5 9.7 8.5	3.4 8.8 8.8
13. Perth Royal Asylum,	38.0	24.5	15	7	3	3	5	2	5	1	42.8	5	13.1	4.1
14. Perth District Asylum,	103.0	111.0	28	36	10	16	4	4	12	7	44.4	12	11.6	6.3
GENERAL TOTALS,	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	39.6	33.0	10.7	7.8

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1866 and 1867:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	3451·2	1550	491	456	285
1867, . . .	3650	1391	507	283	338

The decrease in the number of admissions in 1867 is due to the smaller number of patients removed unrecovered, and transferred to other asylums. The average numbers resident continue to increase, and there is also an increase in the number of recoveries, and a considerable one in the number of deaths.

The percentage of deaths, on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each year from 1858 to 1867, was as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	8·6	8·0	1863,	8·8	6·7
1859,	8·1	7·4	1864,	8·1	6·6
1860,	10·2	7·5	1865,	6·7	6·9
1861,	8·7	7·2	1866,	8·3	8·1
1862,	10·4	7·5	1867,	10·7	7·8

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, must be deemed favourable, although the rate of mortality last year is less favourable than in most of the previous years.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during a series of years in each of the Asylums named:—

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Number of years on which average is taken.	Average percentage of deaths on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	157·4	179·3	10	7·2	4·9
2. Argyll District Asylum, .	57·8	56·3	5	8·3	3·2
3. Banff District Asylum, .	23·6	33·0	3	9·9	3·0
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	203·7	151·5	10	7·1	7·0
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, .	103·0	92·9	10	6·4	3·8
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	342·2	340·1	10	11·9	7·4
7. Elgin District Asylum, .	31·4	31·1	10	7·3	10·3
8. Fife District Asylum, .	86·0	84·7	2	5·8	4·7
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	257·3	244·1	10	9·3	9·1
10. Haddington District Asylum,	20·2	22·0	2	7·4	9·1
11. Inverness District Asylum, .	101·9	97·9	4	4·1	9·9
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, .	179·5	238·9	10	10·2	9·9
13. Perth Royal Asylum, .	73·5	72·3	10	6·8	4·3
14. Perth District Asylum, .	94·7	97·8	4	8·7	9·2

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows, but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford reliable data for estimating the effects of asylum treatment.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.	In Royal and Dis- trict Asylums.
1858,	33.6	40.3	1863,	32.8	40.8	<hr/>
1859,	32.1	40.8	1864,	30.5	31.9	
1860,	37.7	40.1	1865,	36.6	36.6	
1861,	39.8	41.1	1866,	29.1	34.1	
1862,	34.9	42.4	1867,	33.0	39.6	

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries in the asylum registers by the Medical Commissioners:—

The reports in the Aberdeen Asylum are, on the whole, favourable. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met, and an improvement has been effected in the manner of serving the meals. Cleanliness is well attended to, but the same water continues to be used in bathing for several patients. Ventilation was considered satisfactory, except in some of the single rooms occupied by sick or excited patients, and in certain of the dayrooms, which are too small for the numbers which, for want of adequate accommodation, it is necessary to place in them. More attention is given to exercise and recreation, and the enlargement of the airing-court for excitable females has had a beneficial influence; but industrial occupation still admits of considerable extension, and for this purpose the acquisition of a farm has been suggested. The lavatory accommodation has been improved, and papering and painting are being gradually extended; but the introduction of objects of interest and decoration, such as prints, flowers, and statuettes should be carried further. The condition of the outside privies is still unsatisfactory. Strong dresses and seclusion are now little used, but the overcrowding of the dayrooms proves a source of excitement which impairs discipline and comfort. The reports on Elmhill House are very satisfactory.

Aberdeen
Royal
Asylum.

The Argyll District Asylum is reported as insufficient for the proper accommodation of the patients it now contains. Nevertheless it was found in excellent order. The clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory state, and the cheerfulness of the wards is being gradually increased by the introduction of simple ornaments. Industrial occupation receives due attention, and exercise in the general grounds or beyond the asylum estate is taken by nearly all the inmates. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory, and seclusion has been seldom required.

Argyll
District
Asylum.

The patients in the Banff District Asylum are reported as having suffered from diarrhoea in the spring of 1867, but the disease was epidemic in the district, and did not seem to be connected with any sanitary defect in the institution. At the second visit, the health of the inmates was satisfactory. On both occasions the house was clean and well arranged, and the day-clothing and bedding in good condition, with the exception of some of the hair mattresses, which

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

had become thin and hollow in the centre. Industrial occupation and extended exercise meet with due consideration, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. There is, however, a deficiency of sick-room furniture, and a scanty supply of books, periodicals, and objects of interest. The absence of excitement is noted, as is also the rare recourse to seclusion. The expenditure of the asylum is reported as exceeding the income, and suggestions are offered for placing them in equilibrium.

Dumfries
Royal
Asylum.

The acquisition of a farm of 74 acres, marching with the land already in possession, will remove the disadvantages under which the Dumfries Asylum has long laboured, and which were again commented on in the reports of this year. Attention was also again directed to the propriety of introducing greater variety into the food served in the Crichton Institution, and of endeavouring to restrict the amount of waste. The plans for the enlargement of the Institution remain under consideration. In many respects the condition of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum has been greatly improved by the enlargement and modification which the house has undergone; but the patients in the female refractory wards were suffering from overcrowding, and the inmates generally from restricted exercise. The use of seclusion is consequently frequent. Much attention is given to providing sources of amusement and recreation, but the number industrially occupied might be beneficially enlarged. The female workroom is too small, and is, besides, imperfectly ventilated. The bedding and clothing of the parochial patients have been considerably improved, but the use of stretchers without mattresses is still persevered in. The wages of the attendants have been increased, and, altogether, decided progress has been made during the past year.

Dundee
Royal
Asylum.

The reports on the Dundee Asylum again comment on its confined locality, its inconvenient structural arrangements, its antiquated furniture, and its deficiency in the means of occupation and exercise; but they state that, allowing for the operation of these influences, its management is satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the patients is reported as favourable; but, partly from the large proportion of recent cases, caused by the removal of tranquil and disciplined inmates to lunatic wards of poorhouses, and partly from the absence of facilities for efficient treatment, considerable excitement prevailed in the female department. Consequently, there has been tolerably frequent recourse to seclusion.

Edinburgh
Royal
Asylum.

The Edinburgh Asylum is reported as considerably overcrowded, and as suffering from the want of a proper proportion of single rooms. From these causes excitement is prevented from subsiding, and the risk of accidents is greatly increased. The cheerless nature of many portions of the West House is likewise commented on, and recommendations are made to increase the supply of objects of interest and ornament; to provide more combs and brushes; and to

give more attention to personal tidiness in the cases of the more helpless patients. In bathing, the same water continues to be used in some of the galleries for a large number of patients. The quality of the food is favourably spoken of, but the manner of serving it is regarded as capable of considerable improvement. Industrial employment is limited by the want of diversified sources of occupation; and extended exercise, although receiving more consideration than formerly, is still inadequate to work off the *perfervidum ingenium* which has for long been an attribute of the female patients in the refractory wards. The condition of these wards is more favourably reported on at the first than at the second visit, probably because, on the latter occasion, exercise in the open air was more restricted by the weather. The proposal to provide a general dining-room and drawing-room in the East House is still under consideration.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Edinburgh
Royal
Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are, as usual, very favourable, and the house is described as a pattern of cleanliness, good order, and homely comfort. A large proportion of the male patients are employed in reclaiming and cultivating the Asylum farm, which lies a mile or two from the house; and, in fine weather, it is not unusual to find the whole of them absent from the wards. Great pains are taken to introduce the interests and amenities of ordinary life, and seclusion is virtually abolished. The supply of water is now abundant, but fire-hose have not yet been provided.

Elgin
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross Asylum refer to some minor structural defects, but comment favourably on the condition and management of the establishment. To a certain extent the patients suffer from the want of made walks, and the paucity of humanizing influences, such as books, birds, flowers, etc.; but these wants are mainly to be ascribed to the short time which has elapsed since the house was opened. Notwithstanding, however, the shortness of this period, the establishment is reported as already full, and fears are expressed that, unless some means be adopted for the removal of chronic cases, the question of its enlargement must soon be considered. Of the 210 patients who were inmates at last visit, only 18 were deemed curable. Seclusion is rarely used.

Fife and
Kinross
Asylum.

The condition of the Glasgow Asylum, as regards the cleanliness and ventilation of the wards, the state of the bedding, and the clothing and personal appearance of the patients, is reported as being highly satisfactory, but there is still a great want of comfortable furniture in the pauper department. This remark, however, is scarcely applicable to the sick wards and the convalescent galleries, where the general arrangements for the proper care of the patients are very commendable. The employment of female nurses in the sick wards is recommended; and it is again suggested that, in all the dormitories which are not under special night supervision, drinking water should be within reach of the patients. The house is beginning to suffer from the inconveniences of overcrowding, and

Glasgow
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Glasgow
Asylum.

corridors and reception-rooms have been brought into use as dormitories. The want of a chapel and of an amusement-hall limits the number of patients attending divine worship and joining in recreations. The overcrowding, and the consequent difficulty of providing for adequate classification, tend to keep up excitement, and the natural result is the tolerably frequent use of seclusion. Further improvement in the manner of serving the meals is suggested, and a more ample supply of gas is recommended.

Hadding-
ton
Asylum.

The reports on the Haddington Asylum are favourable. The condition of the house and patients is reported as satisfactory, and due attention is given to recreation, exercise, and occupation. There had been no necessity for seclusion.

Inverness
Asylum.

At the last visit, the patients in the Inverness Asylum were 134 males and 110 females, of whom only 9 males and 8 females were deemed curable. From defective early training and education, many of the patients are little amenable to discipline, and this fact must be taken into account in forming an estimate of the condition and management of the Asylum. The low temperature of the house at the first visit is commented on, and fears are expressed lest, in the endeavour to secure the benefits of ventilation by open windows, the patients may not be exposed to considerable risk from cold. The report of the second visit refers to the aspect of depressed vital power which many of the patients exhibited, and directs attention to the cooking of the food as susceptible of improvement. The supply of water is regarded as insufficient in quantity and as of doubtful quality. The introduction of night-nursing has been attended with beneficial results. A considerable tendency to excitement is noted as prevailing among the female patients, which, it is suggested, would probably be overcome by increased exercise or improved diet. The usefulness of the general workroom is materially impaired by the facility it affords for the diffusion of excitement when it occurs. The introduction of more objects of interest and decoration is recommended, as well as the provision of more varied sources of recreation and amusement.

Montrose
Asylum.

As usual, the reports on Montrose Asylum are very satisfactory. The management is characterized by persistent efforts to introduce improvements, the chief of which, during the past year, have been a general dining-hall, the enlargement of the female workroom, and a verandah in the male airing-court. No patient physically able to take extended exercise is restricted to the airing-courts, and great attention is given to out-door occupation and recreation. There has been no recourse to seclusion.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The condition of the Perth Royal Asylum is favourably reported on, and it is spoken of as presenting great advantages to patients of the middle classes. The house is comfortably furnished, well warmed and ventilated, and the means of occupation, recreation, and exercise are adequate.

The Perthshire District Asylum was found, in many respects, in a satisfactory condition, but at the winter visit the temperature of the wards was considered too low for comfort, and even dangerous to health. The house was in excellent order, and the patients free from excitement, except in the female refractory wards, which were considered overcrowded. The presence of a destructive patient in this department has led to the windows being guarded by heavy trellises, which produce a gloomy and depressing effect. Industrial occupation and out-door recreation continue to receive much attention, but there is a want within doors of objects of amenity and interest. The bedding was adequate and in good condition, but the arrangements for the wet patients were regarded with some degree of doubt. No special night attendants have yet been provided. The day-clothing was in fair condition, but many of the men still use moleskins, which speedily acquire a shabby appearance, and are less warm than tweeds.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Perth
District
Asylum.

The patients of the Roxburgh District are temporarily accommodated in Millholm House, Musselburgh, until the District Asylum be erected. The patients are reported as clean in person and comfortably clothed, and the house as presenting an aspect of considerable domestic comfort. The sanitary condition of the inmates has been favourable. Special night attendance has been provided, but the arrangements for the comfort of the wet patients are regarded as susceptible of improvement. The male patients suffer from want of occupation, and both sexes from the limited field of exercise to which they are habitually restricted.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1867 and 1st January 1868 :—

In Private
Asylums.
—

In Private
Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1867.			At 1st January 1868.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution, . . .	23	9	32	25	11	36
Campie Lane House,* . . .	19	17	36	22	14	36
Garngad House,	40	34	74	42	31	73
Gilmer House,	13	7	20	9	11	20
Hallcross House,	23	39	62	23	39	62
Hawkfield House,	7	10	17	6	10	16
Longdale House,	43	53	96	55	67	122
Millholm House,†	43	79	122	...	...	...
Newbigging House,	25	51	76	23	37	60
Saughton Hall,	23	26	49	22	30	52
Somerside House, . . . . .	...	21	21	5	9	14
Tranent House,	8	16	24	...	...	...
Whitehouse,	15	32	47	12	34	46
Totals,	282	394	676	244	293	537

* Now transferred to Melville House.

† Millholm House became in May 1867 the District Asylum for Roxburgh.

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in eleven years been a decrease of 86 males and 122 females.

The results of treatment in 1867 are shown in the following Table:—

In Private Asylums.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Campie Lane House,	20.0	15.5	8	14	1	4	2	10	2	3	12.5	28.5	10.0	19.8
2. Garngad House,	41.0	32.5	37	30	12	11	19	20	4	2	32.4	36.6	9.7	6.1
3. Gilmer House,	11.0	9.0	4	9	1	1	4	3	3	1	25.0	11.1	27.2	11.1
4. Hallcross House,	23.0	39.0	11	21	1	4	7	16	2	3	9.1	19.0	8.7	7.7
5. Hawkfield House,	6.5	10.0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Longdale House,	49.0	60.0	34	40	10	16	3	6	9	4	29.4	40.0	18.4	6.6
*7. Millholm House,	47.5	46.0	18	11	2	9	6	32	...	5	11.1	81.8	...	10.9
8. Newbigging House,	24.0	44.0	9	25	...	13	9	21	2	4	...	52.0	8.3	9.1
9. Saughton Hall,	23.5	28.0	7	10	5	2	2	2	4	2	71.4	20.0	17.0	7.1
10. Somerside House, .....	...	15.5	...	10	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	6.4
11. Trantent House,	45.0	8.2	...	...	...	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	20.0	...
12. Whitehouse,	13.5	33.0	1	9	1	3	2	2	1	2	100.0	33.3	7.4	6.1
GENERAL RESULTS,	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9

N.B.—Baldovan Institution is excluded from this Table, as its character is more that of a School than an Asylum.

* In this Table Millholm House, although it became the Roxburgh District Asylum in May 1867, is still reckoned a Private Asylum.

† Average of three months.

In Private Asylums. The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1866 and 1867 :—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	710·0	360	98	322	66
1867, . . .	604·7	308	97	202	58

The decrease in the numbers resident and in the admissions is owing to the extension of district accommodation ; and the decrease in the number of patients removed unrecovered is due to no new district asylum having been opened in 1867.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident, in private asylums, in each year from 1858-1867 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	8·4	7·5	1863,	6·8	8·9
1859,	10·8	6·1	1864,	8·8	7·3
1860,	5·5	8·1	1865,	9·3	8·2
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	6·9

The general rate of mortality is rather less favourable than in the royal and district asylums ; and here also the male mortality of 1867 is higher than usual.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	38·4	38·7	1863,	26·5	44·1
1859,	38·9	39·2	1864,	16·2	24·0
1860,	33·5	37·2	1865,	38·2	36·0
1861,	26·7	37·5	1866,	29·6	25·5
1862,	23·0	35·8	1867,	25·6	35·7

These results are somewhat less favourable than those furnished by the royal and district asylums ; but the sources of error are too numerous to permit of any reliable comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

Garngad Asylum.

The reports on Garngad Asylum are not altogether favourable. In several of the rooms there was a heavy urinous smell, and the bedding was occasionally neglected. In the basement wards, especially of the female side, there was considerable room for improve-

ment. A tendency to excitement is noted, and the use of the "polka" is recorded on several occasions, with the view of controlling destructive propensities, or modifying excitement. The physical wants of the patients appear to be sufficiently supplied, but the gas-lights are either inadequate in number, or are improperly placed for cheerfulness and comfort.

In Private Asylums.
Garngad Asylum.

The reports on Gilmour House are, in essential respects, favourable. The physical wants of the patients are sufficiently met, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has been good; but various contemplated improvements have been retarded by the bad health of the Superintendent, and the desire to avoid pecuniary embarrassment. The house is calculated for the treatment of quiet patients only; and the accommodation provided, considering the rate of maintenance, is very fair.

Gilmour House Asylum.

The condition of Hallcross Asylum is not regarded as satisfactory. The superintendence is defective, and the attendants are too few in number, and not well selected. The patients accordingly have a neglected appearance. There is a great deficiency in the means of occupation, recreation, and exercise; and sufficient attention is not paid to ventilation. The clothing and dietary appear adequate. The privies are offensive, and the means of bathing very unsatisfactory.

Hallcross Asylum.

Hawkfield House is spoken of as affording a comfortable home to a small number of demented patients.

Hawkfield House.

The proprietor of Longdales Asylum has announced his intention of giving up his establishment; but, at the same time, has expressed his willingness to take measures for keeping it in operation until the district asylums of Stirling and Ayr are ready for the reception of patients. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have refrained from urging the introduction of improvements which otherwise it would have been their duty to do. Still, it may be hoped that some of their recommendations will be carried out, such, for instance, as those of paying greater attention to cleanliness and tidiness in person and clothing, and effecting an improvement in the bedding. Considerable excitement is reported as existing in both the male and female departments, and recourse to seclusion seems to be of tolerably frequent occurrence. The clothing and dietary are regarded as sufficient, and the sanitary condition of the establishment is stated to have been favourable.

Longdale Asylum.

The patients in Campie Lane House have been removed to Melville House, the accommodation of which is reported as of a better kind; but, when this house was inspected, the arrangements were still incomplete, and consequently unsatisfactory. The patients were distributed in an irregular and injudicious manner, from which some rooms were overcrowded, and others nearly empty. A more recent inspection was more satisfactory.

Melville House.

In Private Asylums.

Newbigging House.

The reports on Newbigging House are very unfavourable. The condition of the men is particularly unsatisfactory, a result which is in great measure due to the inefficiency of the proprietor and the incompetency of the attendants. Having failed by every means in our power to effect the necessary improvements, we have withdrawn the license from Mr. Moffat and transferred it to his wife, with the view of restricting the establishment to the treatment of females, as soon as this can be done by the removal of the males.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The reports on Saughton Hall refer to the increased attention now given to walks and drives in the neighbouring country, to excursions to more distant localities, and to the exertions made to furnish more varied sources of amusement. Their general tenor is very favourable.

Somerside Asylum.

Somerside Asylum affords fair accommodation for a few tranquil and manageable patients, but it is not suitable for troublesome cases. The second report refers to three patients, for whose care the appliances of the house were inadequate. We have given stringent directions that no such cases shall in future be admitted or detained; and we trust that we shall soon be in a position, through the opening of additional district accommodation, to withdraw our license.

Whitehouse Asylum.

The reports on Whitehouse are, as usual, very favourable. They refer particularly to the efforts made to give the arrangements a domestic character, and to make the necessary restrictions on liberty press as lightly as possible.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1867, and 1st January 1868 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1867.			At 1st January 1868.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	33	43	76	27	43	70
Barony " " . .	72	81	153	67	72	149
Burgh " " . .	21	25	46	22	27	49
Falkirk " " . .	8	10	18	9	12	21
Glasgow " " . .	60	90	150	60	89	149
Totals,	194	249	443	185	243	438

The number of inmates in all of them is nearly stationary.

The results of treatment in 1867 are shown in the following Table:—

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey, Paisley,	30.0	43.0	27	14	12	3	17	9	4	2	44.4	21.4	13.3	4.6
2. Barony, Glasgow,	69.5	81.0	15	19	6	10	4	1	10	7	40.0	52.6	1.4	8.6
3. Burgh, Paisley,	21.5	26.0	24	24	14	12	6	8	3	1	58.3	50.0	13.9	3.8
4. Falkirk,	8.5	10.5	9	4	5	2	1	...	2	...	55.5	50.0	23.5	...
5. Glasgow,	60.0	89.5	19	44	12	18	1	13	6	14	63.1	40.9	10.0	15.6
GENERAL RESULTS,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6

In Parochial Asylums.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1866 and 1867:—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	441.0	165	79	37	44
1867, . . .	439.5	199	93	60	49

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the years 1858-1867:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	19.7	15.1	1863,	12.6	7.8
1859,	18.5	8.5	1864,	13.4	11.8
1860,	27.1	11.3	1865,	10.0	7.2
1861,	15.7	7.4	1866,	10.8	9.3
1862,	12.0	12.2	1867,	13.2	9.6

The mortality is considerably above that of the public and private asylums.

The following figures show the proportion of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums, in each of the years 1858-1867:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	40.9	52.4	1863,	50.8	51.1
1859,	43.5	58.6	1864,	38.6	46.9
1860,	53.9	55.5	1865,	49.4	50.4
1861,	56.2	68.3	1866,	48.6	47.3
1862,	51.1	47.4	1867,	52.1	42.8

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is higher in parochial asylums than in public and private asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries, and small number of deaths, which take place in parochial asylums within the first month after admission. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D. in this and previous Reports.) A second cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table, p. xvi. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.)

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The Abbey Parochial Asylum is described as cheerful and comfortable, and the management as liberal. The physical wants of the patients are well attended to, as is also their personal cleanli-

ness. Means of industrial occupation, extended exercise, and recreation are abundantly provided, and seclusion is of very rare occurrence. The meals are comfortably served, but the female dining-hall was overcrowded. Several severe accidents had occurred, but apparently not from want of vigilance.

In Parochial Asylums.
Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Making allowance for radical defects of structure, the condition of the Barony Parochial Asylum is reported as satisfactory. A laudable disposition is shown to adopt the suggestions made for remedying defects and supplying wants; but it is difficult to see how the existing buildings will ever admit of efficient classification.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

A good deal is done by kindly care and treatment to remedy the evils of locality and structure under which the Burgh Parochial Asylum suffers, but it is impossible to entirely neutralise them; and walks, occasional excursions, and visits to places of public amusement but feebly compensate for the absence of cheerful prospects, and the facilities for daily recreation which surrounding grounds would afford.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The condition of the Falkirk Parochial Asylum is unfavourably commented on. The physical wants of the patients are tolerably well supplied, but the general arrangements are far behind modern requirements, and less attention is given to ventilation, personal cleanliness, the manner of serving the food, and the state of the bedding, than is desirable. The unsuitable character of the house for an asylum will cause us to withdraw the license as soon as the district asylum is ready for occupation.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

In many respects the condition of the Glasgow Parochial Asylum is worthy of commendation, but its urban position deprives it of the advantages of pure air and cheerful views, and of the means of adequate exercise and occupation. The bedding and clothing have been improved, but the dress of several of the female patients is still noted as poor and untidy. In the female department, the day-room accommodation is very defective, and the manner of serving the food uncomfortable. Considerable improvements in the laundry and in other departments are promised when the adjoining buildings lately purchased come into possession.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1867 and 1st January 1868:—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1867.			At 1st January 1868.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	23	22	45	24	25	49
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . .	15	18	33	18	18	36
Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	9	14	23	13	16	29
Dundee Poorhouse, . . .	30	37	67	30	38	68
Dunfermline Poorhouse, . .	11	11	22	...	4	4
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, .	...	...	...	...	71	71
Govan Poorhouse, . . .	45	50	95	42	45	87
Greenock Poorhouse, . . .	27	39	66	25	39	64
Leith (South) Poorhouse, . .	9	10	19	8	10	18
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, .	13	14	27	6	14	20
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	16	16	32	13	15	28
Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	10	10	20	10	10	20
Perth Poorhouse, . . .	16	20	36	15	19	34
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, . .	21	42	63	19	19	38
Stirling Poorhouse, . . .	4	6	10	6	7	13
Totals,	249	309	558	229	350	579

These figures show a decrease of 20 males, and an increase of 70 females in 1867. The increase in the number of females is mainly due to the re-admission of the patients who had been removed from the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, when these were temporarily used as a cholera hospital.

Although the license has been withdrawn from Dunfermline Poorhouse, 4 patients of each sex remain in the ordinary wards.

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1867:—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	23.5	23.5	6	5	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	21.2	4.2
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	17.0	18.0	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5.5
3. Dumbarton,	11.0	15.0	6	7	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	28.6	9.1	13.3
4. Dundee,	31.0	37.0	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8.1
5. Dunfermline,	2.2	5.0	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Edinburgh (City), .....	...	62.0	...	84	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	16.1
7. Govan (Glasgow),	43.5	47.0	6	6	...	...	3	9	5	3	...	...	11.5	6.4
8. Greenock,	26.0	39.0	6	8	1	1	2	...	5	7	16.7	12.5	19.2	17.9
9. South Leith,	8.5	10.0	1	3	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	11.7	10.0
10. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	9.5	14.0	1	5	...	...	1	2	7	3	...	...	73.7	21.4
11. Linlithgow,	14.5	15.5	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	10.0	10.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10.0
13. Perth,	15.5	19.5	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	100.0	6.4	5.1
14. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	20.0	30.5	...	...	1	...	...	22	1	1	...	...	5.0	3.3
15. Stirling,	5.0	6.5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	237.2	352.5	82	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1866 and 1867:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1866, . . .	585·2	159	6	123	37
1867, . . .	589·7	159	6	72	60

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in lunatic wards of poorhouses, in each year from 1858 to 1867:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	9·9	8·2	1863,	8·2	9·1
1859,	14·7	5·7	1864,	7·9	7·6
1860,	6·5	7·9	1865,	5·9	4·0
1861,	16·2	11·2	1866,	7·8	5·2
1862,	8·6	10·9	1867,	10·9	6·9

The rate of mortality shows again an increase, but as explained in our last report, the results of 1865 were exceptionally favourable from the short period during which several of the lunatic wards had been in operation.

The condition of the wards of the several poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

More favourable impressions were received from the inspections of the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse than in any former year. The aspect of the day-rooms has been greatly improved, and their comfort increased by the provision of additional furniture and objects of decoration. The dormitories, however, are still bare. The attendants have been increased, and more attention is given to occupation, exercise, and recreation. There is, however, a want of amusing reading.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The general condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, but the rooms used for single patients are condemned as damp and unsuitable. It is, however, understood that considerable structural alterations and improvements will soon be undertaken. A better material should be used for the clothing of the men.

Dumbar-
ton Poor-
house.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse indicate a disposition, on the part of the Committee of Management, to provide for the inmates in a satisfactory manner. The officials first appointed did not give satisfaction, but the present staff appears to be doing well. The physical wants of the patients are well supplied.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse allude to

a want of comfortable furniture for weak and sickly patients, to inadequate classification dependent on insufficient day-room accommodation, and to the imperfect means of heating. Measures were, however, in progress for remedying these defects. Recommendations have likewise been made to furnish more objects of interest and decoration, and a larger supply of books. In other respects, the condition of the wards and patients was very satisfactory. Fears are expressed lest the means of occupation should prove insufficient.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
Dundee
Poorhouse.

The condition of the lunatic wards of Edinburgh Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, and the attendants are described as efficient. Comfortable sickroom furniture has been provided, and the physical wants of the patients are adequately met. The appliances for bathing are, however, insufficient; and for an institution professing to receive only harmless patients, seclusion is too often resorted to.

Edinburgh
Poorhouse,

Considering the nature of the accommodation, the condition of the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse is very satisfactory. In the prospect of the erection of a new poorhouse, the land which had been taken for the industrial occupation of the men, and for the recreation of both sexes, has been given up, and great difficulty has since been experienced in finding employment for the men. The proportion of women industrially employed is very high. Various improvements are recorded as having been effected during the past year, and the patients are, on the whole, well cared for. Fears are, however, expressed lest the means of heating should be insufficient for health and comfort in winter, and a recommendation is made to supply more books and periodicals.

Govan
Poorhouse.

Various improvements are noted as having been effected in the lunatic wards of Greenock Poorhouse, chiefly by painting and the introduction of objects of interest and decoration. In essentials, however, the house remains as unsuitable as ever for the accommodation of the insane. The patients are well cared for as regards their clothing, bedding, and diet; but there are great deficiencies as respects occupation, exercise, and recreation.

Greenock
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of South Leith Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients are reported as carefully attended to.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are reported as having been found in excellent order, and the patients as clean in person, well clothed, and well fed. Nevertheless the mortality has been high. No precise cause for this could be detected, but it is recommended that more efforts be made to break the monotonous routine of existence by amusement and recreation.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

On the whole, the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse are favourably noticed, but the female day-room is considered too small, and an improvement of the bedding is recommended. More frequent exercise beyond the grounds, as well as more varied occupation for the men, are likewise suggested.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. — Old Machar Poorhouse. The general condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse was considered satisfactory, but certain suggestions for the improvement of the accommodation have been left unnoticed, in the prospect of extensive structural changes. There is an appearance of considerable domestic comfort, especially on the female side. The health of the inmates has been good.

Perth Poorhouse. The sanitary condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse has been favourable. Their physical wants are well attended to, but there is a deficiency of occupation for the men. Books and periodicals appear to be now sufficiently supplied. The wards were in excellent order, but in some respects there is room for improvement in the bedding and furniture.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse. The report on the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse indicate improvement, but their condition is not altogether satisfactory. The house passes into possession of the Caledonian Railway Company in August next, when other accommodation for the patients must be provided.

Stirling Poorhouse. The physical wants of the patients in the lunatic wards of Stirling Poorhouse are fairly attended to, but the general aspect of the accommodation is bare and depressing.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children. — Baldovan Institution. Baldovan Institution continues to afford a comfortable home for nearly forty imbeciles, but its sphere of usefulness is greatly restricted by the small mental capacity of many of the children. The demand for accommodation is so great that part of the adjoining orphanage has been added to the Institution.

Larbert Institution. The demand for admission into the Larbert Institution is so great as already to lead to the extension of the buildings. The establishment is at present in a state of transition, and it is to be hoped that the alterations now in progress will embrace the improvement of the existing buildings. The sanitary condition of the pupils has been favourable; but many of them are of too low a mental type to be capable of useful training. Hitherto, moreover, the staff of teachers has been insufficient. There is still a deficiency of good water.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The term "dangerous lunatics" is applied to insane persons who are found at large by the police, and brought before the Sheriff at the instance of the procurator-fiscal; but it does not necessarily imply any particular state of danger; and, accordingly, when the relatives of the patient or the parochial authorities undertake, to the satisfaction of the Sheriff, to provide for his proper care and treatment, he is at once placed under their care. When this is not

done the Sheriff issues his order for detention in an asylum until recovery take place, or until satisfactory caution be found for safe custody elsewhere. In the course of the past year a woman, having been brought before the Sheriff of Fife, was declared, on investigation, to be a "dangerous lunatic," and was, as such, sent to the District Asylum. In the course of the inquiry, however, the superintendent of the Asylum had been examined, and had given evidence that the patient was not insane; and thus it happened that, by a magisterial decision, a person whom he considered sane was placed under his care as a lunatic. Further, the Sheriff's order on which the patient was detained was, by oversight, made out in the ordinary form, and thus contained no stipulation that detention should continue until recovery had taken place, or until caution were found for safe custody. Under these circumstances the superintendent, holding to his opinion that the patient was not insane, discharged her, with our concurrence, after some months' detention. This step having been objected to by the Fifeshire authorities, the case was by them brought under the notice of Crown Counsel; but we do not see what other course could, with propriety, have been taken. Two mistakes of a serious character had been committed. In the first place, the superintendent of the asylum, to which the accused, if found insane, would be sent, was allowed to give evidence; and, in the second place, no special injunction against discharge was embodied in the Sheriff's order. When, therefore, after several months' observation, the superintendent retained his opinion that the case was not one of insanity, there seemed to us to be no legal or adequate ground for further detention.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

It is a question of considerable practical importance whether a suicidal patient is to be regarded as "dangerous to the lieges," and whether, consequently, such a patient can be dealt with under the provisions of the Statute applicable to "dangerous lunatics." There seems to be an unwillingness among legal practitioners to regard a patient who is dangerous to himself alone as "dangerous to the lieges;" and, accordingly, in suicidal cases, in which no action is taken by the relatives, the patient may be left without protection from the law. In a case of this kind which occurred last year, the Procurator-fiscal did not consider himself warranted in interfering.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal as dangerous lunatics, in each county of Scotland, from 1858 to 1867. The decrease in the numbers in recent years is mainly owing to inspectors of poor availing themselves of the authority conferred on them by sect. 15, 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, to interrupt the statutory procedure, and make arrangements for the safe custody of the lunatics before they are definitely included in this category:—

Dangerous
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
1. Aberdeen, .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
2. Argyll,	6	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
3. Ayr,	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
4. Banff, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Dumbarton,	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1
10. Dumfries, .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11. Edinburgh, ...	7	9	6	...	4	...	1	4	6	5
12. Elgin, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar,	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	1	4	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
17. Kincardine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	18	23	17	11	7	4	2	3	5	9
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22. Nairn,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
23. Orkney, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
26. Renfrew, .....	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
27. Ross,	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2
29. Selkirk, .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22	16	15	10	14	26

DIPSOMANIACS.

Dipso-
maniacs.

In our last Report we expressed an opinion that persons unable to resist the tendency to excessive drinking, should be allowed to place themselves under control and treatment without authority from the Sheriff. By the Lunacy Amendment Act of 1866, authority to this effect has been granted, and asylums are now authorized to receive for care and treatment any person who expresses to the Commissioners his wish in writing to become a voluntary patient, and has obtained their consent. This provision was taken advantage of in 1867 by 17 persons. Of these, 14 were admitted into public, and 3 into private asylums. These patients, however, were not necessarily all dipsomaniacs.

The only institution in Scotland for the special treatment of the intemperate is Queensberry Lodge, which is attached to the House of Refuge in Edinburgh; but the situation of this establishment is unfavourable, and consequently it fails in a very essential element of success. It is restricted to the treatment of females, whose number, however, chiefly from the cause adverted to, rarely exceeds five or six. The institution is not under our official cognizance.

The chief impediment to the success of such institutions is the want of the power of compulsory detention. It is undeniable that much mischief is caused to the health of the individual affected, and to the property and comfort of his family, from the irresistible tendency to the abuse of stimulants; and the question of legalizing compulsory control, where such a tendency exists, is one in favour of which powerful arguments may be advanced. At the same time, it is not desirable to bring mere drunkards within the scope of the lunacy laws; and there will frequently be a difficulty in determining where vicious indulgence ends and disease begins.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

During 1867, 11 patients were admitted into the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table:—

OFFENCES.	Prison from which received.	Male.	Female.
Theft, habit and repute, . .	Penal Department of G. P., .	...	1
Theft by house-breaking, . .	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Theft and previous conviction, .	Penal Department of G. P., .	...	1
Assault by cutting and stabbing,	Prison of Edinburgh, . .	1	...
Murder,	Prison of Perth,	1	...
Assault,	Prison of Perth,	1	...
Theft,	Penal Department of G. P., .	...	1
Theft,	Prison of Perth, . . . . .	...	1
Theft,	Prison of Glasgow, . . . . .	...	1
Murder,	Prison of Paisley, . . . . .	...	1
Murder,	Prison of Dundee,	1	...
		5	6

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1867:—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
5	6	2	2	2	2	4	...

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminals who become insane in prison are removed at the expiry of their sentence to the local prison from which they were received, in order to be liberated. As a rule, they are on liberation immediately taken in charge by the police or the inspector of poor, and placed in the asylum of their district as ordinary patients. In this way the accumulation of criminal lunatics in the lunatic department of the prison is, in some degree, prevented, as well as the growth of their numbers as a distinct class of the insane. This procedure helps to account for the comparatively small number of so-called criminal lunatics in Scotland.

The condition of the lunatic department of the Central Prison at Perth is, on the whole, satisfactory. The use of mechanical restraint has been greatly restricted, and the ventilation has been much improved. There is still, however, a great want of out-door occupation for the men; a defect which might, in a considerable degree, be removed by the acquisition of an adjoining field.

Among the inmates are several persons who, for a long period, have shown no symptoms of insanity. There can be no doubt that, if such persons are to be regarded as having been affected with disease, and not as guilty of crime, their continued detention, after restoration to sanity, cannot be justified, except from fear of a relapse. This fear, however, tends to make medical men unwilling to assume the responsibility of recommending their unconditional discharge; and thus their detention continues with no prospect of release. But if the Secretary of State for the Home Department were authorized to sanction the discharge of such patients on probation, for such periods and under such restrictions as should be considered proper, an opportunity would be afforded, with little, if any, risk to the public, of testing their powers of self-control.

We should be glad to see exercise beyond the precincts of the prison taken by such of the patients as the medical officer was of opinion would derive benefit from such indulgence. The circumstance that the lunatic wards are within the precincts of the prison should not lead to the patients being regarded as criminals.

There are several patients in public asylums who have been sent there by the order of the Home Secretary, to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. The maintenance of such patients is defrayed by themselves or their relatives, or by the parish of their settlement. They appear, accordingly, as private or pauper patients in our registers; but it seems doubtful whether the cost of their maintenance could be enforced on their friends or parishes. Three such patients were admitted in 1867, and may, in a sense, be regarded as criminal lunatics.

ALIEN LUNATICS.**Alien Lunatics.**

During 1866, 26 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 28. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been sent to their own

countries, or as to pauper alien lunatics who may have been re-
moved from Scotland, without having been placed in asylums.

Property of
Lunatics.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

By the Statute 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, sect. 17, we have been furnished with fuller means of ascertaining whether the property of lunatics is properly applied for their benefit, and during the past year we had repeated occasion to recommend a more liberal expenditure with the view of supplying comforts and indulgences which the patients were fully capable of enjoying. We are, however, satisfied that, as a rule, the funds of insane patients under curators are liberally and judiciously expended; and even in the cases to which we have referred, the failure was to be ascribed to ignorance how further expenditure could prove beneficial, and not to a desire to husband the estate of the patient.

The number of lunatics reported to us as under judicial factors at March 1867 was 256, of whom, 186 were in asylums, 53 in private dwellings, and the residences of 17 are not stated.

There is still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of property when the funds are of limited amount.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																			
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.				With Relatives.				With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.			
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.
			Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.		Total.
DUMBARTON.			629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Arrochar,	8,866	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bonhill,	6,325	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cardross,	3,513	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Cumbernauld,	6,304	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dumbarton,	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kilmaronock,	4,910	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kilpatrick, New,	5,577	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	8,179	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kirkintilloch,	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Luss,	1,626	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Roseneath,	6,354	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Row,	54,179	46	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,																																
DUMFRIES.			5,761	8	12	
1 Annan,	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Applegarth,	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Caerlaverock,	3,219	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Canonbie,	1,651	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Closeburn,	1,230	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cumertrees,	679	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Dalton,	856	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Dornoch,	2,509	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dryfehead,	13,523	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dumfries,	1,554	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Dunscore,	1,350	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Durrisdeer,																																

Appendix to the Tenth Report of the General Board of

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Pauperial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																		IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.							
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																									
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Perceival Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.													
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																														
1 Alvie	833	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	1			
2 Ardersier,	1,239	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
3 Barra,	1,853	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
4 Bolekine & Abertarf,	1,743	7	2	9	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
5 Bracadale,	1,335	2	5	7	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
6 Cromdale,	3,943	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
7 Croy,	1,873	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	2	3			
9 Dore,	1,506	1	2	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
10 Duirnish,	4,775	4	3	7	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
11 Glenelg,	1,843	3	1	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
12 Harris,	4,183	5	5	10	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	2	3			
13 Inverness,	16,162	30	80	110	22	23	45	68	22	23	45	68	22	23	45	68	22	23	45	68	22	23	45	68	4	7	7			
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	6	11	17	3	4	7	11	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	4	7			
15 Kilmoravag,	2,276	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	8	6			
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	2	5	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	8	6			
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	5	6	11	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	4	7			
18 Kiltarity,	2,839	3	1	4	1	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	4	3			
19 Kingussie,	2,033	4	1	5	3	3	6	9	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	1	4	3			
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	3	3	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	1			
21 Laggan,	986	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	1	1			
22 Moy,	1,026	1	3	4	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	1	1			
23 Petty,	1,671	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	1	1			
24 Portree,	3,159	4	3	7	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	1			
25 Sleat,	2,330	3	2	5	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	1	2			
26 Small Isles,	567	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	2	2			
27 Snizort,	2,639	6	1	7	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	2	2			
28 Strath,	2,664	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	2	2			
29 Uist, North,	3,959	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	4	5			
30 Uist, South,	5,358	4	7	11	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	1	5	5			
31 Urquhart,	2,911	2	9	11	1	5	6	11	1	5	6	11	1	5	6	11	1	5	6	11	1	5	6	11	1	4	4			
Total,	89,174	109	107	216	59	51	110	216	59	51	110	216	59	51	110	216	59	51	110	216	59	51	110	216	40	34	53			

KINCARDINE.

[illegible]

KINROSS.

KINROSS.									
1	Cleish,	649	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Kinross,	2,649	3	4	7	3	3	3	3
3	Orwell,	2,399	6	1	7	1	1	1	1
4	Portmoak,	1,450	...	4	4	...	...	...	2
Total,		7,147	10	9	19	5	4	1	4

KIRK CUDBRIGHT.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.									
1	Anwoth, .	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Balmacellan, .	1,086	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Balmaghie, .	1,225	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borgue, .	1,162	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Buntle, .	1,165	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carry forward,	5,537	3	4	7	1	2	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Januaries at 1st January 1867.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.													
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.									
			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,	5,537	3	4	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
6 Carsphairn, . . .	553	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, . .	1,536	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dalry, . . .	1,149	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Githon, . . .	1,702	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kells, . . .	1,170	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Kelton, . . .	3,436	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kirkbean, . . .	942	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcubright, . .	3,407	7	5	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, . .	793	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, . .	1,851	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Jongray,	913	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, . .	677	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Minigaff, . . .	1,804	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 New Abbey, . . .	1,063	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Parton, . . .	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . . .	1,738	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Terregles, . . .	580	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Tongland, . . .	892	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Troqueer, . . .	4,743	4	9	13	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Twynholm, . . .	815	4	1	5	3	3
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	4	2	6
Total, . . .	42,495	46	49	95	25	30	1	...	26	30	19

[illegible]

ORKNEY.

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PEEBLES.

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APPENDIX A. --continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.													
	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.		In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
			Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Total.													
Popu- lation in 1861.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
PERTH.																								
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,960	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernethy,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	3	5	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchtermadar,	4,208	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchtermadar,	2,562	8	3	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Balquhith,	746	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Bendochy,	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	7	3	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Callander,	1,676	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Cargill,	1,647	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Collace,	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Comrie,	2,226	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	4	4	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	6	6	12	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Culross,	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	7	5	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunblane,	3,096	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	4	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Dunning,	2,054	4	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.										
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.					
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.	Total.
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,	127,296	164	163	327	90	81	1	1	91	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 St. Martins,	904	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Tibberruin,	1,996	3	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 Trinity-Gask,	488	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 Tullihallan,	2,410	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Weem,	692	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	133,086	171	178	349	95	90	1	1	96	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RENFREW.																							
1 Abbey,	29,687	11	27	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cathcart,	3,782	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eaglesham,	2,328	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Eastwood,	11,314	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Erskine,	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock,	43,894	23	40	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Houston,	2,490	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Inchinnan,	619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Inverkip & Gourck,	3,495	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarclach,	6,348	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kilmacolm,	1,455	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Leuchwinnoch,	3,821	7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Mearns,	3,547	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Neilston,	11,013	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Paisley,	31,538	8	10	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Port-Glasgow,	7,294	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Renfrew,	4,664	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	168,746	83	117	200	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Total,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1867.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																													
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.						IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.						IN PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS AND LICENSED WARDS OF POORHOUSES.						Total.			With Relatives.			With Strangers.			Alone.			Total.											
					In Public Asylums.			In Private Asylums.			In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.								
					Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
					1 Aberdeen,	222,550	182	236	418	107	138	245	4	4	8	111	142	253	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	30	31	61	1	1	2	2	4	6	138	174	312	30	39	69	174	238	412	44	62
2 Argyll,	79,587	114	130	244	62	62	124	7	3	10	65	63	128	33	45	78	1	1	2	2	4	16	18	34	1	1	2	2	4	65	64	129	36	50	86	65	84	149	49	66	115					
3 Ayr,	199,063	113	138	251	23	36	59	1	5	6	24	41	65	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	18	21	39	1	1	2	2	4	75	87	162	26	38	64	75	87	162	36	51	87					
4 Banff,	57,901	42	68	110	23	36	59	1	5	6	24	41	65	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	18	21	39	1	1	2	2	4	25	41	66	8	19	27	25	41	66	8	19	27					
5 Berwick,	36,488	26	35	61		
6 Bute,	16,331	11	22	33		
7 Caithness,	42,200	38	47	85		
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	11	24	35		
9 Dumbarton,	54,179	46	40	86		
10 Dumfries,	75,904	79	75	154	65	55	120	65	55	120	
11 Edinburgh,	274,083	273	377	650	206	223	429	1	1	2	207	223	430	4	56	60	
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	40	48	88	28	25	53	1	1	2	29	25	54	
13 Fife,	155,021	135	122	257	83	81	164	1	1	2	184	82	266	1	4	5	
14 Forfar,	204,425	189	259	448	121	166	287	1	1	2	122	166	288	1	4	5	
15 Haddington,	37,626	41	48	89	18	21	39	1	1	2	19	21	40	3	6	9	
16 Inverness,	89,174	109	107	216	59	51	110	23	29	52	59	54	113	
17 Kincardine,	34,854	37	44	81	
18 Kinross,	7,147	10	9	19	5	4	9	1	5	6	
19 Kirkcubright,	42,495	46	49	95	25	30	55	26	30	56	
20 Lanark,	640,444	401	460	861	178	168	346	3	3	6	318	171	489	3	4	7	
21 Linlithgow,	39,055	31	27	58	1	3	4	
22 Nairn,	8,347	9	8	17	7	6	13	7	6	13	
23 Orkney,	32,395	25	28	53	7	10	17	
24 Peebles,	11,300	10	11	21	9	11	20	1	9	10	
25 Perth,	133,086	171	178	349	95	90	185	1	96	97
26 Renfrew,	168,746	83	117	200	6	3	9	
27 Ross & Cromarty,	52,427	91	97	188	43	43	86	43	43	86
28 Roxburgh,	84,362	46	49	95	1	1	2
29 Selkirk,	9,770	8	7	15	1	1	2
30 Shetland,	31,670	26	20	46	8	4	12	
31 Stirling,	88,676	64	63	127	7	3	10	
32 Sutherland,	24,157	26	21	47	12	7	19	12	7	19
33 Wigtown,	42,095	51	46	97	29	18	47	29	18	47
TOTALS,	13,062,294	2584	3010	5594	1175	1235	2410	105	92	197	1260	1327	2587	12	67	79	191	183	374	517	47	37	444	554	1907	2139	492	589	168	249	1733	677	871	1733	249	1733	677	871	1733	249	1733	677	871			

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public and District Asylum, Licensed House, Parochial Asylum, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1867; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse. 101

* Now Melville House.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1866.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.				
ABERDENSHIRE.																			
1 Aberdeen,	66	72	26,180	...	11,545	2555	40,280	64.9	...	28.6	6.4	£ 1694	£ 11 3	£ 526	£ 14 5	£ 63	£ 8 3	£ 2292	£ 10 0 0
2 Aberdeen,	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	22	8 3	...	...
3 Aboyne,	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	6	10 4	...	...
4 Alford,	176	...	...	...	176	100.0	...	...	...	14	1 4	...	...	5	19 5	20	0 9
5 Auchindoir,	1	741	...	...	...	741	100.0	...	...	...	46	5 7	...	...	2	17 6	49	3 1
6 Auchterless,
7 Belhelvie,	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49	0 0	...	...	...	...	49	0 0
8 Birse,	1	730	...	...	547	547	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	16	2 6	...
9 Bourtie,
10 Cairney,	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	4	3 1	...	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	1	1016	...	...	79	1095	92.7	...	...	7.2	67	6 0	...	...	3	4 11	72	12 3
12 Clatt,	3	526	...	...	365	891	59.0	...	...	40.9	34	5 0	...	...	...	...	44	13 0
13 Cluny,	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23	13 6	...	...	...	23	13 6	...
14 Coull,	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	11	9 7	...	...
15 Grathie and Braemar,	2	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	72	0 0	...	...	19	12 0	91	12 0
16 Crimond,	3	306	...	365	365	1036	29.5	...	35.2	35.2	15	14 6	...	...	5	15 8	50	10 11
17 Cruden,	6	1897	...	...	1460	3357	56.5	...	...	43.4	123	12 6	...	...	40	11 1	170	19 5
18 Culsamond,	1	359	...	...	...	359	100.0	...	...	...	39	10 8	...	...	...	...	39	10 8
19 Daviot,	2	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25.0	75.0	63	17 6	...	...	18	2 3	42	0 9
20 Deer New,	2	948	...	...	730	1678	56.5	...	...	43.4	169	18 9	...	...	3	17 4	82	4 10
21 Deer Old,	6	2628	...	...	3504	6132	42.8	...	...	57.1	169	18 9	...	...	16	19 2	263	11 11
22 Drumblade,	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46	15 0	...	...	...	...	46	15 0

ARGYLLSHIRE.

1 Ardchattan & Muckairn	6	3	852	...	...	29.6	2873	70.3	56 16	0	...	...	...	66 4	1	10 6	5	133 6	6	...
2 Ardnamurehan,	11	7	2002	...	...	35.4	5647	64.5	142 13	5	...	...	...	90 18	1	19 3	1	252 14	7	...
3 Campbelltown, .	13	10	4980	...	...	70.3	2098	29.6	309 17	4	...	...	...	75 2	0	18 12	0	403 11	4	72 8
4 Craignish, .	3	3	795	...	...	46.5	1708	53.4	53 10	0	...	...	...	36 18	1	...	...	90 8	1	...
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	3	3	1460	...	...	66.6	730	33.3	97 6	8	...	...	...	31 7	0	...	...	128 13	8	4 0
6 Gigha, .	...	...	235	...	...	64.3	130	35.6	15 17	4	...	...	...	4 10	0	3 15	0	24 2	4	...
7 Glassary, .	10	13	4372	...	...	63.4	2516	36.5	294 17	9	...	...	...	77 2	0	10 11	9	382 11	6	69 0
8 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	7 16	0	...	...	7 16	0	...
9 Inverary, .	2	1	838	...	...	...	...	...	58 14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 14	0	...
10 Inverchaulin, .	1	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	0	5 2
11 Islay Combination,	13	14	4332	...	...	46.8	4908	53.1	292 19	2	...	...	...	136 11	0	9 10	4	439 0	6	...
12 Jura and Colonsay,	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	6	...	...	18 2	6	...
13 Kilbrandon, .	2	6	1309	...	...	49.6	1325	50.3	87 17	4	...	...	...	33 17	0	8 10	0	133 4	4	...
14 Kilmaleonell & Kiberry	7	7	3827	...	...	83.9	730	16.0	255 2	8	...	...	...	10 8	0	7 11	0	273 1	8	24 6
15 Kiltrennan & Dalavich	1	4	659	...	...	...	1479	2143	44 12	0	...	...	...	52 18	2	3 7	0	100 17	2	...
16 Kilfinan, .	6	2	730	...	...	...	2190	2920	43 17	10	...	...	...	41 15	0	...	...	90 12	10	...
17 Kilfinichen, .	7	9	1095	...	...	18.7	4745	5840	87 0	0	...	...	...	85 8	0	...	...	172 8	0	...
18 Killeen & Kitchenzie,	2	8	1103	...	...	...	1730	2833	73 10	8	...	...	...	43 11	0	17 16	0	134 17	8	8 3
19 Kilmartin, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	...	...	73 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 0	0	...
20 Kilmodan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Kilmore and Kilbride	...	...	2555	...	...	...	...	...	172 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172 0	6	...
22 Kilninian & Kilmore,	4	6	1490	...	...	...	1825	3315	55.0	99 6	8	...	...	42 5	0	8 15	0	150 6	8	...
23 Kilmiver & Kilmelfort,	3	3	730	...	...	...	1338	2068	64.7	49 13	0	...	...	48 19	0	...	...	98 12	0	...
24 Knapdale, North,	5	2	1460	...	...	...	730	2190	33.3	97 6	8	...	...	14 14	0	...	...	112 0	8	...
25 Knapdale, South,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 12	0	...
26 Lismore & Appin,	11	7	2031	...	...	...	...	...	65.6	132 7	4	...	...	99 3	10	22 3	3	253 14	5	...
27 Lochgoilhead, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3378	5909	100.0	...	...	...	...	9 12	0	...	...	9 12	0	...
28 Morven, .	3	4	365	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	41 16	9	...	...	66 13	5	...
29 Saddell & Skipness,	3	2	4	...	...	...	2190	2555	85.7	24 16	8	...	...	53 15	0	5 0	0	131 15	0	...
30 Southend, .	1	2	730	...	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	73 0	0	...	...	9 3	6	1 1	0	58 17	10	22 1
31 Strachur, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	33.3	43 13	4	...	...	9 12	0	...	...	9 12	0	...
32 Strachlan, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	8	...
33 Torosay, .	1	2	730	...	...	...	365	365	33.3	50 16	8	...	...	8 10	0	...	...	59 6	8	...
34 Tyree and Coll, .	4	6	1460	...	...	...	2190	3650	60.0	97 7	0	...	...	40 16	1	2 15	6	140 18	7	...
Total,	127	139	43,853	...	...	49.5	88,449	50.4	2932 2	8	...	...	...	1193 15	1	148 17	4	4274 15	1	205 1

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AYRSHIRE.																				
1 Ardrossan,	5	6	...	365	2662	477	3504	...	...	75.9	13.6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	213 7 3	433 14 1	218 6	31 7 3	...
2 Auchinleck, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6295	...	...	82.6	5.8	...	...	...	...	433 14 1	43 9 3	4 15	14 0 0	...
3 Ayr,	7	11	...	730	5200	365	6295	...	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	26 0 0	...	14 0 0	...
4 Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	100.0	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Barr, . . . . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Beth, . . . . .	...	4	107	178	1744	778	2807	3.8	6.3	62.1	27.7	7 18 0	13 2 0	76 15 9	17 16 2	120 18 1	26 0 0	5 6 2	...	...
7 Colmonell,	2	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	57 5 0	24 0 0	...	5 4 0	86 9 0	...	...	...	...
8 Coylton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	14 5 8	14 5 8	...	...	...	...
10 Cumnock, New, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cumnock, Old,	5	5	224	681	666	1460	3031	7.4	22.4	21.9	48.2	11 0 0	53 13 0	25 12 6	41 12 0	150 19 3	...	9 1 9	...	...
12 Daily,	1	7	...	442	323	1825	2590	...	17.0	12.5	70.4	...	35 7 0	20 6 5	52 3 0	115 11 5	...	7 15 0	...	...
13 Dalmeillington,	2	1	...	315	59	275	649	...	48.5	9.1	42.3	...	24 0 0	4 6 0	19 3 11	53 10 7	...	6 0 8	...	...
14 Dalry,	2	8	1170	276	1067	365	2513	46.5	10.9	42.5	100.0	99 13 1	20 14 0	38 2 4	...	168 15 6	...	10 6 1	30 0 0	...
15 Dalrymple, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 4	10 0 4	...	...	...	...
16 Dregthorn, . . . . .	...	1	128	...	...	128	100.0	...	...	...	...	11 13 4	...	...	...	13 13 4	...	2 0 0	...	...
17 Dundonald,	9	7	622	1234	1847	1825	5528	11.2	22.3	33.4	33.0	48 0 0	86 0 0	80 6 0	35 9 0	257 17 1	...	8 2 1	12 0 0	...
18 Dunlop,	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	23 8 0	...	23 8 0	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2190	2555	14.2	...	...	85.7	26 17 2	...	...	76 0 0	102 17	...	...	...	...
20 Galston,	4	3	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 19 10	...	...	...	...
21 Girvan,	7	7	298	803	565	1460	3126	9.5	25.6	18.1	46.7	24 5 10	51 11 4	44 6 0	40 16 0	156 5 0	...	29 10 8	...	...
22 Irvine,	8	5	...	365	...	1825	4410	8.2	8.9	41.4	41.4	20 0 0	32 15 0	65 0 0	33 16 0	125 16 2	...	4 14 0	...	...
23 Kilbirnie,	3	3	365	...	1095	...	2190	...	...	50.0	100.0	25 14 5	53 14 2	46 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kilmarock,	20	15	2330	3692	3241	1825	11,088	21.0	33.3	29.2	16.4	179 2 6	287 5 6	169 12 0	58 10 0	711 7 6	...	16 17 6	...	...
26 Kilmaurs,	4	2	...	364	850	...	1214	...	29.9	70.0	...	...	45 18 2	47 2 7	...	100 17 8	...	7 16 11	...	...
27 Kilwinning,	5	3	265	371	1560	377	2573	10.3	14.4	60.6	14.6	22 19 2	26 0 0	74 16 0	8 15 0	137 2 3	...	4 12 1	2 10 0	...

28 Kirkmichael, . . .	2	6	638	...	...	2190	2828	22.5	...	...	77.4	47	3	6	...	...	...	64	1	6	...	...	111	5	0
29 Kirkoswald, . . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	31	7	0
30 Larg, . . .	1	3	...	730	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	60	13	4	35	13	0	...	...	96	15	4
31 Loudoun, . . .	10	5	1663	1255	...	2190	5108	32.5	24.6	...	42.8	146	19	7	...	...	...	57	18	10	...	...	301	4	2
32 Maybole, . . .	3	5	...	1338	...	3	1378	97.0	2.7	...	0.2	...	...	...	101	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	6
33 Mauchline, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	21	2	5	6	10	0	9	4	0	...	...	118	10	7
34 Monkton, . . .	2	2	257	108	...	365	730	35.2	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	0	...	...	38	11	5
35 Muirkirk, . . .	2	2	...	...	473	730	1203	...	39.3	...	60.6	23	5	2	...	...	...	19	18	0	...	...	52	5	0
36 Newton-on-Ayr, . . .	3	4	61	286	...	365	1460	17.5	57.4	...	25.0	65	13	0	...	...	...	4	14	9	...	...	93	12	11
37 Ochiltree, . . .	1	2	365	...	365	1460	1933	3.1	14.8	...	75.5	6	0	6	20	0	...	24	0	6	...	...	73	5	11
38 Riccarton, . . .	...	4	...	1395	...	365	1095	33.3	...	...	33.3	25	10	0	...	...	...	7	16	0	...	...	51	10	0
39 St. Quivox, . . .	6	8	35	2493	...	2190	4718	0.7	52.8	...	46.4	2	14	6	158	4	5	57	4	0	...	...	108	0	0
40 Sorn, . . .	2	7	...	2265	...	732	2997	...	75.5	...	24.4	...	...	...	168	16	0	16	8	0	...	...	223	12	10
41 Stair, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston, . . .	4	1	...	...	1825	...	1825	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Stewarston, . . .	4	2	...	...	1171	365	1536	...	76.2	...	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	0	...	...	105	1	6
44 Straiton, . . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24	0	0	...	...	...	7	16	5	...	...	53	9	5
45 Symington, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	1
46 Tarbolton, . . .	3	1	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3	0	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	137	152	10,974	22,380	27,066	30,747	91,167	12.0	24.5	29.7	33.7	359	4	2	1663	8	11	1822	4	10	180	9	1	4997	15	1

BANFESHIRE.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	26	36	12,222	...	...	9007	21,229	...	...	...	...	...	800 15 8	248 9 5	...	20 13 7	1059 18 8	23 10 0	6 7 5		
15 Inverkeithny, .	...	1	365	...	...	365	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	23 10 0	...	...	4 7 5	146 8 9	...	...
16 Keith,	3	4	1996	...	...	365	2361	84.5	...	...	...	...	130 11 4	11 10 0	...	...	47 0 0	...	...
17 Kirkmichael .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	...	47 0 0	...	...	3 10 6	238 9 0	...	...
18 Marnoch, . . .	5	7	2920	...	...	1460	4380	66.6	...	...	...	...	188 0 0	46 18 6	...	...	127 14 11	...	...
19 Mortlach, . .	3	5	1225	...	...	1460	2885	45.6	...	...	...	...	78 11 7	49 3 4	...	...	...	5 18 8	...		
20 Ordiquhill, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4953	44.8	...	...	...	...	143 8 11	91 4 11	...	8 15 10	243 9 8	8 0 0	...		
21 Rathven, . . .	7	11	2221	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	...	...	47 0 0	10 8 0	...	...	57 8 0	...	...
22 Rothiemay, .	1	2	730	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	23 12 6	...	...	...	23 12 6	...	...
23 St. Fergus, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1977 11 6	20 6 1	...		
Total,	45	69	22,774	...	...	15,389	38,163	59.6	...	...	...	...	1482 10 0	457 14 2	...	37 7 4					
BERWICKSHIRE.																					
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...
2 Aytoun, . . . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channellirk, .	1	2	...	...	...	365	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	14 2 0	...	...	14 2 0	...	...
5 Clurnside, . .	2	3	1083	...	...	459	1542	...	70.2	...	...	...	74 0 0	24 1 11	...	3 12 0	101 13 11	1 0 0	...		
6 Cockburnspath, .	1	2	...	945	...	...	945	...	100.0	...	...	...	64 15 6	...	...	1 5 11	66 1 5	...	...
7 Coldingham, .	2	5	...	1825	...	780	2555	...	71.4	...	...	...	125 0 0	19 10 0	...	...	144 10 0	10 0 0	...		
8 Coldstream, .	2	3	...	1777	...	...	1777	...	100.0	...	...	...	121 13 2	...	...	1 19 2	123 12 4	...	...
9 Cranshaws, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse,	3	2	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	24 14 0	...	...	74 14 0	...	...
11 Earlstoun, . .	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	...	...	28 6 0	14 1 0	...	...	42 7 0	...	...
12 Eccles,	1	2	365	...	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	28 0 0	12 9 0	...	1 16 0	67 5 0	0 5 0	...		

13 Edrom, . . .	1	2	...	873	...	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 4	64 6 5	.....
14 Eyemouth, . .	...	1	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	21 16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 16 6	...
15 Fogo, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	17 1 0	...	17 1 0	4 0 0
17 Gordon, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	14 18 11	...	14 18 11	...
18 Greenlaw, . .	3	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	20 9 6	...	20 9 6	...
19 Hume, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Huton, . . .	1	1	...	365	...	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 17 11	...	32 17 11	...
21 Ladykirk, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . . .	4	2	...	1095	...	50.0	...	...	50.0	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	30 10 0	4 14 4	110 4 4	...
23 Lauder, . . .	1	6	...	730	...	33.3	...	...	66.6	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	68 13 0	2 14 6	121 7 6	12 4 7
24 Legerwood, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	7 7 0	...	7 7 0	...
27 Mordington, . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	2 18 6	4 0 0	6 18 6	...
28 Nenthorn, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.3	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 4 4	...	45 4 4	...
31 Westruther, . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
32 Whitsome, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 9	28 16 9	...
-Total,	27	38	365	12,343	...	56.8	1.6	...	...	845 11 3	...	298 18 1	28 5 0	1200 14 4	27 9 7			

BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbræes, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Kintyre), .	4	5	...	128	...	365	2425	...	5.2	15.0	79.7	9 9 0	20 13 0	...	77 5 10	2 17 8	110 5 6	...
3 Kilnory, . . .	2	4	...	...	...	423	2190	...	...	19.3	80.6	...	33 17 4	...	45 14 6	2 6 4	81 18 2	...
4 Kingarth, . . .	2	...	251	...	...	114	365	34.3	...	15.6	50.0	...	4 14 9	...	10 16 0	0 7 0	39 17 5	...
5 North Bute, . .	1	4	166	...	...	365	730	13.1	...	28.9	57.9	...	19 12 4	...	12 5 9	3 6 0	53 7 1	...
6 Rothesay, . . .	6	10	3071	794	...	780	365	61.3	15.8	15.5	7.3	96 13 0	37 4 5	...	6 10 0	27 4 0	448 0 3	...
Total,	15	23	3488	922	2047	5159	11,616	30.0	7.8	17.7	44.4	324 11 6	106 2 0	116 1 10	152 12 1	36 1 0	735 8 5	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.							
CAITHNESS.																		
1 Bower,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Canisby,	2	3	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	.....	.....	.....	2 3 7	37 10 0	.....	.....
3 Dunnet,	3	2	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	2 3 7	56 4 1	.....	.....
4 Halkirk,	4	1	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 7 0	.....	.....
5 Latheron,	17	15	920	376	...	6807	7903	11.6	4.7	...	83.6	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	58 1 0	.....	.....
6 Olrick, . . . . .	...	1	244	...	...	...	244	100.0	...	...	...	13 13 7	.....	.....	43 7 7	267 18 5	.....	.....
7 Reay,	3	4	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13 13 7	.....	.....
8 Thurso,	4	8	1757	641	...	613	3011	58.3	21.3	...	20.3	124 14 3	46 7 4	.....	31 5 7	214 14 2	6 19 3	.....
9 Watten,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 19 0	.....	.....
10 Wick,	11	22	4600	141	...	5587	10,328	44.5	1.3	...	54.1	319 7 0	6 0 7	.....	59 15 5	503 13 6	.....	.....
Total,	48	57	9346	1158	...	20,837	31,341	29.8	3.7	...	66.4	655 0 10	77 7 11	.....	136 12 2	1309 2 11	6 19 3	.....
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	6	12	365	5110	365	730	6570	5.5	77.8	5.5	11.1	28 0 0	333 0 0	22 0 0	23 7 0	4 16 4	411 3 4	.....
2 Clackmannan,	1	5	...	284	1644	...	1928	...	14.7	85.2	...	...	18 13 6	84 8 7	.....	9 16 4	112 18 5	.....
3 Dollar, . . . . .	...	2	205	...	...	525	730	28.0	...	...	71.9	20 8 0	.....	.....	4 1 5	40 12 2	.....	.....
4 Logie, . . . . .	...	2	1095	365	...	365	1825	60.0	20.0	...	20.0	84 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	123 3 4	.....	.....
5 Tillicoultry,	3	4	730	375	...	1095	2200	33.1	17.0	...	49.8	56 2 4	24 14 11	.....	4 7 7	114 15 1	.....	.....
Total,	13	25	2395	6134	2009	2715	13,253	18.1	46.3	15.1	20.4	188 10 4	402 8 5	106 8 7	82 3 4	23 1 8	802 12 4	.....

DUMBARTON.

1 Arrochar, . . .	5	7	1499	1034	1460	3993	37.5	...	25.9	...	36.5	124	2 10	.....	.....	35	0	2	41	6	0	18	9	10	218	18	10	.....
2 Bonhill, . . .	5	8	746	2261	1460	4832	15.4	46.8	7.5	...	30.2	65	3 4	.....	.....	52	10	0	38	12	2	18	3	11	376	7	2	.....
3 Cardross, . . .	7	3	261	730	2305	3296	7.9	22.1	...	...	69.9	13	4 2	.....	.....	58	1	4	70	12	8	14	8	11	156	7	1	.....
4 Dumbarton, . .	4	1	...	1026	540	1566	...	65.5	34.4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	23	2	0	...	...	...	11	5	4	107	16	7	.....
5 Kilmarnock, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
6 Kilpatrick, New,	4	2	716	89	449	365	44.2	5.5	27.7	22.5	54	10	0	.....	.....	30	10	0	7	5	0	2	11	0	101	2	0	.....
7 Kilpatrick, Old,	3	11	...	1898	1721	730	4349	43.6	39.5	16.8	...	...	...	.....	.....	141	13	4	105	15	11	28	0	0	288	1	0	28 4 1
8 Kirkintilloch, . .	9	7	1807	1161	730	1696	33.5	21.5	13.6	31.3	163	11	5	.....	.....	78	10	11	45	10	0	9	0	5	345	12	9	.....
10 Luss, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
11 Roseneath, . .	3	...	306	569	161	1036	29.5	54.9	15.5	...	...	39	3	0	41	5	3	6	12	0	...	1	17	6	88	17	9	17 15 2
12 Row, . . .	5	5	1692	525	201	2418	69.9	21.6	8.4	...	...	173	3	9	37	11	2	14	0	0	...	35	0	5	259	15	4	.....
Total,	48	43	7027	8259	5201	28,503	24.6	28.9	18.3	28.1	638	15	6	638	15	0	313	0	1	234	15	10	123	9	1	1942	18	6	45 19 3

DUMFRIES.

DUMFRIES.	8	12	5406	...	1094	6500	83.1	...	...	16.8	296	2 1	...	...	...	30	6	0	8	1	10	334	9	11	.....	
1 Annan, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2 Applegarth, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3 Caerlaverock, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4 Canonbie, . . .	3	7	1830	...	1013	2843	64.3	...	...	...	35.6	109	7 11	...	...	...	...	26	5	0	9	14	8	145	7	7	.....
5 Closeburn, . . .	3	4	939	...	880	1819	51.6	...	...	...	48.3	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	15	18	0	5	4	10	71	2	10	.....
6 Cumnertrees, . .	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	0	...	...	...	7	16	0	.....
7 Dalton, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	20	0 0	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	18	4	0	20	0	0	6 0 0
8 Dornock, . . .	2	1	328	...	365	693	47.3	...	...	...	52.6	20	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
9 Dryfesdale, . .	3	1	1241	...	1241	100.0	...	...	...	...	69	16	6	...	...	...	...	40	16	8	10	10	0	591	11	0	12 1 9
10 Dumfries, . . .	23	18	9308	...	1576	10,884	85.5	...	...	...	14.4	540	4 4	...	...	...	...	34	17	0	3	15	11	126	5	5	.....
11 Dunscore, . . .	3	5	1599	...	1172	2771	57.7	...	...	...	42.2	87	12 6	...	...	...	...	11	19	3	4	11	6	72	3	9	.....
12 Durrisdeer, . .	3	1	1001	...	365	1366	73.2	...	...	...	26.7	56	3 0	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	.....
13 Eskdalemuir, . .	...	1	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
14 Ewes, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
15 Glencarn, . . .	2	4	1504	...	365	1869	80.4	...	...	...	19.5	85	19 8	...	...	...	...	7	16	0	2	10	0	96	6	0	5 0 0
16 Grathney, . . .	2	1	924	...	...	924	100.0	...	...	...	53	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	54	13	6	.....
17 Half-Morton, . .	1	...	365	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	.....
18 Hoddam, . . .	1	1	427	...	...	427	100.0	...	...	...	...	28	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	31	10	1	.....
19 Holywood, . . .	1	1	45	...	...	45	100.0	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	.....
20 Hutton, . . .	1	...	220	...	...	220	100.0	...	...	...	...	15	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	4	17	11	4	.....
Carry forward,	56	58	25,502	...	7560	33,062	...	...	...	...	...	1458	5 9	...	...	...	...	191	3	11	69	17	9	1719	7	5	23 1 9

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing expenditure contributed by Relatives.									
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.											
											£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.										
Brought forward,	56	58	25,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1458	5	9	...	...	191	3	11	69	17	9	1719	7	5	23	1	9
21 Johnston, . . .	1	4	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	12	16	11	1	5	6	74	2	5	...	...	...
22 Keir, . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...
23 Kirkconnell, . .	...	2	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	...	...	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...
24 Kirkmahoe, . .	3	2	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	59	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	5	...	...	...
25 Kirkmichael, .	5	2	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	74	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	6	7	...	...	...
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
28 Langholm, . . .	5	...	1221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	6	4	...	...	6	10	0	1	6	0	75	2	4	...	...	...
29 Lochmaben, . .	1	3	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	14	4	6	1	3	6	65	8	0	...	...	...
30 Middlebie, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
31 Moffat, . . .	4	3	1197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	7	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	18	7	...	...	...
32 Morton, . . .	2	5	1460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	15	10	...	...	...
33 Mousewald, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Penpont, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Ruthwell, . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...
36 St. Mungo, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	11	...	...	...	15	1	11	...	...	...
37 Sanquhar, . . .	2	2	1427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	7	9	...	...	...
38 Tintwald, . . .	3	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	14	6	...	...	...
39 Torthorwald, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...
40 Tundergarth, .	1	1	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	7	...	...	...
41 Tyron, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
42 Wamphray, . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	9	...	...	...	12	11	9	...	...	...
43 Westerkirk, . .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...
Total,	90	90	41,640	13,631	55,271	75.3	24,623	46	12	11	361	17	8	82	11	6	2791	2	1	68	11	4

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Paupers.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.								
ELGIN.																			
1 Abernethy,	2	1	546	..	..	..	365	911	59.9	..	40.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2 Alves, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Belhie,	1	3	793	...	...	...	365	1158	68.4	...	31.5	40 1 4	19 4 0	12 14 0	61 19 2	35 4 4		
4 Birnie,	2	...	...	...	...	...	408	1138	64.1	...	35.8	36 0 0	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	18 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...
6 Drany,	2	2	1214	...	...	...	...	2157	100.0	...	95.2	60 0 0	...	...	...	...
7 Duffus,	1	5	103	...	...	...	2054	2157	4.7	...	95.2	33 0 0	...	...	...	...
8 Duthill,	1	2	669	...	...	...	365	1034	64.7	...	35.2	33 0 0	...	...	...	...
9 Dyke and Moy, . . . . .	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
10 Edinkillie,	9	21	5720	...	...	...	3062	8782	65.1	...	34.8	296 17 0	...	...	...	...
11 Elgin,	5	6	3428	...	...	...	365	3793	90.3	...	9.6	171 0 0	...	...	...	...
12 Forbes,	2	2	935	...	...	...	365	1800	71.9	...	28.0	46 5 0	...	...	...	...
13 Kinloss,	2	3	493	...	...	...	401	894	55.1	...	44.8	25 13 0	...	...	...	...
14 Knockando,	3	1	1215	...	...	...	...	1215	100.0	...	...	60 18 4	...	...	...	...
15 New Spynie,	1	1	...	...	...	...	576	576	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford,	4	1	1350	...	...	...	365	1715	78.7	...	21.2	63 14 6	...	...	...	...
17 Rothes,	2	1	730	...	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	33.3	36 0 0	...	...	...	...
18 St. Andrews,	1	1	667	...	...	...	...	667	100.0	...	...	42 16 9	...	...	...	...
19 Speymouth,	2	3	...	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart,																			
Total,	41	58	19,323	...	...	...	11,611	30,934	62.4	...	37.5	981 9 3	...	...	343 3 11	23 7 0	1348 0 2	22 6 3

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transferees of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Brought forward,	110	83	25,425	14,621	7186	14,868	62,170	...	...	...	...	...	1827 10 0	1040 19 7	315 8 5	345 16 6	185 3	3714 17 9	52 12 11
39 Kilmany,	2	475	...	...	...	475	100.0	...	...	...	...	33 14 11	...	...	...	...	33 14 11	...
40 Killybeg,	1	471	624	...	...	1095	43.0	55.9	...	...	...	33 19 6	40 11 10	...	...	3 13 9	78 5 1	...
41 Kinghorn,	1	2	1095	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	...
42 Kinglassie,	2	1004	...	...	...	1369	73.3	...	...	26.6	73 7 4	...	...	...	7 16 0	5 0 0	86 3 4	...
43 Kingsbarns,
44 Kirkcaldy,	2	8	1598	...	...	1095	36.09	25.3	44.2	30.4	63 17 6	111 14 9	...	...	...	20 15 6	231 17 9	...
45 Largo,	4	5	1795	1125	...	365	32.5	54.6	31.2	11.1	124 4 6	76 1 6	...	...	...	14 17 0	225 19 0	...
46 Leslie,	1	5	364	788	...	730	18.2	19.3	41.9	38.7	26 13 4	49 9 6	...	...	...	3 0 6	101 3 11	...
47 Leuchars,	3	306	597	...	...	903	33.8	63.1	...	...	20 2 4	40 15 7	...	...	...	6 4 8	67 2 7	...
48 Logie,
49 Markinch,	4	1	924	813	...	...	1737	53.1	46.8	...	69 14 4	58 10 0	...	...	...	10 15 0	138 19 4	...
50 Monimail,	1	137	...	...	153	29.0	47.2	...	52.7	8 18 11	...	...	...	5 0 0	1 6 6	15 5 5	...
51 Moonzie,
52 Newburgh,	2	4	1036	187	...	365	15.88	65.2	11.7	23.0	67 2 8	19 19 5	...	...	...	9 6 10	105 16 9	...
53 Newburn,	1	...	...	...	...	365	3.5	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 16 11	...
54 Pittenweem,	1	...	365	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...
55 St. Andrews,	4	9	4147	...	...	4147	100.0	...	...	...	254 1 4	...	...	...	...	18 6 7	272 7 11	7 0 0
56 St. Leonards,	1	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12 0	...
57 St. Monance,
58 Saline,	1	...	365	...	...	335	100.0	...	...	...	26 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	26 2 4	...
59 Seacroft,	3	1	1335	...	...	1460	91.4	...	...	8.5	95 16 10	...	...	...	1 15 6	9 16 8	107 9 0	...
60 Strathmiglo,	1	179	186	...	365	49.0	50.9	...	...	12 15 2	13 18 3	...	...	...	0 18 6	27 11 11	...
61 Torryburn,	1	...	365	...	...	353	100.0	...	...	...	27 7 1	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	28 16 1	...
62 Wemyss,	7	4	1128	1061	...	1430	30.5	29.0	...	40.0	78 13 4	67 10 0	...	...	31 4 0	10 8 8	187 16 0	24 0 0
Total,	145	134	40,807	22,695	7186	20,256	90,944	44.9	24.9	7.9	22.2	2871 3 5	1591 10 5	315 8 5	500 13 4	301 2 5	5579 18 0	83 12 11	

FORFARSHIRE.

	182	235	78,802	365	32,778	17,152	129,097	...	...	...	2.8	76.5	32 10 6	...	9 10 0	65 3 11	1 18 2	109 2 7	...	...
1 Aberlemno,	663	...	91	2461	3215	20.6	...	...	...	76.5	32 10 6	...	9 10 0	65 3 11	1 18 2	109 2 7	...	...
2 Airlie,	730	...	...	684	1414	51.6	...	...	...	48.3	41 12 0	...	...	28 5 8	1 4 0	71 1 8	...	...
3 Arbroath,	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	...	25.0	66 0 0	...	...	10 17 6	...	76 17 6	...	...
4 Arbroath,	9151	...	...	1056	10207	89.6	...	...	...	10.3	542 1 11	...	...	24 10 6	4 18 1	571 10 6	...	...
5 Ancherhouse,
6 Barry,	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	...	20.0	92 7 6	...	...	12 10 9	3 1 11	108 0 2	...	...
7 Brechin,	4399	...	...	...	4399	100.0	...	...	...	...	271 4 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	272 12 0	...	...
8 Caralstone,	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4 9	...
9 Carmyle,	479	...	...	616	1085	43.7	...	...	...	56.2	28 12 6	...	...	...	...	44 17 3	...	...
10 Cortachy,	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	2 4 3	12 3 2	...	...
11 Craig,	365	365	...	...	...	...	20.0	89 0 4	...	...	...	...	12 3 2	...	...
12 Dun,	365	...	...	365	365	100.0	...	...	...	20.0	22 0 0	...	...	...	1 4 0	100 8 4	...	...
13 Dundee,	29,630	...	22,995	2555	55,180	53.7	...	...	41.6	4.6	1732 12 4	...	892 11 6	64 17 2	53 17 11	2743 18 11	...	...
14 Dunnichen,	1684	...	...	...	1684	100.0	...	...	...	...	101 10 9	...	...	...	2 4 6	103 15 3	...	...
15 Edzell,	778	...	...	...	778	100.0	...	...	...	...	35 18 0	...	...	...	1 2 0	37 0 0	...	...
16 Essie and Nemy,
17 Farnell,
18 Fearn,	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar,	7002	...	...	1095	8097	86.4	...	...	...	13.5	419 12 6	...	...	...	0 15 6	446 14 0	...	...
20 Glamis,	1090	...	...	...	1090	100.0	...	...	...	...	65 5 2	...	...	...	...	65 5 2	...	...
21 Glenisla,	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	9 16 0	...	...
22 Guthrie,	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 0	...	...
23 Inverarity,	1086	...	...	...	1086	100.0	...	...	...	...	62 1 10	...	...	...	2 18 0	64 19 10	...	...
24 Inverkeillor,	494	...	...	365	859	57.5	...	...	...	42.4	30 8 6	...	...	...	4 3 5	43 11 11	...	...
25 Kettins,	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	41 12 0	...	...	...	...	55 12 6	...	...
26 Kingoldrum,	195	...	...	...	195	100.0	...	...	...	...	11 15 9	...	...	...	1 1 5	12 17 2	...	...
27 Kinnell,	107	107	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 6	...	...
28 Kinnell,	365	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 6	...	...
29 Kirkden,	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	14 14 6	...	...
30 Kirriemuir,	6292	...	...	3103	9395	66.9	...	...	...	33.0	374 2 3	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	...
31 Letnot,	454 1 7	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	7781	...	9692	1095	18,568	41.8	...	...	52.2	5.9	445 2 0	...	517 3 10	32 10 0	26 0 0	1020 15 10	63 14 3	...
33 Lintathen,	365	...	...	...	730	50.0	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	38 18 8	...	...
34 Lochlee,
35 Logie-Pert,	1193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 18 0	...	...	...	1 18 3	86 12 6	...	...
36 Lunan,	365	1558	76.5	...	...	...	23.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward, . . .	182	235	78,802	365	32,778	17,152	129,097	...	...	...	...	...	4643 7 10	16 18 8	1419 5 4	460 8 10	119 1 6	6659 2 2	190 1 11	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.						
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
												£	s.	d.	£										s.	d.
Brought forward, .	182	235	78,802	365	32,778	17,152	120,097	...	...	...	...	4643	7	10	16	18	8	119	1	6	6659	2	2	190	1	11
37 Lundie and Fowls, E.,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	1	2	587	...	...	365	952	61.6	38.3	...	...	33	12	0	...	...	...	9	12	0	45	12	6	...	...	...
39 Marytown, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0	0	11	0	0
40 Menmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	5	6	2735	...	...	495	3230	84.6	15.3	...	...	166	8	0	...	...	...	17	0	0	191	2	0	...	...	...
42 Monikie, .	1	...	31	...	...	...	31	100.0	...	...	...	1	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	3	...	...	...
43 Montrose, .	16	33	13,890	...	...	2089	15,979	86.9	13.0	...	...	723	4	11	...	...	...	39	12	6	767	14	0	26	13	0
44 Murroes, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	0	9	0	0
45 Newtyle, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	42	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	0	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride, .	2	2	365	...	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	13	9	3	35	9	3	...	...	...
48 Rescobie, .	3	2	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	60.0	20.0	60.0	22	0	0	...	...	...	30	3	10	71	18	7	19	14	9
49 Ruthven, .	...	2	548	...	...	...	548	100.0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...
50 St. Vigean, .	6	18	6518	...	...	1095	7613	85.6	14.3	...	...	375	7	0	...	...	...	29	18	0	431	2	6	20	2	11
51 Stracathro, .	2	...	561	...	...	...	561	100.0	...	...	...	34	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0	38	4	0
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	0	...	...	...
Total,	220	304	106957	365	33,143	23,021	163486	65.4	0.2	20.2	14.1	6206	18	3	16	18	8	166	8	4	8442	16	11	276	12	7
HADDINGTON.																										
1 Aberlady, .	1	2	...	39	...	730	769	...	5.0	...	94.9	...	...	...	2	12	0	...	...	...	0	13	6	27	12	9
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	2	...	365	...	365	1095	...	33.3	...	33.3	...	...	...	24	0	0	22	0	0	...	...	...	59	0	0
3 Bolton, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirliton, .	2	3	1095	730	...	...	...	60.0	40.0	...	...	72	0	0	36	0	0	...	...	...	4	5	0	112	5	0

5 Dunbar, . . .	6	4	...	2810	...	363	3173	...	88.5	...	11.4	...	184 14 2	...	...	9 15 8	3 3 4	197 13 2	...
6 Garvald, . . .	...	2	...	319	...	365	684	...	46.6	...	53.3	...	21 0 6	...	...	9 17 0	2 18 6	33 16 0	...
7 Gladsmuir, . . .	3	2	182	1095	...	365	1642	...	66.6	...	22.2	...	73 0 0	...	...	15 17 0	10 15 7	113 12 7	0 4 7
8 Haddington, . . .	8	2	921	2864	...	1095	4880	...	58.6	...	22.4	...	173 0 8	...	...	39 0 0	23 9 10	307 4 8	6 16 11
9 Humber, . . .	...	2	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Innerwick, . . .	1	...	...	65	...	...	65	...	100.0	...	...	...	7 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Moreham, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	2 11 3	9 13 2	...
12 North Berwick, . . .	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	...	75.0	...	25.0	...	75 0 0	...	...	9 2 0	4 5 2	24 0 0	...
13 Oldhamstocks, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	...	88 7 2	...
14 Ormiston, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	...
15 Pencatland, . . .	...	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Prestonland, . . .	...	1	482	1049	...	1118	2649	...	18.1	...	42.2	...	24 0 0	...	...	21 0 0	...	45 0 0	...
17 Prestonkirk, . . .	1	7	396	876	...	1095	2732	...	32.0	13.3	39.8	...	75 4 6	...	...	28 0 0	5 16 6	137 15 11	...
18 Salton, . . .	4	5	365	365	...	...	730	...	50.0	...	...	...	60 18 6	...	...	31 16 2	8 11 0	154 4 8	...
19 Stott, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	547	...	4.3	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	16 7 1	3 3 0	51 9 0	...
20 Stenton, . . .	1	2	40	325	...	...	912	...	...	...	60.0	...	21 7 6	...	...	...	3 3 3	43 12 8	...
21 Tranent, . . .	6	5	987	888	...	...	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	37 1 2	...	37 1 2	...
22 Whitekirk, . . .	...	...	746	317	...	...	1660	...	27.9	...	46.9	...	58 7 6	...	...	51 6 0	10 8 9	191 16 7	10 6 0
23 Whittingham, . . .	4	1	...	...	...	365	1428	...	52.2	...	25.5	...	21 14 3	...	...	11 3 0	2 4 8	92 10 1	10 8 0
24 Yester, . . .	...	1	...	295	...	365	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 16 8	...	8 16 8	...
Total,	44	52	6674	13,497	730	10,623	31,524	21.1	42.8	2.3	33.7	471 16 5	873 1 6	44 9 0	339 9 0	85 15 4	1814 11 3	32 15 6	...

1 Alvie, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	27 15 0	...	27 15 0	8 15 0
2 Ardersier, . . .	2	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	...	...	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	6 19 6	...	75 19 6	46 0 0
3 Barra, . . .	...	...	866	...	...	730	1596	...	...	...	45.7	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	32 3 6	107 7 8	...
4 Bolekine & Abertarf, . . .	6	2	1460	...	...	1460	2920	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 8 8	...
5 Bracadale, . . .	1	1	360	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale, . . .	2	6	730	...	...	2095	2825	...	...	...	74.1	...	...	...	...	...	30 18 2	54 19 8	...
7 Croy, . . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	...	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 2 10	...
8 Daviot, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 12 0	...
9 Dorn, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	842	842	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5 6	...
10 Duirnish, . . .	4	3	730	...	...	1825	2555	...	...	...	71.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14 11	...
11 Glenelg, . . .	...	...	494	...	...	675	1169	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	83 15 0	...
12 Harris, . . .	5	...	365	...	...	1460	1825	...	...	...	57.7	...	...	...	...	...	16 17 0	67 0 0	...
13 Inverness, . . .	33	33	15,330	...	...	5475	20,805	...	...	...	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 8 0	...
Carry forward,	62	59	22,160	...	...	17,117	39,277	...	...	...	995 17 11	...	...	...	...	202 15 5	36 19 7	1235 12 11	...
											1433 12 7	...	...	...	468 5 10	119 3 3	2021 1 8	54 15 0	...

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

4 Benholm, .	1	2	730	...	...	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44	0	0	...	...	8 12	0	...	52 12	0	3 0	0
5 Bervie, .	2	2	1209	...	...	1209	100.0	...	...	...	75	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	...	...
6 Dunottar, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	22	0	0	...	...	9 3	0	...	31	3	0	...
7 Durris, .	2	1	660	...	...	1025	64.3	...	35.6	...	36	3	0	...	...	...	...	1 2	0	56	15	0
8 Fettercairn, .	3	3	1412	...	...	365	1777	79.4	...	20.5	85	3	4	...	...	...	...	2 0	0	100	3	4
9 Fetteresso, .	9	7	4021	...	...	730	5481	73.3	...	13.3	249	3	9	...	...	...	...	3 13	1	307	14	10
10 Fordoun, .	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	50.0	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	72	11	6	1
11 Garve, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	0 2	8	22	2	8
12 Glenbervie, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0	...
13 Kinneff & Catharine	1	2	439	...	...	656	1095	40.0	...	59.9	29	13	6	...	...	...	...	12 18	0	47	7	4
14 Laurencekirk, .	4	3	1491	...	...	730	2221	67.1	...	32.8	89	18	6	...	...	...	...	19 10	0	110	16	6
15 Maryculter, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	0
16 Marykirk, .	5	4	956	...	...	1825	2781	34.3	...	65.6	59	4	0	...	...	...	...	46 13	4	105	17	4
17 Nigg, .	1	1	501	...	...	501	100.0	...	...	...	30	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	0	...
18 St. Cyrus, .	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	60.0	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	69	13	6	...
19 Strachan, .	...	3	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	0	...
Total,	42	48	18,756	...	1460	9215	29,431	63.7	...	4.9	31.3	1146	11	7	...	...	245	12	1	1493	13	0

KINROSS.

1 Gleish, "	1	...	67	152	219	30.5	69.4	2 15	5	10	3	6
2 Kinross, .	3	4	2190	...	...	365	2555	85.7	...	14.2	140	0	0	...	...	...	9 2	6	149	2	6	.....
3 Orwell, .	6	1	66	365	466	1658	2555	2.5	14.2	18.2	65.0	5	0	24	0	0	2	45	6	118	15	9	
4 Portmoak, .	1	4	204	186	30	730	1150	17.7	16.1	2.6	63.4	12	14	1	20	10	0	5	3	9	5	7	
Total,	11	9	2527	703	496	2753	6479	39.0	10.8	7.6	42.5	160	9	6	54	13	6	33	14	11	69	15	

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

1 Anwoth, .	...	1	108	...	...	...	108	100.0	...	...	...	5	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	7
2 Balmacellan, .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	19	22	19	7
3 Balmachie, .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	20	0	0	...	...	...	32	19	52	19	4
4 Borge, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Carry forward,	2	6	898	...	...	1825	2663	...	...	...	...	45	0	7	...	...	...	55	18	100	19	6

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.					
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
Brought forward,	2	6	838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 Buttle,	1	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 19 6	5 0 0	..
6 Carsphairn, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	0 0 0	..
7 Colvend, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Crossmichael,	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	0 0 0	..
9 Dalry,	2	1	579	..	..	..	365	944 61.3	..	..	33 7 0	..	..	8 0 0	42 15 6	..
10 Girthon,	5	2	1306	..	..	..	730	2036 64.1	..	..	35.8	72 1 9	..	26 0 0	4 17 6	102 19 3
11 Kells,	1	3	365	..	..	..	1095	1460 25.0	..	..	75.0	21 7 0	..	32 17 11	54 4 11	..
12 Kelton,	2	7	1404	..	..	..	1825	3229 43.4	..	..	56.5	75 0 0	..	66 6 10	143 13 4	..
13 Kirkbean,	1	2	1095	..	..	..	..	1095 100.0	..	..	60 0 0	..	..	..	60 0 0	12 0 0
14 Kirkcudbright,	8	5	3467	..	..	..	1095	4562 75.9	..	..	24.0	226 0 1	..	41 12 0	273 1 11	..
15 Kirkgunzeon,	1	3	1277	..	..	..	50	1327 96.2	..	..	3.7	70 0 0	..	4 4 7	75 5 1	..
16 Kirkmabreck,	3	1	365	..	..	..	1095	1460 25.0	..	..	75.0	20 0 0	..	24 18 0	44 18 0	..
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	3	1	730	..	..	..	447	1177 62.0	..	..	37.9	40 0 0	..	8 16 0	48 16 0	..
18 Kirkpatrick-Frongay,	2	2	730	..	..	..	..	730 100.0	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	40 0 0	..
19 Lochrutton,	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	365 ..	..	..	100.0	..	..	11 18 1	11 18 1	..
20 Minnigaff,	2	2	817	..	..	..	365	1182 69.1	..	..	30.8	46 13 0	..	9 6 0	2 15 6	58 14 6
21 New Abbey,	3	3	512	..	..	..	365	877 58.3	..	..	41.6	27 13 9	..	12 9 2	2 15 6	42 18 5
22 Parton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Rerrick,	2	1	214	..	..	..	730	944 22.6	..	..	77.3	11 15 7	..	14 6 0	2 2 8	28 4 3
24 Terregles, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365 100.0	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	6 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
25 Tongland,	4	9	4649	..	..	..	365	365 ..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	6 0 0	..
26 Troqueer,	4	2	954	..	..	..	1072	2026 47.0	..	..	52.9	53 7 0	..	24 3 6	232 16 9	..
27 Twynholm,	4	2	730	..	..	..	1460	2190 40.0	..	..	80.0	40 0 0	..	10 8 0	87 18 6	..
28 Urr,	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 8 0	81 8 0	..
Total,	49	53	21,492	..	..	..	13,249	34,741 61.8	..	..	38.1	1195 2 6	..	388 5 0	1616 12 0	17 0 0

LANARK.

LANARK.																			
1	1403	1517	...	365	3285	42.7	45.1	...	82.6	11.1	116 10	7 114 11	3	2732	9	13 0 0	6 14 6	250 16 4	.....
2	7350	...	55,845	4380	67,575	10.8	...	...	6.5	504 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 118 8	1050 15 5	4406 6 11	60 17 0	.....
3	410	...	...	...	410	100.0	...	...	...	28 5 0	28 5 0	.....	.....	.....	15 17 2	4 1 7	52 8 9	3 5 6	.....
4	365	92	...	365	822	44.4	11.2	...	...	26 10 0	6 0 0	0	.....	.....	8 48 18 4	18 10 1	338 8 10	.....	.....
5	1149	2084	369	1451	5053	22.7	41.2	7.3	28.7	101 9 0	0 149 12 9	19 18	19 18	10 8 0	9 12 5	261 8 6	10 0 0	.....	.....
6	497	1911	365	365	3138	15.8	60.9	11.6	11.6	31 3 7	7 188 12 6	21 12	21 12	16 5 0	.....	149 11 11	.....	.....	.....
7	547	...	1338	305	2190	24.9	...	61.1	13.9	47 11 9	.....	85 15	85 15	2 16 5 0	12 5 8	466 0 7	5 0 0	.....	.....
8	4798	...	365	...	5163	92.9	...	7.0	27.5	430 6 11	.....	23 8 0	23 8 0	39 14 2	6 0 6	324 12 3	5 0 0	.....	.....
9	2983	26	1460	1434	5203	43.9	0.5	28.0	100.0	187 1 11	1 17 8	89 18	89 18	15 6 4	.....	15 6 4	.....	.....	.....
10	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 5 8	2 1 2	114 4 8	.....	.....
11	...	666	...	1095	1945	9.4	34.2	...	...	15 19 10	64 18 0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	28 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 9	.....	28 2 3	.....	.....
13	...	396	...	174	2064	72.3	19.2	...	8.4	126 8 3	26 0 0	0	.....	.....	37 7 1	.....	157 17 0	.....	.....
14	...	...	...	1244	1609	22.6	...	...	77.3	29 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 19 2	.....	.....	.....
15	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	27 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 17 1	.....	.....
16	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	44 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	16 8 4	72 3 2	.....	.....
17	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 8 6	.....	11 8 6	.....	.....
18	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	9 12 0	4 0 0	.....
19	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 366 17 2	167 3 4	7167 4 2	162 2 11	.....
20	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	10.3	3952 10 0	0 47 4 8	2633	2633	9	0 366 17 2	2 16 8	97 16 1	.....	.....
21	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	94 19 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 19 4	.....	.....
22	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	59 8 10	27 4 0	133 6	133 6	6	7 4 0	56 19 1	2033 12 2	73 6 2	.....
23	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	1030 1 10	.....	70 4 0	70 4 0	26 5 0	9 19 6	466 12 2	2 15 0	.....	.....
24	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	11.1	163 6 8	196 17 0	196 17 0	11 7 10	2 7 10	101 12 1	2 15 0	.....	.....
25	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	25.0	48 17 8	38 18 9	38 18 9	31 4 0	21 8 10	365 9 2	16 1 0	.....	.....
26	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 4 0	21 8 10	365 9 2	16 1 0	.....
27	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	14.2	138 3	8174 12 8	8174 12 8	37 1 5	17 11 0	293 12 8	4 0 0	.....	.....
28	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	23.1	62 16	8176 3 7	8176 3 7	18 0 0	44 0 0	5 18 11	.....	.....	.....
29	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	50.0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	27.4	333 17	6310 1 0	6310 1 0	31 2 4	23 5 0	770 11 10	7 7 0	.....	.....
31	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	48.8	6.9	378 11	3 24 0 0	331 14 10	15 12 0	765 5 7	.....	.....	.....
32	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	30.2	61 5	1114 13 3	1114 13 3	97 10 0	16 10 6	343 14 0	.....	.....	.....
33	365	36.4	125 8	2 19 5 10	2 19 5 10	20 10 8	6 8 10	171 13 6
34	365	100.0	1 7 0	7 7 0
35	365	30 4 5	30 4 5
36	365	34 14 8	2 4 0	36 18 8
37	365
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94	365							

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Bathgate,	4	1	365	...	1095	365	1825	20.0	...	60.0	20.0	28 0 0	...	15 16 9	15 16 9	92 10 0	...	...
3 Borrowstounness,	4	5	1007	207	730	365	2309	31.6	9	31.6	15.8	82 8 2	13 16 0	32 6 0	15 11 10	157 0 0	...	...
4 Carriden,	2	7	...	603	1095	598	2296	47.6	26.2	47.6	26.1	...	38 18 3	32 1 10	11 17 0	109 5 1	3 14 0	...
5 Dalmeny,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	55 16 6	...	...	...	55 16 6	...	...
6 Ecclesmachan, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	730	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	28 0 0	...	...
7 Kirkliston,	7	3	1355	1260	730	...	3343	40.5	37.6	21.8	102 2 0	83 2 0	36 8 0	...	7 14 0	229 6 0	...	...
8 Linlithgow,	6	5	1053	890	1460	350	3753	28.0	23.7	38.9	9.3	73 10 0	62 0 0	78 0 0	10 7 6	235 2 6	...	...
9 Livingstone,	3	2	...	1460	...	365	1825	...	80.0	...	20.0	...	104 0 0	...	...	114 8 0	...	...
10 Queensberry,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	7 2 6	...	...
11 Torphichen, . . . . .	...	1	93	...	...	...	93	100.0	...	...	100.0	6 7 4	...	...	...	6 7 4	...	...
12 Uphall, . . . . .	...	...	...	475	730	1825	3030	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	40 3 6	34 18 0	2 1 0	30 0 0	...
13 Whitburn, . . . . .	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.6	24.1	60.2	...	...	...	...	117 12 3	...	...
Total,	35	31	4968	4895	6205	4963	21,031	23.6	23.2	29.5	23.6	381 4 0	341 19 9	284 10 7	47 11 4	1198 6 11	3 14 0	...
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardcloch, . . . . .	...	4	730	...	...	470	1200	60.8	...	...	39.1	46 0 0	...	...	...	13 0 0	...	...
2 Andleurn,	3	1	365	...	...	875	1240	29.4	...	...	70.5	23 0 0	...	...	...	21 9 10	...	...
3 Cawdor,	2	1	730	...	...	16	746	97.8	...	...	2.1	46 0 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...
4 Nairn,	7	3	3202	...	...	365	3567	89.7	...	...	10.2	202 6 0	...	...	...	10 5 0	...	...
Total,	12	9	5027	...	...	1726	6753	74.4	...	...	25.5	317 6 0	...	...	...	45 2 10	363 10 4	...

ORKNEY.

ORKNEY.																					
1	1	365	...	...	50.0	24	0	0	...	...	8	10	0	5	1	0	37	11	0	.....
1	1	365	...	...	20.0	24	0	0	...	...	36	1	10	2	5	8	52	7	6	.....
2	2	...	730	66.6	...	...	...	43	0	0	...	...	...	0	12	8	47	10	9	.....
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	0	...	...	...	23	9	0	6 0 0
4	2	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	6	...	...	...	12	13	6	.....
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	.....
6	1	730	...	...	100.0	48	0	0	...	...	10	6	0	...	...	...	10	6	0	.....
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	4	148	2	10	35 15 5
8	2	1951	...	...	100.0	142	14	6	...	...	7	10	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	.....
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	6	1	12	8	74	17	2	.....
10	2	730	...	...	40.0	49	15	0	...	...	57	16	0	...	...	...	57	16	0	.....
11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	1	...	...	...	41	18	1	.....
12	3	...	...	...	33.3	24	0	0	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	...	54	3	9	.....
13	3	365	...	...	66.6	48	0	0	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	31	6	1	.....
14	1	730	...	...	50.0	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
17	4	...	...	...	16.5	18	4	0	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	62	14	0	.....
18	2	365	...	...	100.0	72	0	0	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	...	72	0	0	.....
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	.....
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
20	Westray & Papa W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
28	Total,	7061	1095	...	35.6	5.5	63	10	0	24	3	4	15	0	4	799	7	2	41 15 5

PEEBLES.

PEEBLES.																													
1	1	730	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	55	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	55	10	0	.....								
...									
3	1	1296	...	...	1296	100.0	...	...	100	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	2	132	6	4	.....					
4	3	247	668	52.1	365	1280	19.3	28.5	12	0	7	55	0	7	2	14	6	79	4	8	39	5	4				
...					
6	1	635	...	...	...	635	100.0	...	...	37	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	10	.....					
7					
8					
9	2	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	52	0	0	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	76	0	0	.....					
10	1	6	2288	...	...	2288	100.0	...	170	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	11	187	10	4	.....					
11	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	50.0	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	39	0	0	.....					
...						
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	...	365	100.0	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	0	...	...	1	1	0	25	0	0	.....					
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	11	14	6291	1398	...	730	8419	74.7	16.6	...	8.6	451	3	0	102	19	7	24	9	0	53	1	7	631	13	2	39	5	4

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.					
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
PERTHSHIRE.																									
1 Aberdalgie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	26	15	0	48	0	0	26	15	0	48	0	0		
3 Abenethy,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernethy, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Ayrth,	3	5	2339	...	...	...	2704	86.5	...	...	...	13.5	154	19	3	7	16	0	163	12	6	163	12	6	
6 Auchterarder,	3	3	1525	...	...	...	365	80.6	...	...	...	19.3	104	12	0	...	17	0	5	1	0	136	13	0	
7 Auchtergaven,	9	6	2983	...	...	...	1479	66.8	...	...	...	33.1	196	8	2	...	51	5	3	8	9	0	236	2	5
8 Balgubhider,	1	1	...	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	14	17	6	...	...	...	14	17	6
9 Bendochy, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	5	...	1127	...	...	...	365	75.5	...	...	...	24.4	74	0	5	...	10	3	0	1	13	7	85	17	0
11 Blair-Athol,	7	4	1968	...	...	...	2047	49.0	...	...	...	50.9	129	0	0	...	56	16	9	3	7	0	189	3	9
12 Blairgowrie, . . . . .	...	3	730	...	...	...	365	66.6	...	...	...	33.3	48	0	0	...	10	1	0	...	...	...	58	1	0
13 Callander,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0
14 Caputh,	2	5	505	...	...	...	1460	25.7	...	...	...	74.2	35	10	3	...	51	0	6	2	13	7	89	4	4
15 Cargill,	1	1	672	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	44	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	7	8
16 Clunie, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	730	33.3	...	...	...	66.6	24	0	0	...	19	8	0	...	...	...	43	8	0
17 Collace, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	7	17	4	...	...	...	7	17	4
18 Comrie,	3	3	1044	...	...	...	730	58.8	...	...	...	41.1	71	14	0	...	14	2	0	11	14	10	97	10	10
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	5	2335	...	...	...	365	86.4	...	...	...	13.5	154	5	11	...	12	0	0	4	3	6	170	9	5
20 Crieff,	6	8	3110	...	...	...	1377	69.3	...	...	...	30.6	209	12	9	...	35	15	5	...	...	...	245	8	2
21 Culross, . . . . .	...	2	279	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	18	11	11	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	26	15	2
22 Dowally,	1	...	97	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	6	9	8	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	7	16	2
23 Dron, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	7	5	1973	...	...	...	1871	51.3	...	...	...	48.6	129	12	1	...	62	14	9	10	18	2	203	5	0
25 Dunbarney,	1	1	365	...	...	...	82	81.6	...	...	...	18.3	24	0	0	...	1	16	0	...	...	...	25	16	0
26 Dunblane,	2	3	1496	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	102	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	4
27 Dunkeld,	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	15	3	0	...	...	...	15	3	0

23	Dunkeld, Little,	6	4	1003	...	...	2439	3442	29.1	...	70.8	61 16 7	...	...	80 0 8	3 14 3	145 11 6	...
29	Dunning, .	5	2	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	71.4	48 0 0	...	...	45 19 6	...	93 19 6	...
30	Erol, .	11	4	4745	...	...	730	5475	86.6	...	13.3	309 18 1	...	...	29 6 4	...	339 4 5	...
31	Forgandenny, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	36 0 0	...	...	...	...	36 0 0	5 0 0
32	Forteviot, .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...
33	Portingall, .	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	...	...	22 0 0	...	70 1 0	...
34	Possaway, .	2	3	365	...	...	...	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	14 0 0	...	46 9 7	...
35	Fowlis Wester, .	5	2	801	...	...	1381	2182	36.7	...	...	63.2	...	...	38 14 8	...	91 8 0	10 18 6
36	Gask, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	52 13 4	...	...	7 0 0	...	7 0 0	...
37	Glendevon, .	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	14 6 0	...	86 6 0	...
38	Inchture, .	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	14 6 0	...	86 6 0	...
39	Kenmore, .	7	10	2221	...	...	3483	5704	38.9	...	...	61.0	...	...	83 1 7	...	234 7 0	...
40	Killin, .	6	6	1837	...	...	1975	3312	48.2	...	...	51.8	...	...	64 3 7	...	195 1 9	5 12 0
41	Kilmadock, .	2	3	1372	...	...	...	1372	100.0	...	...	90 7 11	...	...	...	5 4 0	95 11 11	4 7 6
42	Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Kincardine, .	2	4	832	...	...	1123	1955	42.5	...	...	57.4	...	...	29 15 10	...	95 19 5	2 0 0
44	Kinclaiven, .	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	13 19 6	...	57 19 6	...
45	Kinfauns, .	3	2	1317	...	...	...	1317	100.0	...	...	86 11 8	...	...	...	2 11 1	89 2 9	...
46	Kinloch, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Kinnaird, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...
48	Kinnoul, .	3	6	1815	...	...	1943	3058	59.3	...	...	40.6	...	...	40 14 4	...	165 9 1	...
49	Kirkmichael, .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	...	...	50 8 1	...	74 8 1	...
50	Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Logierait, .	8	6	2550	...	...	2282	4832	52.7	...	...	47.2	...	...	41 0 6	...	219 0 6	6 0 0
52	Longforan, .	1	1	365	...	...	603	968	37.7	...	...	62.2	...	...	25 1 0	...	49 1 0	...
53	Maudery, .	...	2	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	...
54	Meikle, .	...	3	672	...	...	...	672	100.0	...	...	50 13 1	...	...	...	3 2 0	53 15 1	...
55	Methven, .	4	4	450	...	...	1460	1910	23.5	...	...	76.4	...	...	55 0 0	...	97 2 8	7 10 2
56	Moneydie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Monievairst, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	48 2 4	...	...	...	...	48 2 4	...
58	Monzie, .	1	1	585	...	...	...	585	100.0	...	...	38 6 1	...	...	...	...	42 4 1	...
59	Moulin, .	2	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	...	...	28 13 9	...	51 19 8	...
60	Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Muthill, .	4	5	1325	...	...	1596	2921	45.3	...	...	54.6	...	...	45 12 11	...	135 12 11	...
62	Perth, .	30	32	3399	...	...	2920	18759	18.1	...	...	15.5	...	...	94 9 0	...	1095 6 3	...
63	Port of Monteith, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.3	227 17 0	...	...	14 8 11	...	26 8 11	...
64	Rattray, .	2	3	1460	...	...	365	538	32.1	...	...	67.8	...	...	14 15 1	...	110 15 1	...
65	Redgorton, .	...	5	376	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	...	...	44 8 3	...	70 19 4	...
66	Rhynd, .	...	...	...	...	...	1095	1471	25.5	...	...	74.4	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	...
67	Scone, .	8	7	3534	...	...	1825	5359	65.9	...	...	34.0	...	...	57 13 0	...	289 2 10	...
68	St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	230 19 4	...	...	17 6 8	...	17 6 8	...
180	Carry forward,	194	62,870	...	...	...	12,440	44,580	119890	...	...	4164 6 3	...	...	1359 15 8	142 16 3	6395 1 5	67 13 4

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.			Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.									
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Brought forward,	180	194	62,870	...	12,440	44,580	119,890	...	...	...	...	4164	6	3	728	3	3	1359	15	8	6365	1	5	67	13	4	...	...	...
69 St. Martins, . . .	3	3	1502	...	...	1095	1095	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Tibermuir, . . .	4	3	1502	...	...	730	2322	67.3	32.7	...	...	98	14	9	...	...	...	15	9	0	124	1	9	1	0	0	...	...	...
71 Trinity-Gask, . .	1	5	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	40.0	...	...	96	0	0	...	...	...	15	4	11	111	4	11	12	0	0	...	...	...
72 Tullialan, . . .	2	5	1537	...	...	640	2177	70.6	29.4	...	...	105	0	0	...	...	...	20	16	0	135	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Weem, . . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	10	6	0	58	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	188	212	68,099	...	12,440	47,775	128,314	53.0	9.7	...	...	4512	1	0	728	3	3	1459	9	7	6852	8	1	80	13	4	...	...	...
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, . . .	17	29	12,170	730	12,900	...	94.3	845	11	7	27	18	0		
2 Cathcart, . . .	3	3	730	365	1176	62.0	6.9	51	15	5	16	8	5	77	14	0		
3 Eaglesham, . . .	1	3	219	813	1032	...	21.2	51	7	6	95	9	9		
4 Eastwood, . . .	6	11	954	2232	4263	...	22.4	147	16	5	32	1	0	260	2	2	13	0	1		
5 Erskine,		
6 Greenock, . . .	29	52	2144	...	16,530	733	21,617	9.9	10.2	...	...	193	16	8	902	15	6	16	12	0	33	15	6	1287	4	8	87	6	5	
7 Houston, . . .	2	365	365	730	...	50.0	19	2	11	16	18	0	2	0	1		
8 Inchinnan, . . .	1	3	766	15	100.0	25	8	4	25	8	4		
9 Innerkip, . . .	1	3	781	...	98.1	54	0	9		
10 Kilbarchan, . . .	5	4	1874	365	2239	...	83.7	128	10	11	3	11	7	58	7	4		
11 Kilmacolm, . . .	1	2	337	...	393	365	1095	30.8	35.9	...	...	27	1	0	...	...	...	15	0	0	5	6	6	148	17	5	2	16	3
12 Lochwinnoch, . .	7	6	2356	1471	3827	...	61.6	20	2	0	83	9	0		
13 Mearns, . . .	...	...	...	...	1095	365	1460	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	171	0	10	46	10	6	12	2	7	229	13	11	28	8	4
14 Neilston, . . .	3	1	...	...	4244	730	4974	...	85.3	...	...	...	...	...	74	4	4	4	13	6	...	...	...	78	17	10	5	4	0
15 Paisley, . . .	10	10	...	...	6227	...	6288	0.9	99.0	...	...	...	...	...	292	18	5	25	0	0	3	12	11	321	11	4	48	15	0
16 Port-Glasgow, . .	9	16	61	...	2555	730	4105	...	62.2	3	16	0	10	12	0	376	2	0		
17 Renfrew, . . .	5	7	820	730	4105	...	19.9	54	0	0	31	15	10	1	19	9	245	5	7		
1	3	475	730	1205	...	39.4	27	17	0	20	16	0	51	11	11		
Total,	101	148	3272	5443	51,316	8026	68,057	4.8	7.9	75.4	11.8	276	9	1	402	7	0	3206	12	9	273	15	3	105	0	8	4264	13	9	190	10	11

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	M.	F.	In Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
ROXBURGH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
STIRLING.																			
1 Airth,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	£	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Alva,	2	3	...	1688	...	...	1688	...	100.0	...	...	...	104 17 6	...	...	18 4 2	18 4 2	...
3 Baldernock, . . . . .	...	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106 6 3	...
4 Balfron,	1	1	...	365	...	...	730	...	33.3	66.6	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	9 17 8	33 17 8	...
5 Bothkennar,	1	2	...	365	...	...	1095	...	33.3	16.1	50.5	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	60 11 9	...
6 Buchanan, . . . . .	...	3	...	365	...	...	1095	...	33.3	16.1	50.5	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	50 0 0	...
7 Campsie,	9	6	238	3604	365	730	4937	4.8	73.0	7.4	14.8	...	301 13 7	19 12 4	25 3 2	6 10 6	370 9 6	20 4 0	
8 Denny,	3	2	466	365	365	365	1561	29.8	23.4	33.9	12.8	...	30 11 5	28 0 9	2 15 0	13 15 4	110 2 6	...	
9 Drymen, . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	365	730	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	24 1 7	10 13 1	...	34 14 8	...
10 Dunnipace, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	...
11 Falkirk,	9	5	365	141	3343	...	3849	9.5	3.7	86.7	...	...	12 4 6	154 14 0	...	8 17 9	215 16 3	6 3 7
12 Finty,	1	1	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	32 6 0	...
13 Gargunnoch, . . . . .	...	2	...	456	...	365	821	...	55.5	...	...	...	42 0 0	...	27 5 11	2 2 0	71 7 11	6 0 0
14 Killearn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	11	7	...	3119	...	2108	7227	...	59.6	...	...	...	239 6 2	...	...	56 15 4	307 13 6	...
16 Kippen,	3	3	273	822	...	1095	2190	12.5	37.5	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	35 6 11	82 10 4	7 12 1
17 Larbert,	6	5	267	98	1825	1693	3883	6.8	2.5	47.0	43.6	6 6 6	6 10 0	92 14 3	44 17 2	1 19 1	162 7 0	...	
18 Leicrort,	2	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	...	...	37 7 6	...	...	12 5 0	48 18 7	...
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5 0	...
20 Polmont,	3	4	365	1282	365	365	2377	15.3	53.9	15.3	...	...	82 16 0	16 18 0	9 5 6	3 9 4	136 8 10	...
21 St. Ninians,	8	4	776	709	1269	1095	3849	20.1	18.4	33.0	28.4	45 14 3	52 2 5	53 14 1	43 8 8	5 14 0	200 13 5	9 6 11	
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	25 10 0	...	...	...	25 10 0	...
23 Stirling,	8	14	1133	3099	2920	...	7152	15.8	43.3	40.8	...	86 18 3	206 8 3	135 4 0	...	29 5 8	457 16 2	10 0 0	
24 Strathblane,	3	1	365	...	365	730	1460	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	30 16 8	...	...	30 17 10	...	83 16 6	...
Total,	75	66	4248	17,573	12,254	11,854	45,929	9.2	38.2	26.7	25.8	318 0 0	1261 7 4	589 2 9	369 14 6	2624 8 0	76 19 7	...	

SUTHERLAND.									
1 Assynt, . . .	3	2	118	1460	1578	7.4	...	...	...
2 Clyne, . . .	1	4	1460	365	1825	80.0	...	...	...
3 Creich, . . .	3	3	1460	730	2190	66.6	...	...	...
4 Dornoch, . .	1	3	730	730	1460	50.0	...	...	...
5 Duirness, . .	3	2	365	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	...
6 Eldrachillis, .	1	1	365	281	646	56.5	...	...	...
7 Farr, . . .	2	3	163	1063	1226	13.3	...	...	...
8 Galspie, . . .	2	2	365	365	1351	73.0	...	...	...
9 Kildonan, . .	2	...	55	430	485	11.3	...	...	...
10 Luirg, . . .	5	...	768	730	1498	51.2	...	...	...
11 Loth, . . .	1	2	144	730	874	16.4	...	...	...
12 Rogart, . . .	3	3	...	800	800	...	...	...	...
13 Tongue, . . .	3	1	...	1319	1319	...	...	...	...
Total,	27	27	6614	10,463	17,077	38.7	...	...	...
WIGTOWN.									
1 Glasserton, .	4	...	1095	365	1460	75.0	...	...	...
2 Inch, . . .	2	2	730	730	1460	50.0	...	...	...
3 Kirkcolm, . .	1	1	730	365	1095	66.6	...	...	...
4 Kirkinner, . .	...	1	183	...	183	100.0	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden, .	3	4	290	1170	1460	19.8	...	...	...
6 Kirkcovan, . .	3	4	604	1226	1830	33.0	...	...	...
7 Leswalt, . . .	4	3	1460	887	2347	62.2	...	...	...
8 Luce, New, . .	2	...	730	...	730	100.0	...	...	...
9 Luce, Old, . .	5	3	730	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	...
10 Mechrum, . .	1	2	548	365	913	60.0	...	...	...
11 Penninghame, .	7	10	3285	2920	6205	52.9	...	...	...
12 Portpatrick, .	4	5	841	2190	3031	27.7	...	...	...
13 Sorby, . . .	...	1	...	365	365	...	...	...	...
14 Soneykirk, . .	6	9	1394	3353	4947	32.2	...	...	...
15 Stranraer, . .	3	4	543	1263	1806	30.0	...	...	...
16 Whithorn, . .	3	2	1460	365	1825	80.0	...	...	...
17 Wigtown, . .	4	6	2400	765	3165	75.8	...	...	...
Total,	53	54	17,223	18,154	35,377	48.7	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.				
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Private Asylums.		In Poorhouses.							
												£.	s. d.					£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1 Aberdeen,	217	275	93,195	20,352	39,815	162,862	609	..	135	257	6,154 10 5	2,871 3	135 10 5	257 3	135 10 5	8,327 15 10	195 4 4				
2 Argyll,	127	139	48,553	44,596	41,596	88,443	495	245	297	604	2,042 2 8	2,871 3	2,042 2 8	604	148 17 4	4,274 15 11	185 1 8				
3 Ayr,	137	152	10,974	22,850	27,066	30,747	120	245	297	337	1,869 4 2	1,472 8 11	1,869 4 2	337	180 9 1	4,994 15 11	120 18 2				
4 Banff,	45	69	22,774	..	15,889	38,167	596	..	..	403	1,482 10 0	..	1,482 10 0	403	37 7 0	1,971 11 6	20 6 1		
5 Berwick,	27	38	365	12,343	..	19,030	16	568	..	415	28 0 0	..	28 0 0	415	28 5 0	1,200 14 4	27 9 7				
6 Bute,	15	23	3,488	2,047	5,159	11,616	300	78	177	4 4	324 11 6	116 1 10	324 11 6	36 1 0	136 12 1	735 8 5	..				
7 Caithness,	48	57	9,346	1,158	2,009	7,341	298	37	177	664	665 0 10	106 2 0	665 0 10	440 2 0	23 1 8	1,942 12 6	45 19 3				
8 Chackmannan,	13	25	2,393	6,134	2,009	13,253	181	463	151	204	18 0 0	407 8 5	18 0 0	204	23 1 8	1,942 12 6	45 19 3				
9 Dumbarrow,	48	43	7,027	8,259	5,201	18,631	246	289	183	281	632 8 6	313 0 7	632 8 6	281	134 0 0	1,942 12 6	45 19 3				
10 Dumfries,	30	90	41,640	..	18,631	55,271	53	..	..	246	2,346 12 11	1,766 11 4	2,346 12 11	246	82 11 8	1,942 12 6	45 19 3		
11 Edinburgh,	318	457	132,038	43,862	25,942	239,440	575	120	191	113	8,746 0 5	1,766 11 4	8,746 0 5	113	222 0 8	2,791 2 1	68 11 4				
12 Elgin,	41	58	13,328	11,811	11,811	30,943	624	..	..	375	981 9 3	340 3 11	981 9 3	375	237 0 0	1,942 12 6	45 19 3		
13 Forfar,	145	134	40,077	22,695	7,186	20,230	9,944	449	249	79	2,871 3	1,591 10 5	2,871 3	79	301 2 5	5,573 18 0	83 12 11				
14 Glasgow,	220	304	108,571	38,140	38,140	183,460	564	62	202	21	6,206 18 3	16 18 8	6,206 18 3	21	343 3 11	5,573 18 0	83 12 11				
15 Haddington,	44	52	6,674	13,497	730	10,623	511	428	23	337	4,411 16 5	873 1 6	4,411 16 5	337	9 0 0	8,442 16 11	276 12 7				
16 Inverness,	116	171	35,680	706	37,972	78,201	505	..	8	48	2,356 8 7	..	2,356 8 7	48	917 12 9	1,814 11 3	32 15 6				
17 Kincardine,	42	48	13,756	1,460	9,215	22,431	637	..	49	3	1,161 11 7	..	1,161 11 7	3	24 11 1	3,699 1 10	10 7 0				
18 Kinross,	11	9	2,627	703	496	6,473	390	158	76	425	160 9 6	54 13 6	160 9 6	425	22 0 0	1,494 13 0	51 3 9				
19 Kirkcudbright,	49	53	21,492	23,662	13,118	38,382	354	77	450	381	1,136 2 6	1,766 12 11	1,136 2 6	381	33 4 6	1,016 12 0	17 0 0				
20 Lanark,	307	565	109,622	4,895	4,895	6,205	236	232	299	118	8,239 19 5	1,766 12 11	8,239 19 5	118	14 8 11	15,070 14 11	354 13 6				
21 Leithgow,	35	31	4,968	1,726	6,757	7,44	744	..	..	258	337 6 0	340 3 11	337 6 0	258	43 11 4	1,198 11 6	3 14 0		
22 Nairn,	12	9	5,027	1,065	730	8,419	77	166	..	558	474 13 6	63 10 0	474 13 6	558	1 6 6	363 10 4	..				
23 Peebles,	28	29	7,001	1,398	470	12,440	470	97	72	86	451 3 0	1,219 7	451 3 0	86	15 0 4	799 7 2	41 15 5				
24 Perth,	11	14	6,291	5,443	8,266	68,651	48	79	118	72	4,512 1 0	402 7 0	4,512 1 0	72	152 14 3	6,852 8 1	80 13 4				
25 Renfrew,	188	212	69,099	12,440	7,770	88,672	450	97	751	118	2,69 9 1	402 7 0	2,69 9 1	118	105 9 3	4,264 13 9	150 10 1				
26 Ross,	101	148	3,272	61,316	86,764	66,820	150	465	..	549	1,902 12 2	..	1,902 12 2	549	98 2 3	2,807 8 8	15 0 0				
27 Roxburgh,	96	99	30,108	..	18,478	35,200	10	465	..	524	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	524	66 2 9	1,764 19 1	48 2 1				
28 Selkirk,	55	55	365	16,357	..	18,478	35,200	10	465	..	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	..	5 18 6	29 7 8	1 0 0				
29 Shetland,	10	6	365	2,382	..	1,834	4,561	79	51	..	1,15 2 7 11	..	1,15 2 7 11	..	5 18 6	678 18 6	10 0 0				
30 Stirling,	28	22	4,254	730	10,157	16,631	256	88	44	611	321 9 9	58 18 3	321 9 9	611	86 3 5	2,624 18 0	76 19 7				
31 Sutherland,	75	60	4,248	12,254	11,854	45,929	92	382	267	258	338 0 0	1,261 7 4	338 0 0	258	36 18 1	1,043 7 3	6 10 0				
32 Wigtown,	27	27	6,614	..	10,463	17,071	387	..	..	612	417 17 0	..	417 17 0	612	31 6 6	1,483 12 7	31 1 0		
33 Wigtown,	53	51	17,223	..	18,154	35,377	487	..	..	513	949 15 10	..	949 15 10	513	502 1 3	1,483 12 7	31 1 0		
Totals & Averages,	2979	3484	890,688	190,282	366,221	563,086	2,010,377	443	94	152	281	58,566	8 5	13,288	9 9	19,483	7 4	110,804	11 1	2,455	1 0

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor Houses, at the beginning of each of the years 1858-67; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom in-charged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.						No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.					
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.			Not recovered.*			Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.			
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1858,	506	506	1402	1551	203	223	502	696	72	99	172	280	84	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	33	141	149
1859,	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130
1860,	486	485	1567	1812	174	226	561	643	71	88	211	280	65	71	126	144	8	11	73	70	46	31	176	159
1861,	479	513	1595	1575	232	221	521	675	85	82	205	297	73	92	108	176	12	6	46	89	34	36	168	151
1862,	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	252	81	86	128	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863,	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864,	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865,	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866,	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	241	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1867, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
January,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
February,	19	17	57	120	6	6	15	15	2	1	15	82	5	3	25	27
March,	22	20	73	78	4	6	11	21	6	7	26	27	6	5	20	15
	12	21	58	67	9	10	22	25	14	3	16	9	4	...	25	21
Total in 1st Quarter,	53	58	188	265	19	22	48	61	22	11	57	118	15	8	70	63
April,.....	25	22	62	60	12	6	15	15	8	3	6	15	6	2	15	18
May,	12	29	51	85	7	12	17	29	5	14	16	25	2	2	25	20
June,	24	22	49	86	6	12	22	27	4	2	8	16	9	...	17	18
Total in 2d Quarter,	61	73	162	231	25	30	54	71	17	19	30	56	17	4	57	56
July,	25	16	65	62	8	9	27	30	8	7	13	20	3	3	10	20
August,.....	18	22	73	74	10	8	16	26	7	9	24	16	3	3	12	18
September,	20	19	60	69	7	11	23	33	10	15	19	15	5	3	14	8
Total in 3d Quarter,	63	57	198	205	25	28	66	89	25	31	56	51	11	9	36	46
October,...	18	23	49	69	8	5	19	27	12	10	11	27	2	1	16	13
November,.....	15	23	49	55	6	11	11	26	3	9	12	19	5	5	23	7
December,.....	15	25	55	57	5	7	17	24	6	2	10	10	5	2	16	16
Total in 4th Quarter,	48	71	153	181	19	23	47	77	21	21	33	56	12	8	55	36
GENERAL TOTALS,...	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	55	29	218	201

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 15 private and 104 pauper males, and 24 private and 219 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the numbers of admissions.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1867.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.		Period of Residence of those discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those discharged Not Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
					Under 1 Month.	From 1-3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-9 Months.	From 9-12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	Above Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	M.	F.	M.	F.																	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1867, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 14-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Public Asylums,	1816.0	1834.0	30	21	21	15	18	14	10	13	4	5	25	13	13	7	22	19	18	12	18	16	11	5	4	4	194	144	46.5	52.1
Private Asylums,	264.0	340.7	5	5	2	4	5	5	3	2	3	...	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	28	44.0	47.6
Parochial Asylums	189.5	250.0	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	25	24	48.2	44.5
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	237.2	352.5	...	5	2	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	...	1	2	2	6	3	3	2	5	6	2	3	...	...	26	34	46.5	54.8
Totals, ...	2506.7	2777.2	37	34	29	25	27	26	19	19	10	7	28	17	19	12	32	27	27	22	27	28	14	9	4	4	273	230	46.3	49.7

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. V.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1867.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.						Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age		Suicide and Accidents.							
	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Anæmia, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhæa.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
																							M.	F.					M.	F.
Public Asylums, ...	1816.0	1834.0	18	8	16	6	23	6	9	9	35	15	25	29	19	12	8	11	4	2	5	3	6	8	5	4	15	26	6	3
Private Asylums,...	264.0	340.7	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	...	4	...	1	5	2	4	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	5	...	1
Parochial Asylums,	189.5	250.0	1	1	2	1	4	...	2	1	9	4	1	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	237.2	352.5	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	8	3	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	9	...	1
Totals, ...	2506.7	2777.2	23	14	21	10	35	8	14	10	51	20	31	50	26	19	14	19	4	3	7	7	9	11	7	8	24	43	7	6

The deaths of two female patients, absent on probation from Public Asylums, are not included in this Table, the cause of death being unknown.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35.8	42.6	33.6	40.3	8.6	8.0
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	463	455	149	186	126	109	93	93	35.9	36.6	32.1	40.8	8.1	7.4
" 1860.....	1351.0	1319.0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32.7	39.2	37.7	40.1	10.2	7.5
" 1861.....	1374.0	1388.0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35.6	38.4	39.8	41.1	8.7	7.2
" 1862.....	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30.9	32.7	35.9	42.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863.....	1438.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34.1	36.0	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
" 1864.....	1585.3	1616.9	628	630	192	201	212	211	137	109	34.2	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
" 1865.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	116	39.6	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	226	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	27.8	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867.....	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.	1484.1	1488.1	538.6	570.7	181.6	218.5	156.5	163.2	132.2	110.5	36.3	38.3	33.7	38.3	8.9	7.4

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35.2	48.0	38.4	38.7	8.4	7.5
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32.1	34.3	38.9	39.3	10.8	6.1
" 1860.....	363.0	515.5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35.2	34.3	33.6	37.3	5.5	8.1
" 1861.....	388.5	524.0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28.9	33.5	26.8	37.5	7.2	7.4
" 1862.....	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28.8	30.1	23.1	35.9	10.3	8.6
" 1863.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27.7	28.9	23.1	44.1	6.8	8.9
" 1864.....	366.5	449.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52.3	47.1	15.8	23.7	8.8	7.3
" 1865.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	36.0	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867.....	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.	354.5	463.0	129.7	181.1	37.6	63.2	62.7	83.4	31.1	36.7	36.6	39.1	28.9	34.9	8.8	7.9

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,	187.0	245.0	110	166	45	89	16	18	37	37	58.8	67.7	40.9	52.4	19.7	15.1
" 1859,	199.5	268.5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65.8	60.4	43.5	58.6	18.5	8.5
" 1860,	199.5	283.5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	37	64.3	50.8	53.9	55.5	27.1	11.3
" 1861,	191.0	281.0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58.6	48.3	56.2	68.3	15.7	7.4
" 1862,	193.5	277.5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68.9	50.1	51.1	47.4	12.0	12.2
" 1863,	205.5	280.5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61.4	46.7	50.8	51.1	12.6	7.8
" 1864,	230.5	277.5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51.6	40.7	38.6	46.9	13.4	11.8
" 1865,	219.0	276.5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42.4	42.3	49.4	50.4	10.0	7.2
" 1866,	194.0	247.7	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37.1	37.5	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3
" 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	200.9	268.7	111.8	130.6	54.0	69.1	24.7	29.5	30.8	26.9	55.6	48.6	48.3	52.9	15.3	10.0

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,	121.0	195.5	21	35	...	5	12	23	12	16	17.3	18.0	...	14.3	9.9	8.2
" 1859,	129.5	225.0	51	60	1	4	12	15	19	13	39.3	26.6	1.9	6.6	14.7	5.7
" 1860,	137.0	215.0	37	30	3	14	5	16	9	17	27.0	13.9	8.1	46.6	6.5	7.9
" 1861,	148.0	214.0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27.0	24.7	7.3	1.8	16.2	11.2
" 1862,	151.0	228.0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27.8	23.2	14.3	13.2	8.6	10.9
" 1863,	158.0	241.5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22.1	27.3	14.3	10.6	8.2	9.1
" 1864,	175.5	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22.7	17.2	7.5	6.9	7.9	7.6
" 1865,	204.5	297.5	59	88	...	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	...	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2
" 1867,	237.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	170.3	256.0	41.7	65.1	2.0	5.5	14.1	27.9	16.5	20.0	24.5	25.4	4.8	8.4	9.7	7.8

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, *29th and 31st March 1867.*Appendix
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sioners'
Entries.Royal and
District
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There are at present 174 males and 207 female lunatics resident, and 2 males and 1 female absent on probation. Since 26th July 1866, 101 persons have been admitted, 68 of these being paupers belonging to the district. In the same time there have been 64 discharges—42 as recovered, of which 39 were pauper. Twenty-four deaths have occurred. Of these, 7 are attributed to diseases of the lungs, and 10 to general paralysis or disease of the nervous system. The average age at death was 54 years; and 11 of the deceased had been admitted in 1866 or 1867. The industrial class is calculated to amount to 49 men and 71 women, which is a small, and those confined to the courts to 112 men and 190 women, which is a large, proportion of the population. The numbers manifesting degraded tendencies have been greatly reduced through the attention bestowed by the night-guardians. Last night, however, 11 beds are reported to have been soiled.

The house was clean, at many points beautifully so; and, although the temperature was low, comfortable, and in excellent order. In the upper storeys the ventilation was thorough, but in two apartments it was most unsatisfactory.

Twelve persons were, from various causes, confined to bed. Wherever this was the case, except at Elmhill, the air was oppressive and offensive.

The high wall separating the east and west airing-yards for females is about to be removed for the purpose of adding to the space available for exercise by the more excitable classes. This movement suggests this as a suitable time for urging the necessity that an additional (a third) hall should be provided, either by the erection of a new building, or the appropriation of a portion of that already existing for this purpose. One hundred females were found pent up (and this must invariably be the case in bad weather and at night) in two apartments altogether inadequate to accommodate, healthily or comfortably, this number, and where the air was close and vitiated.

The dinner took place at the time of the visit in these rooms, and very great improvement has been effected in the mode of serving, and in other arrangements; but the crowding was extreme, and the subsequent excitement, which may, in great measure, be attributed to this circumstance and to the difficulty in selecting and classifying the inmates, was unusual.

Lavatories have now been constructed in connexion with the day-rooms, several galleries have been painted and papered, and many minor alterations indicate progressive improvement.

The privies in the airing-yards have now all been fitted up with M'Farlane's patent, but complaints were made that the water trough has been placed too close to the seat. The smell in these places, resulting chiefly from the state of the urinals, and from these not being supplied with water, is still most offensive.

The new laundry, etc., are now in operation, and will, by a judicious arrangement for the reception and issue of clothes, etc., be easily workable, and may effectually prevent the mingling of the sexes at times and under circumstances when supervision must be imperfect. The provisions for washing and air-drying the linen appear to be ample and good.

Bathing is now had recourse to every fortnight, but the use of the same water for 6 or 8 individuals, and the use of a general bath for 12 or 15 males

at the same time, are practices which should be discontinued, especially as the supply of water is said to be sufficient. If it be not, sufficient efforts should be made forthwith to make it so. Appendix E.

As the water-course through the garden had become more of a sewer than a stream, it has been judiciously covered in. Commissioners' Entries.

The amusements have been greatly increased in number and variety, comprehending fortnightly balls, excursions, concerts, legerdemain, and have been well attended; but the permanent amusement derivable from pictures, flowers, and other cheap means of ornamentation, in the day-rooms and galleries, have not yet been sufficiently attended to. Royal and District Asylums.

The establishment at Elmhill leaves nothing to be desired as an hospital home for the affluent classes. It contains 29 boarders, but greater exertions should be made to extend the knowledge of its advantages. Aberdeen Asylum.

Several slight wounds, inflicted apparently with the design to commit suicide, are recorded, but no accident of importance.

Restraint and seclusion may be regarded as abandoned. The only changes in the staff requiring notice here are the discharge of E. M. for incompetency, and M. M. for harshness.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 13th September 1867.

The Asylum at this date contains 189 male and 218 female patients, of whom 15 males and 17 females are in Elmhill House. Since the visit of 30th March there have been 84 admissions, of which 11 were re-admissions; 54 discharges; and 6 deaths. These figures show a considerable increase in the number of inmates; and as the establishment, with the exception of Elmhill, must be regarded as already fully occupied, the question of further extending the accommodation appears to be one which before long must occupy the attention of the managers. In this case it will be well to consider the propriety of providing a general dining hall and a female workroom. It may, however, be possible to keep down the numbers by an increased discharge of unrecovered pauper patients. Of the patients admitted, 24 were private and 50 pauper; and of those discharged, 20 were private and 34 pauper. The proportion of private discharges is thus considerably higher than that of pauper discharges, and the difference lies principally in the greater number of private patients removed unrecovered. Of the total discharges, 38 were recoveries—11 of private patients, and 27 of paupers; and 16 were removals unrecovered—3 transfers, and 9 removals of private patients and 4 of paupers to the care of friends.

The causes of death in the 6 fatal cases were emphysema of the lungs, bronchitis, phthisis and epilepsy, phthisis and maniacal exhaustion, maniacal excitement and old age, and pleurisy from fractured ribs.

The establishment continues to present the same good points and defects as were noted in former reports. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, and the bedding, day-clothing, and diet are adequate; but the day-rooms are over crowded, the means of occupation are insufficient, and exercise is still too much restricted to the airing-courts. The males industrially employed are about 60, and the females about 75. Of the former, about 30 are garden workers, 2 shoemakers, and 3 tailors. These numbers are much within the limit of what might be advantageously and profitably employed with extended means of occupation. Many patients who are not fit to work in a garden could yet be usefully employed in the rougher work of a farm, and it would in many ways be advantageous to the institution if the managers could secure the lease of a considerable extent of land within a moderate distance of the Asylum. Experience shows that nothing is so conducive to the welfare of asylum patients as facilities for working in the open air; but failing this, it would be proper to extend industrial occupation by introducing net-making, mat-weaving, and similar employments. Although increased attention is given to extended exercise, recreation, and amusement, there is still considerable room for further development in this direction. A large proportion of both sexes is still habitually confined to the airing-courts.

Progress continues to be made in papering and painting, in increasing the

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sioners'
Entries.****Royal and
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lavatory accommodation, in modernizing the furniture, etc.; but the state of the finances prevents many changes being undertaken, the propriety of which is clearly recognised. The sanitary state of the establishment is at present very satisfactory, only 1 male was in bed from sickness. Of the females, 4 were in bed, but for the most part to calm excitement. The register of seclusion contains no entries except of the use of the shower-bath on four occasions for the purposes of discipline. Only one strong dress is in use.

The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and well cooked. The extent of land under crop is about 20 acres; of which 8 acres are with potatoes, and 12 with fruit and vegetables. The supply of garden produce is thus very abundant, and permits of great fulness and variety in the house consumption. Thirteen male and 15 female patients are raised by the night attendants. Their beds were found in a satisfactory condition.

The enlargement of the female airing-court is considered to have exercised a beneficial influence on the patients, and to have diminished excitement. The enlargement of the day-rooms would further contribute to this end. The remarks in last entry on the condition of the outside privies is still applicable.

Four accidents are recorded since last inspection, all more or less of a serious character. No attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

Elmhill House presented, as usual, a pleasing appearance of cheerfulness and comfort. The whole establishment afforded evidence of careful and painstaking supervision, and the general result is very satisfactory.

The various registers are carefully kept.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11th April 1867.**Argyll
District
Asylum.**

The patients on the register at this date are 62 males and 66 females, of whom 2 males and 3 females are absent on probation. There is thus on the female side an excess of 3 in the numbers resident above what the establishment is calculated to accommodate. One of these supernumerary patients sleeps in the infirmary day-room, one in the servants' bedroom, and the third in the medical superintendent's house. No great inconvenience is experienced from this arrangement, and 1 or 2 additional patients may be disposed of in a similar manner; but all such supplementary accommodation will soon be exhausted, and the evils of overcrowding experienced, unless some measures be adopted to meet the demands for admission, either by the removal of chronic cases or the extension of the buildings.

Since the visit of 19th October, 17 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 7 have died, giving an increase of 7 in the numbers on the register; but, in consequence of discharges on probation, of only 2 in the numbers resident. Of those admitted, 4 were transferred from other establishments, and 13 brought directly from their homes. The mental affection was dementia in 3 cases, mania in 6, acute mania in 2, melancholia in 4, and delusional insanity in 2. Of those discharged, 1 was transferred to another asylum, 1 had recovered, and 1 was removed at the request of relatives. The causes of death are registered as general paralysis in 2 cases, cerebral disease in 2, and renal disease, phthisis, and acute mania, in 1 case each.

The house was found in excellent order. The wards were clean and well ventilated, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, which is being gradually increased by the additional supply of articles of interest and decoration. The bedding was sufficient, in good condition, and beautifully clean. The day-clothing of both sexes was substantial, clean, and comfortable.

Considerable repairs of the building and fittings have from time to time to be undertaken. The brick arches which support the hearth stones have in one or two instances been found to be insecure, and precautions are being taken to afford them additional support. In the male refractory day-room a serious accident was narrowly escaped, by the brick arch beneath the hearth-stone of the room above, falling during the absence of the patients. Owing to the difficulty of keeping the water-closets in proper repair, a modified arrangement is at present being tried. The wood-work in the sculleries is suffering from the action of the water, and should be protected by lead or zinc, or replaced by slate.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable. Only 1 male and 3 females were in bed from sickness or debility, and most of these cases had been long bed-ridden. Some temporary excitement was produced among the females by the inspection, but otherwise perfect order and tranquillity prevailed. No one was in seclusion; and it appears from the register that recourse to this mode of repression is had only on rare occasions for purposes of discipline, and for periods which seldom exceed two hours. The entries since last visit are 7 in number. Two patients wear locked boots; with this exception no special contrivances in dress are in use.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner. The food was abundant, of excellent quality, and well cooked.

Twenty-five males and 26 females are registered as industrially employed. The state of the weather has, however, of late considerably interfered both with out-door work and exercise. Nevertheless steady progress, although necessarily slow, is being made in reclaiming land, making roads, and finishing the airing-courts. Extended exercise in the general grounds is taken by every patient physically able.

Amusements and recreation meet with due attention, and the supply of periodicals is liberal.

The arrangements in bedding for wet patients continue to give satisfaction. The numbers registered as belonging to this category are 8 males and 5 females, but attention in raising them keeps the actually wet considerably within these limits. Economical reasons interfere with the appointment of night nurses, which would have the effect of further improving the condition of these patients, and affording solace to the sick and wakeful.

Since last visit 1 male attendant has been discharged for intoxication, and 1 female for the use of improper language. Two females left for reasons not affecting their character. A general reduction has been made in the money wages of the female attendants, and two dresses given instead, with the view of checking extravagance in the purchase of clothing.

There has been no accident.

The various registers were found carefully and accurately kept. One patient was admitted on a certificate of emergency, and removed before the Sheriff's order became necessary.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11th and 12th December 1867.

Since the last statutory inspection, 11th April, there have occurred 3 deaths. This small mortality is referred in 2 cases to phthisis, and in 1 to general paralysis. The ages at death were respectively 76, 39, and 59.

Twelve patients have been discharged—11 as recovered, 1 as relieved. Seven of the number were admitted during the current year. In the same period 28 patients have been admitted, all belonging to the district. The inmates now registered are 63 males and 79 females. Of the latter, however, 5 are absent on probation; the residents being 13 in excess of the calculated number of females, and 3 of that of males. That the house is full to overflowing is indicated in various ways, and at many points. Additional beds, and a greater number than what was originally intended, have been placed in almost all the dormitories for females. Beds have been introduced into lavatories, and a portion of a lavatory has been boarded off as a wardrobe, so as to make a room used as such disposable. The population seemed dense in one of the day-rooms for males and in other places, and was positively crowded in the dining hall. It is not supposed that the required breathing space has as yet been encroached upon—the good health of the community speaks to this; but the superficial space available is obviously insufficient. As intimately connected with the amount of accommodation, it is to be kept in view that of the cases under treatment 33 are acute.

The house was admirably clean, and, except the dining hall and scullery, well aired. The latter and the water-closets are grave defects in the structure. To remedy, so far as possible, what greatly affects the comfort, and perhaps the health of the patients, metal boxes, containing carbolic acid largely diluted with water, have been added to the *lieux d'aisance*. Various improvements are going forward, both in the direction of usefulness and orna-

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mentation. Valances to the windows have been more generally introduced, the walls of the staircase in the male department have been boarded, and two rooms are in process of being papered with what promises to produce a cheerful effect.

The bedding was beautifully pure, and well arranged and sufficient. The dress and personal appearance of the patients of both sexes indicated constant attention to cleanliness and tidiness. It appears that the supply of water has necessitated 4 individuals to use the same bath, and that now, in consequence of the obstruction of the pipes, the same water serves for 12.

Forty-nine men and 59 women partook of dinner during the visit. It consisted of broth, salt fish, and potatoes. There was a slight degree of excitement produced by the detention of certain restless patients that they might be identified; but, on the whole, the meal was characterized by great sobriety and propriety of demeanour. The cheerfulness of the assemblage would be greatly enhanced by more ample space, and a better supply of light and air.

The cultivation of the grounds goes on, and with a fair amount of success. The airing-yards are still unfinished; and, in addition to the completion of the terraces, etc., of that for females, it will be expedient to lay the walks, which are at present soft and miry, with slag or asphalt. This might be extended with advantage to that of the males, which had been cut up by wheel-barrows, etc., and appeared pulpy. A weather shade is about to be erected here, which it is proposed should likewise serve the purpose of a skittle alley.

Twenty-one men are employed chiefly as labourers. The industrial women amount to 40. Of these, the majority sew, or spin, or scrub, but 9 assist in the kitchen and 12 in the laundry.

The amusements are attended by 29 men and 49 women. Every Monday evening there is a public reading by the medical superintendent; every Tuesday evening there is instruction in music by the precentor, and on Thursday takes place the weekly dance. Besides these, Halloween, New-Year's day, and other anniversaries are observed.

Ninety-four attend public worship. The registers, orders, etc., were examined. Night-watching has not yet, except in the case of the sick, been resorted to, but an attendant now occupies a bed in every dormitory. Seclusion has been very rarely used. Except slight contusions, no accident is reported to have taken place subsequent to admission. One attendant, D. M'T., has been dismissed for intoxication.

The foregoing observations suggest the following recommendations:—

1. That as the economization of the available space cannot go further, some means be considered for providing the accommodation which will inevitably, and at a very early period, be required.

2. In September 1864, it was most judiciously suggested that the Superintendent should be enabled to leave his duties for brief periods, and to mingle in society. He cannot do this with perfect rest to his own anxieties, and with perfect safety to those under his charge, as matters now stand. It may be difficult to determine the precise number of patients that call for the services of a medical assistant in an asylum; but the actual and increasing population of this establishment obviously point to an addition to the medical staff.

3. The state of the water-closets, and the ingenious make-shifts resorted to, are not in keeping with the other arrangements of the institution, and should forthwith be attended to.

4. The speedy completion of the airing-yard for females.

5. It is understood that contracts have been entered into for laying new (lead) water-pipes, so that a sufficient supply of water may be obtained. Promptitude in carrying out this plan is very necessary.

The general impression carried away from a careful examination into the management of this establishment is highly favourable to the judgment and carefulness of the officers. This feeling has been produced as much by the anxiety to obviate difficulties as to take advantage of the real capabilities of the house.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th March 1867. Appendix E.

The establishment contains this day 28 men and 37 women, of whom 7 are conceived to be curable. Since 24th July 1866, 21 persons have been admitted, 18 being paupers; 10 have been discharged, 6 being paupers; and 3 have died, all being paupers. The ages of the deceased were respectively 38, 51, 46. Death is attributed in 1 case to general paralysis, and in 2 cases to affections of the bowels. At the time of occurrence of the two last, diarrhoea prevailed in the house, 14 patients and two officers having been attacked. The disease chiefly affected the feeble and infirm. Of 4 persons seen in bed, 1, a female, is still suffering severely from the effects of the malady. A strict inquiry was made into whatever circumstances appeared to be connected with this outbreak. Except at one point, at the entrance to the bath-room for the males, where a smell of damp was detected, the atmosphere was pure, and ventilation throughout carefully and successfully provided for; the drains have a rapid fall, and open into cesspools at the farthest extremity of the grounds; the fields had not been recently manured; the water and diet remain the same as when approved of by the Board; in fact, but for the prevalence of bowel complaint epidemically in the district, nothing could be discovered bearing very distinctly upon the occurrence. The house was very clean, well arranged, and, but for the low temperature, comfortable. It would be prudent to prevent any cold greater than 50°.

The majority of the inmates are healthy and robust. Three only are constantly confined to the yards; all the others take exercise in the grounds; and 16 men and 24 women are busily and usefully employed. The exertions of the former have reclaimed, or are now engaged in reclaiming and cultivating, 21 acres of the land belonging to the Asylum; the remainder, which comprises the terrace in front and a little more, has been roughly shaped; but the completion has been postponed until the more important matters of garden and general cropping have been attended to. Shelter and amenity in the grounds should not be lost sight of; and shrubs, a few evergreens, and sapling trees, could doubtless be procured from the neighbouring proprietors, and be planted by the patients. The clothing and personal appearance of the inmates were clean and tidy. The hair, however, of both sexes should be cut more closely. The bedding was good, the sheets beautifully white; but the mattresses, although made of hair, have, one and all, become hollow in the middle, and must be uncomfortable. The female patients should undertake to re-stuff and re-stitch them.

Fifty-six assembled at dinner, which was substantial, well served, and partaken of in an orderly manner.

Various means of amusement have been provided: a few periodicals are circulated, but no books are accessible; and it is suggested that the formation of a library should be forthwith commenced. As a means of distraction, which may be regarded both as recreation and occupation, the men, when not working on the farm, might be engaged in the manufacture of mats, baskets, or nets. As many of them have lived on the sea-coast, they must be familiar with making the last.

Although a large number were engaged in reaping during harvest, no accident has occurred. Seclusion and restraint are rarely resorted to. The former was, however, applied for seven days in the case of John Smith, for an unprovoked assault on the medical officer.

Of the staff, Mrs. W. has been discharged for harshness and general incapacity; and G. T. in consequence of panic.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The condition of the establishment may be pronounced to be very satisfactory.

The amended regulations, described in last entry as under the consideration of the District Board, have not as yet come into operation.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th September 1867.

The changes since the visit of 27th March are 15 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths, making an increase of 6 in the number of patients, who are now 29 males and 43 females, 3 of the latter being private. These numbers are insufficient, at the present rates of maintenance, to meet the expense of the

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sioners'
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Asylum, and it therefore becomes a question which cannot be deferred, in what manner an equilibrium between income and expenditure is to be established. One step in this direction would be an alteration in the system of remuneration of the consulting medical officers, by substituting fees when their services were required for stated salaries; and this change would be merely in accordance with the practice generally adopted in other asylums. Should this course be insufficient, it will probably become necessary for a time to raise the rates. The present resident medical officer has resigned his situation in consequence of having received an appointment in the Indian Medical Service. The remuneration which the Asylum can afford to this officer must be regarded as insufficient to retain the services of an efficient superintendent for any length of time. The applicants will probably be young men without experience, and on this account it is highly desirable that the Governor or House Steward be placed in the position of knowing the manner in which well-conducted asylums are managed. An inspection of other establishments in England, as well as in Scotland, would prove very serviceable to him. The sanitary condition of the patients is at present favourable. Their general aspect was one of good health, and indicative of an appropriate dietary. Two men, however, were in bed from serious ailments. The causes of the two deaths which have taken place since last visit were apoplexy at the age of 66, and cardiac dropsy at the age of 63. The house was in excellent order, but the comfort of the patients would be promoted by some additional furniture in the sick-rooms, such as easy-chairs and small tables, etc., and by tables in the recesses of the main corridors. Flowers might also be more abundantly introduced, and the supply of newspapers, periodicals, and books increased. The experiment might be tried of placing a box at the railway station for donations of papers from passengers. Ventilation is well attended to, but care must be taken to pour water from time to time into the basins of the lavatories which are not in use. From want of this precaution foul air was found pouring in from the drains. Could the epidemic of diarrhœa alluded to in last report be at all connected with this defect?

The bedding was clean and in good condition, but a modification of the bedsteads of the wet patients is suggested by removing the sloping bottom and drawer, and substituting a moveable tray as one more likely to insure cleanliness. It is also suggested that the floors of the rooms occupied by these patients should be varnished and afterwards regularly waxed. It will be a good precaution to protect the floors of the water-closets and urinals by sheet lead; and a wooden grating placed alongside the baths will keep the feet of the patients from the cold flags. Both sexes were free from excitement, and no strong dresses are in use. Seclusion has been used on three occasions since last visit, the longest period being for two days. The causes were attacking attendants, and violent and destructive excitement. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 15 males and 27 females: the former chiefly on the land, and the latter in the kitchen, washing-house, and workroom. The occupation for the men will become insufficient as soon as the Asylum grounds are thoroughly in order, and it is therefore of great consequence that any opportunity which may occur to secure a farm should be taken advantage of. There can be no doubt that the result would be beneficial alike to the patients and to the finances of the establishment.

The numbers attending prayers are 25 males and 28 females. Three of each sex go to church.

There has been no accident since last visit. One female attendant has left for another situation. The various registers are carefully kept.

Dumfries
Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 10th May 1867.

The patients at this date are—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Crichton Institution, . . .	79	50	129
In the Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	161	140	301
	<hr/> 240	<hr/> 190	<hr/> 430

These figures are remarkable by the predominance of the males.

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of Appendix E.
12th October.

I.—IN THE CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	9	9	18
Discharges,	6	5	11
Deaths,	4	0	4

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In addition to these changes, 3 voluntary patients were received, and 6 were removed by friends. There was likewise one discharge on probation.

The causes of death in the four fatal cases, are registered as pleuro-pneumonia, a paralytic attack, inflammation in the bowels, and exhaustion from epilepsy.

II.—IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

	Private		Pauper		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	9	8	17	18	52
Discharges,	6	3	6	9	24
Deaths,	2	0	6	7	15

Of the discharges, 15 had recovered. Of the remaining 9, 3 were removals by friends, 1 a removal by the parochial board, and 2 discharges after probation. In 3, the condition on discharge was not entered in the register. Of the deaths, 4 were caused by inflammation of the lungs, 2 by consumption, 2 by epilepsy, 4 by marasmus, exhaustion, or general decay, 1 by general paralysis, 1 by disease of heart, and 1 by drowning while absent on probation.

The general condition of the Crichton Institution remains as described in former reports, but it is understood that plans for its enlargement are at present under consideration of the Directors, and that some of these plans embrace the removal of some of the more serious structural defects of the present building. It will be seen from the figures quoted above, that the increase in the number of patients keeps pace with the increase of accommodation. The last enlargement of the Southern Counties Asylum is scarcely yet completed, and already there are indications of overcrowding. There can be no reasonable doubt then that an enlargement of the Crichton Institution will be followed by a corresponding increase of patients. But unfortunately there seems to be no intention of, at the same time, adding to the land, which even now is much too small for the efficient working of the establishment and the comfort of the patients. The inmates of the Crichton Institution, and particularly the ladies, complain of the annoyances to which they are exposed in the grounds by meeting the patients of the other house; and their walks are thus made so uncomfortable that in some cases an unwillingness is manifested to go out. On the other hand, the difficulty of giving adequate exercise to the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum is greatly enhanced; and the very cases in which extended exercise is calculated to effect most benefit, those, namely, which are destructive, noisy, and refractory, are the ones to which, under existing circumstances, this remedy cannot be accorded. Indeed, it seems that a very considerable proportion of the inmates of this house are seldom, if ever, beyond the airing courts. One consequence of this state of matters is the necessity for seclusion, and for special contrivances in dress to resist destructive propensities. Two females were found in seclusion in the Crichton Institution, and one in the Southern Counties Asylum, and the registers of both establishments show that frequent recourse is had to this method of repression. Several canvas dresses were observed in use, and in both houses, but more especially in the Southern Counties Asylum, there was considerable excitement, particularly in the refractory department of the female division. There can be no doubt that the presence of workmen must have added considerably to the difficulties of according to the patients the free use of the grounds; nevertheless, it is very evident that the extension of the Crichton Institution, without the acquirement of additional land, will aggravate the evils which have been pointed out.

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In former reports an opinion has been repeatedly expressed that some change should be effected in the manner of serving the meals. It is not seemly that in the Crichton Institution the attendants should sit at the same table with their patients, nor is it necessary that, as a general rule, the meat should be carved and the bread cut before it is sent to the galleries. This system is one which gives rise to enormous waste. It was melancholy to see the huge pails of broken victuals, consisting, in a great measure, of excellent food recklessly wasted, sent down from the galleries. Much of this waste would be avoided by cutting the meat and bread according to the wants of the patients, instead of sending up an invariable allowance already divided. By the existing system, moreover, the consumption of one gallery affords no check on the consumption of another, by which waste or even dishonesty could be repressed. Indeed, the whole system of provisioning the establishment deserves reconsideration, and it is suggested that books should be kept by the steward which would show in what manner the stores purchased are consumed. It is very unusual that the wants of a large institution of this kind are supplied in so simple a fashion as that which he pursues. Complaints were again made as to the want of variety in the food, and as to the invariableness with which the same dinner is served on the same day. Some diversity in both respects would be regarded as a boon by many of the Crichton Institution patients.

In the Southern Counties Asylum the working male patients now dine in the new hall, but no modification has been made in the food or in the manner of serving it. The other male patients, and all the females, still take their meals in their respective day-rooms.

The establishment of a poultry-yard would afford congenial occupation to some of the patients, and would furnish better supplies for the table than can be purchased. The refuse from the slaughter house and from the Asylum would thus be profitably employed. Instead of selling *all* the pigs which are fed, the use occasionally of one or two in the house, either fresh or cured, would help to produce that variety in the diet which has been recommended. Their feeding might be modified for the purpose. The allowance of tea in the Crichton Institution is only an ounce for every eight patients. This is the ordinary allowance to paupers; but the infusion is weaker than that in general use in families of the middle classes. With a different system and stricter supervision, a great improvement might be effected in the dietary, not only without loss but with a very considerable saving. Were the establishment carried on for individual profit, the present arrangements would not be tolerated for a day.

Both houses were scrupulously clean, and generally well ventilated, but in some of the dormitories of the Southern Counties Asylum a heavy smell was perceptible. This arose partly from the large number of beds, and partly from the want of a cross current of air. In the large dormitory at the extremity of the recent central addition, this defect might readily be obviated by opening windows in the southern wall.

The general condition of the Southern Counties Asylum has been greatly improved by the recent additions, and will be still more so by others which are in progress. The new infirmaries are partly occupied, and the accommodation which they provide is in all essential respects appropriate, and more cheerful than there was reason to anticipate. The rooms above them, which are nearly ready for occupation, are intended for private patients, and for the better class of paupers. They are already papered and varnished, and, if comfortably furnished, will fitly meet a want which has been long felt. The central corridor of the northern projection runs between two suites of rooms, and is lighted by glass pannels in the doors. This arrangement is not one to be commended, but the supply of light is tolerably good, and by leaving the doors open during the day, thorough ventilation is secured. In the southern corridors of both departments, projections have been constructed for new lavatories and water-closets, and the flagged floors have been replaced with wood. The old lavatories and dark water-closets adjoining the day-rooms are being converted into rooms for the attendants.

The bedding was found in a satisfactory condition in both houses. The mattresses have been much improved, but in the Southern Counties Asylum,

although all the attendants are supplied with two pillows, the patients have only one, which does not afford sufficient support to the head. Stretchers without mattresses continue to be used for wet patients.]

Abundant means of industrial occupation are supplied, and will for some time continue to be supplied, by the changes which are in progress. Of the Southern Counties Asylum patients, 65 males and 50 females are registered as industrially employed. This proportion is a low one, being little above a third of the number resident. The female workroom is too small for the institution, and is moreover badly ventilated. It might readily be enlarged by taking in the adjoining billiard-room, and its ventilation might also be improved by apertures in the wall facing the windows. In order to guard against overcrowding in the dormitories, it is recommended that the cubic space of each room should be ascertained and the result inscribed on the doors. An allowance of 600 cubic feet per patient might be taken as a standard for the associated dormitories.

The patients of the Southern Counties Asylum attending chapel are 60 males and 36 females. Here also the proportion is low, especially of the females.

Great attention continues to be paid in both houses to amusement and recreation. Dances, concerts, lectures, theatrical performances, croquet, cricket parties, bowls, etc., are constantly occurring, but the numbers of Southern Counties patients joining in amusements are registered at only 54 males and 45 females. Newspapers and other periodicals are stated to be abundantly supplied.

The clothing of both sexes was in good condition. The moleskin dresses of the males in the Southern Counties Asylum are being replaced by tweeds of a warm, comfortable texture. The females, with the exception of those in strong dresses, were neatly clothed. Personal cleanliness is, on the whole, well attended to, but the use of the small toothcomb might, with advantage, be more frequent.

In the Crichton Institution, 4 males and 6 females were in bed from sickness or debility; in the Southern Counties Asylum, 5 males and 6 females. A considerably greater number were under treatment for bodily ailments. Since last visit mechanical restraint has been used in 3 cases: 1, in fracture of the patella, to prevent the removal of bandages; 2, in bed-sores; and 3, in ulcers of the leg, in the latter cases to prevent the removal of dressings and irritation of the sores.

Since last inspection, 1 male attendant has been discharged for neglect of duty, and 1 female for being incompetent. Three female attendants and 2 female servants have left voluntarily. The wages have been increased. The remuneration on entering is now £24 for men and £12 for women, and there is an annual increase of £1 and 10s. respectively, until the wages are £32 and £16.

There has been no accident of any moment, nor any permanent escape.

The ventilation of the chapel of the Southern Counties Asylum should be at once improved by making some portion of the windows to open.

Several patients are absent on probation.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 19th December 1867.

The Asylum contains this day 441 patients.

These are distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Crichton Institution, . . .	75	51	126
Southern Counties Asylum, .	169	146	315
	<hr/> 244	<hr/> 197	<hr/> 441

In addition to these, there have to be enumerated 6 individuals on probation, and 2 voluntary inmates; neither of these classes being included in the above totals, but are, in one sense, members of the community.

Since the statutory inspection 10th May, there have been added to the population 68 patients; and there have been withdrawn from it by discharge 35, and by death 20.

Of those admitted, 31 were paupers, and all belonged to the district.

Of those discharged, 28 were recovered, 7 were relieved.

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Death was caused by phthisis in 2 cases, by general paralysis in 2, by cardiac disease in 2, by cancer in 2, and by pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, apoplexy, morb. Brightii, epilepsy, chronic dyspepsia, paralysis, morb. Coxæ, gangrene of leg, erysipelas, atrophy, and suicide, in one each. Of the 20 deceased, the average age at death was 50 years. Three had resided in the Institution for upwards of fifteen years, but a large proportion (7) had been admitted during the current year.

These changes show an increase of 11 on the gross number resident, but the actual increase in the Southern Counties Asylum appears to be 14. Notwithstanding the important additions made to this building, and now occupied, there is obviously crowding in certain wards. This is chiefly observable in the refractory galleries for females. In this department 6 persons sleep on the floor in the corridors. This redundancy is local, and may fairly be attributed to the insufficient number of single apartments. It is, however, worthy of grave consideration, that, according to the estimate of the medical superintendent, the capacity, or available accommodation, of the house, amounts only to 333 beds; and that as there are 315 resident and 3 patients on probation, already only 15 vacancies exist. Very speedily it will be necessary to determine whether private cases shall be received.

With the condensation of the inmates at certain points, and these the very points where the greatest amount of space is required, may be connected the excitement observed, and the frequent recourse to seclusion, as a means of repression or protection recorded.

The register shows that upon 448 occasions this measure was deemed expedient in consequence of excitement, violence, restlessness, noise, and destructiveness. In dealing with this topic, it must likewise be kept in view that nearly one-fourth (105) of the cases under treatment are recent or acute, which generally require ample room for muscular exertion, as well as for healthy exercise.

For 3 individuals the covered, or what may be called the conservative bed, is required on account of agitation without violence.

Only three strong dresses were observed.

Twenty-four persons were found in bed, but it was explained that a very large majority of these were encouraged to preserve the horizontal position remedially, or in consequence of age or infirmity. Although a large number are entered as under treatment, the inmates generally were healthy, and presented the appearance of sufficient exercise and nourishment. Sixty-nine males and 59 females belong to the industrial class, and great animation and usefulness prevailed in the sewing-room. Its small size, inconvenient form, and imperfect ventilation, are, however, matters for regret. Apertures have been made in the wall as formerly suggested, but with only partial benefit.

A very valuable acquisition has recently been made by the purchase of the estate of Brownhall. The property is immediately adjoining, and amounts to seventy-four acres of good arable land. The lease of the present tenant does not expire until 1872, but negotiations are understood to be at present going on which may secure an earlier entry. Regarded in any light, but especially as affording occupation and means of restoration, and an alleviation to a much larger number of inmates than can at present be engaged in field or garden labour, the step is most creditable, and will be found at once beneficial and profitable. It is most desirable that either to the fields beyond the walls, or elsewhere, the numerous mounds of earth which at present cumber and disfigure the grounds should be removed.

The establishment was perfectly clean, well aired, in many places handsomely, and in all neatly arranged and furnished, and except in galleries formerly pointed out, and in one connected with the dinner hall in the Southern Counties Asylum, well lighted and cheerful during the day. In the evening, however, either from inadequate supply, or some other cause, the gas was very defective generally, but in some places so much so, that reading, or writing, or working, must have been very difficult, and so as to interfere with the supervision of the patients.

The bedding and body clothes were clean and suitable. The dress of the male paupers is very much improved.

With great additions to the means of securing cleanliness have been made

in the department for paupers, in baths, lavatories, etc., a very large increase in the number of combs, brushes, and towels may be suggested.

The new refectory is at present being painted and prepared, so as to adapt it better for a recreation hall ; so that the inmates dine, etc., in their respective day-rooms. An abundant dinner of beef-hash, pea-soup, bread, and potatoes, was served very neatly in the presence of the reporter to several groups ; but the general effect is marred by the narrowness of the tables and the equipage used.

Various minor improvements have been effected in the Southern Counties Asylum which materially affect the comfort of the inmates. Among these may be specified the more agreeable frontage produced by the projections lately erected, and which contain baths, water-closets, and the accommodation for the sick ; distinct entrances to the central bath-room, which give access from the two sides of the house ; the construction of large store wardrobes, and these might with benefit be extended to the large dormitories, from which the wearing clothes of the occupants must, under existing circumstances, be removed every night ; the infirmary accommodation, which, besides the sickward and separate rooms for offensive or sinking cases, contains a well-sized parlour, to which the aged and feeble are removed during the day from the galleries which they usually inhabit. Immediately above this suite are apartments of the same size, and from which, though open to serious objections architecturally, are cheerful, comfortable, and somewhat more neatly furnished. These, by an admirable arrangement, are appropriated to inmates who pay somewhat more than the pauper rate, or who, although paupers, are separated by education, manners, and deportment, from that class. In a somewhat similar spirit it is understood that a sum of money is annually to be set apart and applied to the reduction of the board of a certain number of patients, they being natives of the Southern Counties.

There is much ground for satisfaction that so much has been done, and that so much is now in progress to develop the resources of this Institution ; and the following suggestions, which may be regarded as an epitomization of the foregoing observations, are intended to aid, rather than interfere, with the designs of the governors and officials :—

1. It is recommended that the collection of earth from the foundation of the new buildings, and overhanging the airing-yard for males, etc., should be removed as speedily as possible, and the airing-yard should then be laid out anew.

2. That gas be supplied much more liberally throughout the establishment.

3. That the staff be increased, especially in the galleries for excitable females.

4. That the supply of towels, brushes, combs, etc., be greatly increased.

5. The introduction of wardrobes into the dormitories.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 5th April 1867.

Dundee
Asylum.

This house was clean, well arranged, and, so far as the intricate nature of the structure permits, well ventilated. A disposition to take advantage of what may be designated its intramural capabilities is manifested by the removal of certain of the many walls by which the edifice is surrounded, and by throwing two airing-yards into one, etc.

These changes, however, whether in themselves improvements or not, do not remove the objections which are applicable, and have so often been urged, to the site of the Asylum, the want of ground, and the faulty internal accommodation.

The period appears to have arrived when, by general consent, prompt measures should be taken to meet the necessities of the case, to do away with the plea for any succursal arrangements, and to respond to the wants of the district by the erection of a suitable building in a suitable place. These growing wants may, to a certain extent, be estimated from the fact that, in four months, 29 cases have been admitted, none of which are transfers, and the great majority of which come from the parishes of Liff and Benvie and Dundee, and are of recent origin and acute in character. One of the results

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of this is that, placed as they are in wards which have been shorn of the tranquil and disciplined inmates, and in a structure which does not afford the ordinary facilities for their treatment, they form a source of constant and concentrated excitement. Except, however, in this class, great order and quiet prevailed, and there were observed, as upon former occasions, many indications of kind and judicious management.

A very excellent meal of broth, bread, and rice-pudding was served to the females (37) in the large hall. It was well served, but the scene suggested that the excited should be withdrawn, and the tranquil from all parts of the house introduced. The hall could easily be placed in communication with the male side.

The patients at present consist of 82 males and 94 females. Of these, 66 are still regarded as curable, and 83 engage in occupation of some kind.

Since 11th December 1866, 29 persons have been admitted, 24 of whom were paupers; 13 discharged, 9 of these restored to health; and 4 have died. Senile decay in 1, paralysis in 1, and general paralysis in 2, are assigned as the causes of death, which occurred at an average age of 48 years. One of the deceased was moribund when admitted. The mortality is small, and the sanitary condition is satisfactory—circumstances which speak most favourably as to the medical and domestic management. It must not, however, be omitted that the number of intractable cases is considerable, and that 7 persons were found in bed. No strong or special dresses were observed, and seclusion is rarely resorted to.

The supply of water is sufficient, but fresh water has not, as yet, been supplied in bathing to each patient.

The amusements have been more varied and more numerous during the winter. The conversion of an unoccupied dormitory into a billiard-room, and the acquisition of a new piano, may be mentioned as additions.

No accident of importance is recorded.

J. B. was removed from the staff as unsuitable.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined. G. R. was found to have been placed in the Asylum on a certificate of emergency while labouring under delirium tremens. He speedily recovered, and was discharged within the statutory period.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 12th November 1867.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 5th April consist of 28 admissions, 22 discharges, and 6 deaths. The admissions were chiefly recent cases, only 6 being diagnosed as dementia, and 1 as general paralysis. Of the discharges, 15 were recoveries, 6 transfers to lunatic wards of poorhouses and other institutions, and 1 a removal to the care of friends. The causes of death were cardiac dropsy in 2 cases, paralysis in 2, epilepsy in 1, and old age in 1. Of the pauper admissions, 22 in number, 18 were chargeable to the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie.

In all essential respects the Asylum retains the character formerly described. It is clean, well ventilated, and in good order, but its architectural arrangements, its heavy and antiquated furniture, its confined locality, and its deficiency in the means of adequate occupation and exercise, combine to render its general aspect very unsatisfactory, and to keep the patients, so to speak, on a low scale of civilisation. It is accordingly very desirable that the contemplated removal of the establishment to a more suitable site were speedily carried out, for no alterations of which the present structure is susceptible would ever be followed by a satisfactory result.

As a rule, the patients of both sexes were free from excitement, but on the female side the visit gave rise to noisy demonstrations among the more refractory class. Walks beyond the premises are taken from time to time by a large proportion of both sexes, but out-door exercise and recreation in the Asylum grounds is restricted by their being almost entirely occupied as airing-courts and gardens. Games such as cricket, football, etc., cannot be introduced from this cause, and for a like reason there is an almost total deficiency of such rough work as a large section of the male patients is only capable of performing.

The general health of the community has been favourable. The want of sick-room accommodation on the male side is, however, much to be deplored, and must render the proper supervision of the bed-ridden so difficult as almost to insure neglect. The number of wet and dirty patients is registered at 8 of each sex. There are no special night attendants. The bedding was found in good order, although the proportion of patients of degraded habits is considerable. The day-clothing was in fair condition, and personal cleanliness meets with proper attention.

No patient was in seclusion, but since last visit 17 patients have been secluded on 41 occasions, generally for excitement and threatening violence. At present 3 males and 1 female wear locked boots, and 1 male and 4 females are supplied with quilted bed-coverings.

The food which was served during the visit was abundant, and of good quality. In the manner of serving no change has taken place, and in the refractory department there is room for improvement.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct, but 1 male and 4 females have left of their own accord. No accident is recorded.

The manner in which the house is conducted, under many disadvantages, is very creditable to the management.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 26th April 1867. Edinburgh Asylum.

The patients at this date are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House,	38	31	69
In West House,	300	342	642
	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 373	<hr/> 711

These figures give an increase since last inspection of 6 males and 23 females. Of the present inmates of the East House, 11 males and 10 females are deemed curable ; of those of the West House, 47 males and 58 females. In addition to the above resident numbers, 9 patients are absent on probation.

The changes since 1st December are 144 admissions, 81 discharges, and 26 deaths. Of the admissions, 42 were transfers from other establishments, principally consequent on the recognition of the Asylum as district accommodation. All the pauper patients were chargeable to parishes within the district, or in Orkney. Of the discharges, 29 were transfers to other establishments, chiefly of paupers from other districts, 34 were recoveries, 10 removals by relatives, 2 removals by parochial boards, 2 removals with concurrence of Board of Lunacy, 2 escapes, and 2 removals from register at expiry of period of probation. Of the deaths, 12 are ascribed to exhaustion from old age, epilepsy, mania, or gradual decay ; 1 to exhaustion from inanition, 4 to phthisis, simple or complicated, 2 to general paralysis, 2 to pneumonia, 1 to an accident from fire, 1 to dysentery, 1 to pelvic cellulitis, 1 to disease of stomach, and 1 to epilepsy. Of the fatal cases, 8 were admitted in the present year, and 7 in 1866.

The general condition of the establishment is satisfactory. Considerable improvement has recently been effected in the East House by papering and painting, and the introduction of additional furniture, and articles of interest and decoration. Several minor structural improvements are likewise in progress, and it is in contemplation to provide a general dining-hall and recreation room, and also a new kitchen in this department. The want of these has long been severely felt, and their provision will add very much to the comfort, amenity, and convenience of the establishment. It would add greatly to the cheerfulness of the rooms on the ground floor to lower the windows ; providing them with shutters where these were considered necessary.

The male department of the West House suffers under the same defects of structure as have been already repeatedly noted, but the furniture is being increased by wardrobes in the dormitories and other articles. Shoe-presses have been fitted up in the window recesses of the galleries ; but their position is not convenient, and the use of house-shoes has consequently not yet been introduced. It is suggested that a roomy and convenient shoe-house with

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lavatory should be erected close to the door by which the garden-workers enter, and also that seats with shoe-presses under them should be placed in the balcony of each airing-court. The presses already provided in the galleries would be found useful for other purposes.

The general aspect of the female department is light and cheerful, and much superior to that of the male. The contrast between the separate buildings of the two sides is especially striking. In the south airing-court of the female separate buildings, the recent erection of a covered seat or summer-house has already been found so serviceable and beneficial as to place beyond doubt the propriety of providing similar seats in the other airing-courts, but more especially in that of the female sick-room.

In the whole male department of the establishment the patients were tranquil and free from excitement, but 3 were clothed in canvas dresses to guard against their destructive propensities.

In the female department general tranquillity likewise prevailed, except when interrupted by some temporary excitement produced by the inspection. The condition of the patients in the separate buildings was particularly satisfactory, and there was an almost total absence of the noise and turmoil frequently commented on on former occasions. This result has been achieved notwithstanding an almost overcrowded state of the wards, and is ascribed to the greater attention now given to industrial occupation, and to extended exercise. It is, however, not improbable that the root of the improvement is to be sought in the changes which have taken place in the diet; and no doubt the subdivision of the patients into more manageable groups likewise contributes. One patient wore strong leather gloves to prevent the destruction of clothing, which the use of canvas dresses was found insufficient to prevent. It is worthy of consideration whether a similar practice could not be beneficially adopted for the males for whom such dresses are deemed necessary. Their present appearance is unseemly and objectionable.

Four gentlemen are accommodated at the cottage at Myreside, but the habits of one of them are so offensive, that unless they can be controlled by special contrivances of dress, his residence there will alter the character of the house, and constitute it more a place of banishment for offensive cases than one of additional comfort and restricted surveillance for patients who can appreciate such boons. Under existing circumstances, the want of a bathroom is a serious evil.

The dress of both sexes was sufficient; but there was frequently a want of neatness and tidiness in that of the men. The general impression produced by the male side of the pauper department was that of a lower state of civilization, so to speak, than might with some care and trouble be readily attained. This remark applies most forcibly, perhaps, to the first gallery, in which the patients are mostly demented. Here, it was stated, the water in bathing is changed only twice for about 40 patients. The supply of combs and hair-brushes, also, is generally inadequate. In the second gallery, for instance, there were only two large combs and two brushes for 41 patients; and in the third gallery, for the same number of patients, two large combs, one brush, and two small-tooth combs. An examination of the heads of several patients showed that more attention might be fitly given to cleanliness, but no vermin were found.

The food served during the inspection was of good quality, but it is worthy of inquiry and experiment whether a further improvement of the diet would not exercise a further beneficial influence on the patients. The diminution in the consumption of stimulants, formerly adverted to, still continues, and the waste from the meals is also reported as greatly diminished from its former quantity. There is still, however, much room for improvement in the manner of serving the food, and in the table equipage. The experiment of subdividing the patients into groups of 10 or 12, and placing each group at a separate table, under the supervision of one of their own number, has elsewhere given very pleasing results, and is recommended for trial.

The bedding in every department was clean and in good order, but from the overcrowded state of the female division, a number of mattresses are placed on the floor. Notwithstanding that a dormitory has been taken from the male side to increase the accommodation for females, the relief thus afforded

has been very temporary, and there is reason to fear that very serious difficulties in connexion with this point will before long arise.

Night nursing continues to afford very satisfactory results. In the West House 22 males and 16 females are reported as habitually raised, but the beds actually wet or dirty are rarely more than 6 on the male side and 2 or 3 on the female. Where stretchers are used, straw-bags are invariably provided. A portion of a large dormitory has just been partitioned off to form a sleeping-room for the female night nurse and her assistant, but the position of this room is scarcely sufficiently remote from sources of noise to secure undisturbed repose, and it is strongly recommended that one should be provided in a more suitable locality; if possible out of the main building altogether.

The sanitary condition of the establishment, especially when the severity of the winter is taken into account, has been favourable. The mortality has been principally among recent admissions, and in a great degree from causes beyond the power of medicine. The numbers found in bed from sickness or debility were 6 males and 9 females. At the present date the numbers registered as industrially employed are 18 males and 18 females in the East House, and 143 males and 276 females in the West House. Of those in the workshops, 8 are carpenters, 3 upholsterers, 2 plumbers, 4 printers, 7 shoemakers, and 8 tailors.

Extended exercise in the general grounds is regularly taken by large numbers of both sexes, but there seems to be room for a considerably larger proportion of the males, especially those not industrially employed, sharing in this privilege.

The usual attention has been given to sources of amusement and recreation.

No patient was found in seclusion, and the entries of this character in the register, since last inspection, are 32 in number, and refer to 5 patients. Many of these entries are on successive days, and may thus be considered as referring to the same act of seclusion. On one occasion the "polka" was used for six hours.

The accidents registered are 3 in number:—1. Death from dress taking fire. This case has already been investigated by the Board. 2. Dislocation of the shoulder from a fall. 3. Fracture of a clavicle from being knocked down by another patient.

The changes among the attendants have been remarkably few. One male was discharged as unsuitable, another for staying out without leave, and 4 left voluntarily. Among the females the only change was voluntary.

It is recommended that water should be within reach of all the patients during the night.

The impression received from the inspection was, on the whole, exceedingly favourable, and in many important respects essential progress was noted.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 24th December 1867.

The patients on the 21st inst. were:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House,	42	33	75
In West House,	305	336	641
	347	369	716

These figures show an increase of 9 males, and a decrease of 4 females since last inspection, leaving on the whole an increase of 5 patients. The numbers deemed curable are 9 males and 6 females in the East House, and 58 males and 55 females in the West House.

The changes since 26th April are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	31	19	51	72	173
Discharges,	16	22	30	57	125
Deaths,	7	4	19	12	42

Of the pauper admissions, 99 were chargeable to the urban parishes of the

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district, 21 to the landward parishes, and 3 to parishes beyond the district. Among the private admissions is a voluntary case, which, not being certified as that of a lunatic, is improperly inscribed in the register.

Of the patients discharged, 60 had recovered, 32 were transferred to other establishments, 8 were removed to England or Ireland, 9 were removed from the register on the expiry of the period of probation, 11 were taken home by relatives, 2 did not return from temporary leave of absence, 1 was discharged on expiry of certificate of emergency, 1 was sent to America, and 1 was removed by minute of parochial board.

The causes of death were phthisis in 11 cases, general paralysis in 7, decay and exhaustion from old age or mental or bodily disease in 10, and epilepsy, apoplexy, disease of heart, and various other affections in the remaining 14. Sixteen of the fatal cases were admitted in 1867, and 9 in 1866.

The general condition of the asylum has undergone no material change since it was last inspected, and it suffers, and apparently will continue to suffer, from the number of patients being very much in excess of that which can be properly or safely accommodated. As mentioned in last report, it is in contemplation to undertake a considerable enlargement of the East House, which cannot fail to add greatly to the comfort and amenity of the establishment; but it seems doubtful whether the rooms, which were originally intended for single patients, but are now occupied as dormitories for 3, can, from the constant pressure for accommodation, be restored to their original purpose. A general dining-hall, drawing-room, and new kitchen will, it is understood, be provided, as also a servants' hall and linen room. In the meantime, the comfort and cheerfulness of the house have been increased by furnishing the lobbies with glass doors, and paving them with tiles.

In the male department of the West House, fifteen single rooms have been provided, five on each floor, by the transformation of associated dormitories. This change will help to meet a want which has long been seriously felt, but it will fall far short of what is necessary to place the institution in this respect in a satisfactory position. In some ways, indeed, it will even prove hurtful, as, for instance, by lessening the space available for patients, and so increasing the evils of overcrowding. During the alterations it has been necessary to use a day-room in each gallery as a dormitory, and to place several beds in the central corridors; and, should the present demand for accommodation continue, the latter arrangement is not unlikely to become permanent.

The evil of overcrowding is one which, in a greater or less degree, pervades the whole establishment, but is particularly manifest in the female separate buildings. The impossibility of isolating the patients, either by day or night, prevents their excitement from subsiding, and to this cause must be ascribed a large share of that noise and tumult for which the inmates of this part of the house are remarkable. Exercise in the open air is powerfully calculated to lessen excitement, and, if carried to a greater extent, would probably be found to diminish the evils of the accommodation; but, as a rule, the worst patients in both the male and female departments are not sent beyond the airing-courts; and for those who are so sent, an hour's walk is insufficient to work off the energy which must in some way or other find vent. The difficulty in the management of an asylum is not connected with the exercise, occupation, and recreation of the well-disposed patients, but of those who are ill-disposed and refractory; and it is only natural that the pleasure of ministering to the wants of the first, should be preferred to the trouble of ministering to the wants of the last. It may not be always seemly to send excited patients into the general grounds, and valid objections may be urged against this course so near a large town; but in this case full justice is done neither to the patients nor to the establishment. It seems, however, to the Commissioner that it would be easy and highly advantageous to extend the present limit of exercise, and he would strongly recommend the adoption of this course as a paramount duty. It is stated that at present, after deduction of the working patients, those taking exercise in the general grounds from the West House are about 18 from the sixth or convalescent gallery, 17 from the fourth or gentlemen's gallery, and 30 from the remaining galleries. On the 18th inst. the daily return shows the following numbers employed:—

Assisting Attendants,	56
Gardeners, . . .	44
Storekeepers, . .	7
Blacksmiths, . .	1
Carpenters, . . .	7
Clerks,	4
Glaziers and Plasterers,	1
Masons,	1

Carry forward, 121

Brought forward,	121
Painters,	2
Plumbers,	2
Printers,	3
Shoemakers, . . .	7
Stokers,	5
Tailors,	9
Upholsterers, . .	4

Total, 153

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The numbers employed on the land are greatly within the limit which might be beneficially attained if suitable work could be provided for them, but unfortunately garden-labour requires more mind than many of the patients possess.

The daily return of the 18th shows that 252 females were industrially employed—

Assisting Attendants,	33
Darning,	3
In embroidery, . .	7
Knitting,	18

Carry forward, 61

Brought forward,	61
Sewing,	154
In laundry,	21
In kitchen,	16

Total, 252

Neither the male nor female parochial patients walk habitually beyond the Asylum grounds. There is nothing in the mental constitution of such patients to render this restriction necessary, but it is apt to occur in asylums of a mixed character such as that of Morningside.

Both houses were clean, well-ventilated, and felt comfortably heated, but the temperature of the West House should be ascertained and regulated by the thermometer. Painful impressions were again received of the uncheerful character of several of the male wards; and the paucity of objects of interest and decoration, of all furniture beyond the barest necessities, and of books and periodicals, was again noted.

The bedding was clean and sufficient, but the day-clothing, although ample, was occasionally deficient in neatness and tidiness.

The food which was seen served was of good quality, and appeared to give satisfaction; but attention is again directed to the propriety of serving with more neatness, supplying tumblers or water-jugs, etc. Access to water should likewise be given in all the dormitories.

The Cottage at Myreside was in good order, and the condition of the patient, whose case is commented on in last report, was found greatly improved, apparently in a considerable degree from the use of special contrivances in dress.

Great improvement in the condition of a patient in the East House has resulted from riding on horseback, and this case illustrates the good which may be derived, even under the most unpromising circumstances, from the influence of air and exercise, and a break in the habitual monotony of existence.

Mechanical restraint has been used in four cases since last inspection, namely, (1.) gloves in two cases to restrain dirty and destructive propensities; (2.) the polka to prevent suicide; and (3.) fastening in bed to restrain motion in a case of fracture of arm. Seclusion has been resorted to pretty often in two cases, but there was evidence during the visit that patients are occasionally secluded by the attendants without any corresponding entries in the register. At present 1 male is clothed in canvas; 3 males and 13 females wear locked boots; and 2 males and 2 females are supplied with quilted bed-coverings. A considerable number of shakedownings is in use.

Nine accidents are reported, some of them of a severe character, but none terminating fatally.

In the East House, the changes among attendants have been as follows:—Males—1 left from being unsuitable; 1 left in bad health; 1 became insane. Females—2 left voluntarily.

The changes in the West House were:—Males—1 left in consequence of misunderstanding; 1 left in bad health; 2 left voluntarily; 2 left for other situa-

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tions; 2 were discharged for striking patients; 1 was discharged for staying out without leave. Females—4 left for other situations; 1 left to be married.

The liberations on probation are 10 since last visit; three of these patients have been brought back to the asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 26th March 1867.

The number of patients resident this day is 43 men and 33 women. One is absent on probation. Since 23d July 1866, there have taken place 13 admissions, 7 being of paupers; 10 discharges, 7 being of recovered patients; and 1 death from senile decay at 67 years of age. There have been no accidents, little disease of any kind, and that the majority of the inmates must be of robust and active habits, may be inferred from the facts that 24 women and 28 men were constantly employed, and that by the instrumentality of the latter, seventy-five acres, in lease, of what was waste land are now in cultivation, or in process of reclamation. This farm yielded last harvest 45 quarters of grain, 22 tons of potatoes—which will more than serve until the new roots come in—and a large crop of turnips, part of which has been sold for £15. It is matter for regret that the fields are at such a distance from the asylum. This, practically, diminishes the amount of labour and the number of labourers, but care should be taken to use the labour-cure with great discrimination. No additional land has yet been secured for the establishment, and it is understood that the matter is likely to be submitted to litigation. In weather such as has recently prevailed, and when field-work cannot be prosecuted, it would be beneficial to engage the industrial class in household occupations, or in making mats, baskets, etc.

The house was a pattern of cleanliness, good order, and homely comfort; the temperature genial, and the aspect cheerful. At one point the beds appeared crowded, but the ventilation was satisfactory. It has its amenities, moreover, in the form of a few flowers, which might be greatly added to from the gardens of neighbouring proprietors; in pictures, some of them drawn by inmates; and in an increasing library. It is proposed that in a short time many of the walls should be whitewashed; but it is worthy of consideration whether papering and varnishing would not prove more cheerful and equally salutary.

The men partook of an excellent dinner of beef, broth, and potatoes during the visit. The large hall is still used only as a dining-room for servants, as a place of worship, and on occasions of festivals; but it has not yet been appropriated to its original and chief purpose. The comfort and cheerfulness of the meals would be greatly increased by assembling all the quiet and discreet inmates together, although the abundance and neat serving leave little to be desired in these respects.

The house may be regarded as full. Three female patients still occupy the neatly-furnished cottage, and 1 male sleeps in the lodge. These arrangements and other circumstances point to the erection of cottages around the establishment.

A large cistern has recently been erected, and the supply of water is now, and it is expected will continue to be, sufficient. This seems to be the time for procuring a fire-hose.

One female was much excited during, and perhaps in consequence of, the visit, but great tranquillity and order prevailed. Two special dresses were observed; but, practically, restraint and seclusion are discontinued.

The attendants have conducted themselves with propriety. A change has taken place in the medical officer. The Rules and Regulations are in the printer's hands. The books, registers, and orders were examined.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th September 1867.

The patients at this date are 40 men and 33 women, of whom 8 men and 7 women are private. The changes since the visit of 26th March are 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 5 deaths, making a decrease of 3 in the number of inmates. The causes of death were apoplexy in 2 cases, phthisis in 1, general decay in 1, and drowning in 1. This last death took place when the patient

was on customary leave to visit his relatives, and was ascribed to suicide, although he never had manifested any tendency to such an act.

The house was found in excellent order. The day-rooms and corridors are ornamented with flowers, prints, statuettes, and other objects, and the furniture is comfortable and abundant. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and in several instances are provided with wash-stands. Light valances to the windows would still further increase the look of domestic comfort which the wards present.

The patients were well clothed and clean in person. Two were in bed, one from a periodic attack, which requires quiet, and the second from headache. Twenty-four men and 8 women were in the harvest-field, about a mile from the house, cutting the grain of a neighbouring farmer. When visited, 2 attendants and 4 patients were using the scythe, 2 or 3 patients were resting or looking on, and the rest were binding, raking, etc. The work-hours are from ten to five, with a break for dinner and occasional rests for refreshments. Usually from six to seven acres a day are cut; but on one occasion, on the Asylum estate, as many as nine. The work proceeded as regularly and quietly, and was as well done, as if all the reapers had been of sound mind; and their general aspect was one of vigour and of interest in their work.

The land reclaimed now amounts to fifty-five acres, and is all retained in possession. It contributes in no small degree to the maintenance of the patients, besides furnishing a never-failing source of occupation and interest. Very frequently in fair weather not a single male patient is left in the Asylum, and the superintendent is of opinion that more than half of the provisions consumed in the house could be supplied by the farm. Last year about £30 were made from the sale of surplus potatoes.

An agreement, it is understood, has now been completed for the acquisition of two acres of land in front of the Asylum, and possession is shortly expected.

The patients who were seen in the house were quiet and free from excitement, except in a small degree, in one or two cases, from the effects of the visit. Seclusion is virtually abolished, and no strong dresses were in use. The wet patients are about 3 on the male and 2 on the female side, but all are clean through the day. The bedding was throughout in good condition.

The supply of water continues abundant, but fire-hose have not yet been provided. All the water-closets were clean and in good order.

The food taken during the visit was neatly served and of good quality. The appearance of the patients denotes an appropriate dietary.

The religious services are conducted by the superintendent; the numbers attending are 33 males and 26 females. Four females go to church.

Books and periodicals are fully supplied, and excursions to the country, tea-parties, etc., are of frequent occurrence. Altogether, great pains are taken to introduce the amenities of ordinary life into the establishment.

The numbers at present deemed curable are 5 males and 6 females.

Since last visit a male attendant has left, the cause being a reprimand for harshness to a patient. A female servant likewise left from bad health. The present staff is giving satisfaction. The registers are carefully kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3d April 1867.

The fields around the Asylum are now assuming a more cultivated appearance. A large portion of the land has been ploughed; a kitchen-garden has been formed; and parties of patients were engaged, when the inspection was made, in making roads and similar operations. A greater number of evergreen and common shrubs would add greatly to the clothedness and amenity of the grounds, and may doubtless be easily obtained from the neighbouring proprietors. The bleaching-green is not yet in sward, so that one of the airing-yards has been used instead. Since the opening of the establishment, domestic experience has pointed out various defects or deficiencies, to some of which it is necessary to advert. The chief of these are—(1.) The insufficient composition of the cement with which the bath-rooms, passages, etc., have been laid, of which the surface becomes irregular, crumbles and passes into holes, and to such an extent, that already the kitchen, laundry, and main passage at the entrance have been relaid with stone or tiles. (2.) The state

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of the laundry is not satisfactory, but the want of ventilation in the drying-closets, or of any mode by which the damp or offensive air can escape, especially demand attention. (3.) The insufficient steam-power for laundry and other purposes. A shaft is now in process of erection in order to increase the draft of the furnace, with a view to remedy this.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and all parts of the house were remarkably clean, well aired, and lighted. Certain of the more exposed galleries must be cold during winter, but precautions have been taken to prevent a great fall of temperature. The bedding, body-clothes, etc., and personal cleanliness and tidiness of the inmates were perfectly satisfactory.

The walls have been enlivened by a few pictures, but there is still ample scope for extending this mode of moral treatment. The immediate formation of a library is recommended; such a measure is the more necessary that, from the distance of the house from Cupar, the class of patients as yet admitted, etc., the sources from which amusements are usually drawn are scanty.

The industrial class amounts to 65 men and 68 women, and comprehends shoemakers, joiners, gardeners, kitchen and laundry-maids, knitters, sewers, and scrubbers. The assemblage of 50 actively employed females in the work-room presented a most pleasing and encouraging scene. Such an arrangement secures not merely a larger amount of useful work, but that supervision which should never relax nor be suspended. All the clothes are now sewed and repaired in the house.

Eighty-six men and nearly as many women partook of an excellent meal of boiled pork, potatoes, and turnips, and with great order and propriety, in the presence of the Reporter. The crowded state of the dining-hall, however, showed the rapid increase of the community, and the near prospect of devising measures to meet the demand for accommodation. There are at present 105 males and 93 female patients resident, and of these not above 26 are expected to be restored to reason or liberty. Since 18th October 1866, 50 admissions have taken place, all from the district. Of these, 22 appear to have been transferred under sanction of the Board. In the same period 5 persons have left the establishment, 3 as recovered, 1 by transfer, and 1 by elopement. Six deaths have occurred, 3 from pulmonary, 1 from cardiac, 2 from cerebral disease. One of the last followed severe blows on the head, inflicted by another patient, an epileptic, which must have accelerated, if they did not cause death (*vide* Dr. Tuke's reports to Board upon subject). This was the only important accident. There are no entries in the register of seclusion, but this day a violent and destructive epileptic was very properly secluded. The present corps of attendants are regarded as trustworthy, but it was sometime since necessary to discharge C. M'L. as in every respect unsuitable.

Among so many demented, it is not surprising to find 28 of dirty habits. There were, however, last night only 8 wet beds. This may be fairly attributed to the exertions of the night guardians.

The supply of water is at present sufficient, but when, in bathing, fresh water is used in every case, which should be the practice, it may be well to ascertain whether this estimate be still applicable.

The book, registers, etc., were seen, and all the orders, except that for Mrs. D., which is still in the hands of the Inspector.

The working condition of this establishment, which must still in one sense be regarded as unfinished, is most creditable.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th August 1867.

Since the visit of 3d April 1867, 22 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, and 4 have died. These changes give an increase of 14 in the numbers resident, which are at present 108 males and 102 females, of whom only 10 males and 8 females are deemed curable.

Of the patients admitted, 7 were males and 15 females. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, 1 was regarded as never having been insane, 1 was transferred to the lunatic department of the Perth prison, and 1 was confided to the care of friends. The registered causes of death in the 4 fatal cases were pleuro-pneumonia with hydrothorax and empyema, enteritis, strangulation,

and exhaustion from long-continued maniacal excitement. The strangulation was voluntary, and a report of the case has been already made to the Board.

Of the recent admissions a considerable proportion are still affected with chronic forms of insanity, and become permanent additions to the community. The whole accommodation of the Asylum may be regarded as about fully occupied; and the problem already presents itself in what manner the wants of the district are to be met. There must be among the patients not a few who could be properly placed in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, or be boarded in private dwellings, and considerable relief would be obtained in this manner. For others, accommodation of a suitable kind might be provided in connexion with the farm buildings and the laundry. The present farm buildings are partly ruinous, and partly, in other respects, unsuitable; and should their reconstruction be determined upon, a dormitory and day-room, capable of accommodating some 15 or 20 patients, could readily be added; at the laundry, perhaps, the best course would be to convert the present buildings, which are too confined for their purpose, into a day-room and dormitory, and to erect a new washing-house and laundry on part of the bleaching-green.

The house was found in excellent order, and bearing the stamp of good management; but in some respects matters were less satisfactory than they will in time become, or than they would be found in an establishment of older date. There is no want of industrial occupation; 69 of each sex are actively employed, the men mostly on the grounds, and the women in the sewing-room; but there is a want of humanizing influences, such as books, newspapers, and other periodicals, birds, flowers, and other objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients. There is likewise a deficiency in the means of extended exercise; and, consequently, a considerable number of patients, especially females, never go beyond the airing-courts. A judicious liberality on the part of the District Board would soon correct this state of matters; and it will be well to bear in mind that although the patients are maintained by parochial assessment, they are not to be considered in the light of ordinary paupers. Indulgences, which would be entirely out of place for the latter, are of essential consequence in the management and treatment of the former. They contribute to contentment and tranquillity, and thus to the general good order of the establishment. A piano in a workhouse would be incongruous; in an asylum it is appropriate as a means of amusement, and as a means of treatment. The question is not who is to play on it, but who is to benefit by hearing it played; and if it contribute to allay destructive propensities, it will soon pay itself in the saving of clothing, glass, and crockery.

A great deal of very useful work has been effected in the grounds by the labour of the patients. As soon as the harvest is over, the formation of a walk round the estate will be undertaken, so as to furnish the means of extended exercise to every patient not physically unable to go beyond the airing-courts.

Both sexes were neatly and comfortably dressed, and clean in person. The bedding was in excellent order, and the rooms of the wet patients were clean, and free from offensive odours. The numbers belonging to this category are 10 males and 17 females, but from the arrangements made for raising them through the night, the wet beds are rarely more than 3 on the male and 5 on the female side. The sanitary condition of the establishment is favourable. The mortality has been low, and the numbers in bed by medical order, although not all from sickness, are 5 males and 5 females. The general aspect of the community was indicative of an appropriate dietary, and the food served during the visit was of excellent quality. Ninety-three males and 68 females dined together in the hall. With the exception of one or two noisy patients in the refractory departments, all the inmates were quiet and well-behaved. No instance of seclusion is recorded since last visit, and no special contrivances in day clothing are necessary. Quilted bed-coverings are used by 3 patients.

The house and furniture appeared all in good repair, with the exception of some portions of the cement used for flooring.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants: 2 males left from being unsuitable, and 2 to emigrate; 1 female attendant from having been insolent, and 2 servants voluntarily. For the good management of an asylum

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it is indispensable that the Superintendent should have the confidence and support of his Board, otherwise his authority with his staff will be most injuriously affected. For more effectually ensuring this end, a modification in the mode of appointing the visiting committee appears desirable. Supposing it to consist of three members, the retirement of one every three months in succession would keep it to a certain extent homogeneous, and acting on definite principles; controlling the superintendent when necessary, and, on the other hand, rendering him effective aid and countenance under difficulties. The erection of a small green-house is desirable for the protection of plants during the winter. Better provision for changing the shoes of the working patients would also be advantageous.

The various registers are carefully kept.

Glasgow Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 3d May 1867.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 15th November:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	20	12	50	51	133
Discharges, . . .	20	23	26	20	89
Deaths,	3	1	10	14	28

These figures give an increase of 16 in the numbers resident, which are 280 males and 274 females.

The admissions include 2 voluntary cases, which are wrongfully entered in the Register of Lunatics, inasmuch as no one is legally a lunatic who is not certified as such by two registered medical practitioners. Of the pauper patients admitted, 21 were chargeable to the Barony parish, 23 to that of the City of Glasgow, 19 to that of Govan, and the rest to landward parishes of Lanarkshire. The admissions from the Barony are exceptionally numerous, from the decrease in the numbers in the Parochial Asylum, in consequence of intended structural alterations.

Of the patients discharged 59 had recovered, 11 were transferred to other establishments, 13 were removed by relatives, 5 were removed by parochial boards, and 1 became a voluntary patient. With the exception of 1 case admitted in 1861, and 3 cases admitted in 1865, all the recoveries took place among the admissions of 1866 and 1867.

The causes of death were phthisis in 9 cases, exhaustion and general decay in 3, disease of brain and membranes in 6, epilepsy and paralysis in 3, general paralysis in 2, gangrene of lungs and pneumonia in 3, hæmaturia in 1, and suicide in 1. The last case has already been investigated by the Board.

All parts of the establishment were found well ventilated and in good order, and presenting, in every department, indications of careful and efficient management. The increasing number of pauper patients is, however, giving rise to difficulties in the provision of accommodation; but relief has, in the meantime, been found by placing a considerable number of beds in unoccupied corridors of the West House. The evils of overcrowding have thus been avoided, but the limit of such temporary accommodation must soon be reached.

The general aspect of the West House continues to be distinguished for cheerfulness and comfort; but the bareness in the day-rooms and dormitories of the pauper department of the East House, and the Spartan simplicity of the furniture, have undergone no modification. Hair mattresses and hair pillows are, however, gradually replacing those formerly in use, and a large proportion of the beds are now furnished with two sheets. The bedding for all classes of patients were thoroughly clean.

The clothing of both sexes was in good condition, and adequate attention is paid to personal cleanliness and neatness of dress.

The sick wards of the East House were in excellent order. Many of the beds were occupied, but frequently not so much on account of active disease, as to facilitate supervision and to economize strength. Water cushions and other appliances to relieve suffering, are liberally supplied. Night nursing is

very efficiently carried out in both houses by a numerous staff, but it would add to the comfort of the patients who are not under special supervision, if the dormitories were supplied with water and drinking cups.

In the male department the patients were entirely free from excitement, but two in the West House were in seclusion. Among the females of the East House were several who were rather noisy and demonstrative, but this result must, in great measure, be attributed to the deficient means of sub-division and classification.

The numbers registered as industrially occupied, are about 140 males and 170 females; 1 male is occupied as a shoemaker, 1 as a tailor, 1 as a painter, 1 as a tinsmith, and 2 as blacksmiths. This comparatively small number of tradesmen may possibly be owing to the patients of this class being intercepted by the Parochial Asylums.

Amusements were joined in by about 170 males and 90 females. Concerts and balls have been given as usual, and social parties of the patients of the West House are of frequent occurrence. It is difficult, however, to see any satisfactory reason why these re-unions should not embrace patients of both sexes.

Exercise in the general grounds is regularly taken by large parties of both sexes, and the numbers restricted to the airing-courts are registered at about 50 men and 15 women. Several patients take exercise beyond bounds.

The Register of Seclusion contains 239 entries since last inspection, referable to 34 patients. Many of these entries are on consecutive days, during which the patient is in continuous seclusion. Canvas or leather gloves are worn by 4 males, strong dresses by 6 females, and locked boots by 7 females.

The food served during the visit was abundant and of good quality. In the manner of serving there is, however, still room for considerable improvement.

The number attending chapel seems to be about 110 males and 175 females. The size of the hall, which serves as chapel, recreation-room, etc., must limit the numbers joining in worship or engaging in amusements; and the want of adequate conveniences for these purposes must be more and more felt with the growth of the population. Besides the corridors of the West House, the upholsterer's shop and rooms in connexion with the laundry are filled with beds, and the only available space now to fall back upon seems to be the reception rooms. Should this pressure continue without any prospect of relief by the extension of the Parochial Asylums, it will apparently be necessary either to call for the removal of private patients or to increase the accommodation.

Since last inspection 3 male and 2 female attendants have been discharged for various faults, and 9 of both sexes have resigned their situations. The remuneration of the males begins at £26 per annum; that of the females at £13, 10s.

The number of accidents recorded is 27. With one exception, the case of suicide already mentioned, they were mostly cuts and bruises of little consequence, from falls in epileptic attacks, assaults, etc.

No patient is absent on probation, but one has been taken home in anticipation of being discharged. All the others were seen.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 30th November 1867.

Two hundred and fifteen patients have been admitted since 3d May of the current year. Of these 175 were paupers, all of whom were chargeable to parishes within the district. Of that number, it is worthy of note, 128 belonged to the parishes in which the City of Glasgow, etc., is situate, 22 to the populous parishes of New and Old Monkland and Bothwell, and the remainder to the landward parishes of the county of Lanark.

Since the same date 151 individuals have left the Asylum, 105 of whom were paupers. Eighty-two are registered as recovered; 65 as relieved. Of the latter class 30 appear to have been transferred to other establishments.

Forty-six persons have died. The average age at death appears to have been 47 years. Of the deceased, 35 had been admitted since 1st January 1866.

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Disease of brain is assigned as the cause of death in 22 cases, phthisis in 6, general paralysis in 3, paralysis in 3, softening of the brain in 3, meningitis in 2, epilepsy in 2; and chronic bronchitis, effusion and fatty degeneration, senile decay, disease of lung, in 1 case each. Post-mortem examinations were made in 13 cases. In 10 cases, 5 of each sex, the patients were brought to the Asylum either *in articulo mortis*, or in so exhausted a state that dissolution was obviously impending, and was, in all probability, accelerated by the act of removal. This statement is corroborated to a great extent by the fact that one individual survived admission 26, one 24, one 17, one 11, one 8, two 4, two 3, and one 2 days.

Four voluntary patients have been received, whose names are not now included in the general register.

The number of patients on the registers amounts to 296 males and 278 females, being 20 more than at last inspection. One female is absent on probation, but there are besides, 3 voluntary inmates. The result is, that in the Eastern division the establishment must be regarded as full, at some points crowded. What was anticipated has taken place—the reception room, on the male side, has been converted into a dormitory of six beds, and any increase of numbers will necessitate an encroachment upon existing arrangements, and the appropriation of day-rooms as sleeping accommodation. The present state of matters does not affect the sanitary condition of the community, for the amount of cubic or breathing space is ample, although the superficial space is so limited that in many places the bedsteads are very close, and all but touch each other; this was observed in the infirmary. It is quite obvious that a rapid influx of patients, or even the gradual accommodation of chronic cases, which is constantly going on, will speedily call for arrangements to meet the difficulty.

The house was throughout admirably clean, comfortable, and in excellent order. The furniture in the east department is still coarse, cumbersome, and workhouse-like; but although exception may be taken to the spare provision for the ease and indulgence and relaxation of the inmates, the arrangements, which mainly preserve health and relieve sickness, are liberal. In the evening, however, the supply of gas is very deficient, and the gloom which at certain points prevails, is adverse to the cheerfulness, even to the safety, of the patients, and reading is difficult, and must to many be impossible.

A succural infirmary is now in operation, which must so far relieve the larger ward; but in addition to this it is strongly recommended that an apartment should be reserved for certain painful cases, and for the dying, as the sounds and spectacle of those who are suffering or sinking cannot be encouraging to the ordinary inhabitants of the hospital. Were such a step taken, the effects of female nursing might be tried, seeing that elsewhere experience has proved its benefits.

The person and dress and bedding of the inmates were clean, substantial, and sufficient. The clothes of the female paupers are, perhaps, less tidy than is desirable. It is suggested that the process of haircutting, shaving, etc., should not be conducted in the public halls, both on the ground of safety and seamliness. An excellent and abundant dinner was served to 70 females in the presence of the Reporter. It consisted of broth, beef-steak pie, and rice, and was partaken of with great zest and order. An hour is allowed for the meal; all, and this applies to the community generally, are provided with knives and forks of bone. The comfort and appearance of the table would be considerably improved by the addition of pepper-dishes, salt-cellars, etc.

In the West House the meals are now taken in the corridors by the respective groups of female boarders; a change which preserves the sitting parlours free from the fumes of food, and affords great facilities for service and supervision. The general dinner for gentlemen is still conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

Not above one-fifth of the population is regarded as curable. Seventy-nine are of dirty habits, but there were no wet or soiled sheets, etc., last night. This creditable state of matters is attributable to the vigilance of the night guardians. It appears that the arrangements for carrying supervision and succour into the night, have been considerably increased by placing the more restless and untrustworthy patients in a ward adjoining the infirmary, where

several attendants are constantly on watch. As a means which certainly contributes to quietude and sleep, it is again suggested that water, and to the aged and excited, an occasional meal, should be accessible during the night.

One hundred and thirty-six men and 166 women are described as industrious. The majority of the former are engaged in the garden or grounds, in cleaning the wards, and in teasing oakum. Six only can be regarded as artisans, and wonder is expressed that so few individuals of this class are admitted. The only remedy, and it has elsewhere been resorted to, is to train the docile and educable to suitable crafts after admission. In-door occupation is still wanting. Of the women, 20 are laundry-maids, 53 are house-maids, 3 are in the kitchen, 47 are needlewomen, and 14 tease wool. A general workroom is a desideratum.

One hundred and seventy-three men and 87 women attend amusements in the Asylum, and 10 visit Glasgow for the same purpose. A bowling-green is now in use, and a croquet-ground is in process of formation. Cricket and football were found attractive during summer, and the winter series of balls, concerts, anniversaries, and social meetings, at which it is understood the sexes now mingle, have now commenced.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. They are well kept and arranged. The only remarks called for are, that one individual admitted was declared to be sane on a second examination before the sheriff; that H. U., No. 2841 in register, was detained 24 hours, on a certificate of emergency, by the medical superintendent; and that M. S., discharged on the ground of informality of medical certificates, was re-admitted in five days thereafter; and that T. M. is entered as discharged 'relieved,' whereas, *de facto*, he escaped.

While the state of the Asylum is worthy of high commendation, and reflects great credit on the officers, staff, and directors, the preceding observations appear to justify the following suggestions:—

1. That inspectors of poor should be called upon by directors to see to the early removal of clamant cases.
2. That additional accommodation be provided, by the discharge of private cases, by the enlargement of the Asylum, or by new arrangements.
3. That a more abundant supply of gas be secured.
4. That a small ward, in connexion with the infirmary, be set apart for extreme cases, and that these be intrusted to female nurses.
5. That shaving, haircutting, etc., be performed in the bathroom, or elsewhere, but not in the public rooms.
6. That the dinner-tables, etc., be provided with salt-cellars, etc.
7. That an attempt be made to teach trades to trustworthy and educable patients.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14th March 1867. Haddington Asylum.

The Asylum at this date contains 27 male and 30 female patients. The first admission took place on 1st November, and the total number admitted is now 60, of which 55 were transferred from other establishments, and only 5 brought directly from their homes.

There have been no discharges, but 3 patients have died; the causes of death being entered in the register as paralysis and general debility, disease of bladder and prostate and general debility, and chronic bronchitis, at the respective ages of 74, 65, and 78.

The patients are under the care of a governor and matron, and 4 male and 3 female attendants. The medical-officer is non-resident, but, as a rule, he visits the establishment twice a day, and evidently discharges his functions with zeal and ability.

The house was in excellent order, and was thoroughly clean and well ventilated. The day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories were warmed by open fires, and the thermometers, with which every room is provided, showed generally a comfortable temperature. This result, however, is attained by a large consumption of coals, and it is suggested that the experiment should be tried of covering the bottom bars of the grates with a thin plate of iron, by which the draught of hot air up the chimney would be diminished, and more heat

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thrown into the room ; or a trial might be made of the "Ventilating Stove," lately introduced into barracks and military hospitals, which is readily adapted to ordinary fire-places. They are manufactured by Messrs. Kennard, 67 Upper Thames Street, London, and cost about £3, 10s. A description of them, by Captain Galton, will be found in the report of the committee appointed to consider the cubic space of Metropolitan workhouses.

The wards are, on the whole, comfortably and appropriately furnished, and a commencement has been made of supplying articles of simple decoration, which will, no doubt, be extended with time and opportunity. The bedding is excellent, and was in perfect order. The day clothing is of good quality and well selected. The patients of both sexes were clean and tidy in person and dress.

Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and many indications were apparent of sound views of treatment. Particular attention is given to industrial occupation, and 18 males and 22 females are registered as usefully employed. The state of the weather somewhat interfered with the out-door labour of the men, but most of the women were found busily engaged in sewing or at household work. Recreation and amusement meet with due attention, and there are weekly dances, occasional readings, and other entertainments, in which nearly all the patients join. Various periodicals are supplied, but there is a want of books of an interesting character.

No chaplain has been appointed, but the medical-officer officiates in this capacity ; 23 males and 26 females are registered as attending prayers.

The supply of water is reported as abundant. In bathing it is changed for every patient.

The diet is nearly the same as that recommended by the General Board for Lunatic Wards of poorhouses. Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner, and the behaviour of the patients was such as to corroborate the remark which has been frequently made, that it always improves with improved surroundings. The change which has taken place among many of those removed from private asylums, owing to this cause, is very marked.

As might be expected from the large number transferred from other establishments, very few of the present inmates are considered curable. The benefits of the Asylum are, therefore, in the meantime, to be looked for, more in increasing their comfort than in promoting their recovery.

Two patients of each sex are under treatment for bodily ailments. It is desirable that some seats, sheltered from the sun, were provided in the front grounds, but the Commissioner refrains from making any other suggestion, as the small wants which the experience in working the establishment has made known, are being supplied.

The various registers are carefully kept. Two attendants, who did not give entire satisfaction, have left since the opening.

The Commissioner considers it due to the officers and District Board to express his entire satisfaction with the condition in which he found the Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d November 1867.

Since the last visit by a Commissioner 20 patients have been admitted ; 3 from beyond the boundaries of the district, and two supported by their own means ; 4 have been discharged as recovered, 1 unimproved, and 4 have died. Death is attributed to exhaustion from refusal of food, to valvular disease of heart, to epilepsy, and to the consequences of fracture of the neck of the femur, received previous to admission.

The community at present consists of 32 males and 36 females, one of the latter being absent on probation. Eight are regarded as curable, but 2 only of these appear to be under medical treatment. Six are slightly indisposed ; 5 are epileptic ; and 4 paralytic ; but only one, a very aged and infirm woman, was found in bed. The aspect of all gives indications of abundant diet, good management, and constant attention to cleanliness, tidiness, and comfort. Every inmate, with the exception of 3, who cannot walk, attended dinner, and departed themselves quietly and decorously. The meal consisted of broth,

bread, and dumpling, all excellent of their kind. It occupied half-an-hour, was served in an orderly and neat manner, and in a suitable equipage, including pepper-dishes, salt-cellars, and drinking-glasses. It is worthy of note that none of the last, and no window-glass, has been broken, except by accident, since the opening of the house. Making all deduction for the docility of inmates, who form a large proportion of the inmates, and for the training of such as have been previously under asylum discipline, such a result is highly creditable to the judicious management, as well as to the vigilance of the officers.

The house was, throughout, clean, cheerful, and well aired. At various points, however, the smell from the kitchen was very perceptible; an interference with the freshness of the air which might be put a stop to by placing doors at the extremities of the passages in which the storerooms are situate. Open fires burned in every day-room and dormitory, and the temperature was agreeably warm. As yet, the suggestions made into last entry have not been carried into effect; but as doubts may certainly exist whether a sufficient degree of warmth can be maintained at the extremities of the large dormitories, it might be well to ascertain the lowest point indicated by the thermometer during each night. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, scrupulously clean, and so arranged as to present a large surface to the air and for inspection.

The supply of water continues to be ample. Each patient is bathed once a fortnight, their nails pared once a week, and their hair combed every second day. The bath-rooms are well kept, but when they are used at this season, fires would require to be lit. There are only two patients of dirty habits, and the utility of the drying-loft in the laundry has not, as yet, been tested.

Twenty-five women are usefully employed: 7 in sewing, 5 in knitting, 6 in cleaning and keeping the wards, 3 in the kitchen, and 3 in the laundry. Of 24 industrial men almost all work in the garden and grounds, which have been partly trenched, planted, and placed under cultivation. The number and efficiency of the labourers available suggest the expediency of securing additional land at no very distant period. The airing-yards are still in course of preparation. Their unfinished state is of less importance while the inmates are of so tractable a character as to admit of exercise being taken in the general grounds, or beyond the walls. Eight men and 16 women enjoy the latter privilege. While it may be prudent to retain walled yards for certain cases, it may be worthy of consideration whether, ultimately, an iron railing might not be substituted for the upper part of the south wall of each.

There has been no seclusion or restraint. The ornamentation of the walls is going on. Five periodicals are taken in, and four evenings of each week are devoted to amusements, such as music, dancing, or public readings. The latter have been carried on by the Medical Superintendent.

There has been one excursion.

Of the suggestions embodied in this report, or which have occurred to the Reporter, the following appear to call for immediate consideration:—

1. The provision of a fire-engine and hose of sufficient length as to command all parts of the building; and the instruction of servants and patients in their use.

2. It is stated that the erection of canvas shades became necessary during summer to protect those patients taking exercise in front from the sun. A permanent shelter, placed between the airing-grounds and the field, is required. The situation, however, may be determined by the Superintendent.

3. The adoption of such means as shall prevent the escape of the heavy smell at present issuing from the kitchen, in which it is reported the ventilation is adequate.

4. The provision of in-door employment for the men.

5. The formation of a collection of books.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined and found correct.

The satisfaction experienced in the inspection of this establishment may be gathered from the general tenor of this report. It is, however, but just to express in more explicit terms cordial approbation of the liberal spirit and judicious and humane manner in which it is conducted.

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INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23d March 1867.

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This establishment was found in excellent order, the inmates quiet and in general contented, and their aspect indicating due attention to diet, cleanliness, and clothing. The sanitary condition of the community is very satisfactory; only 3 persons were found in bed; only 13 are under treatment for bodily ailments; and although the pallid and anæmic cases are very numerous, not less than 154 are sufficiently robust and well disposed as to engage in active employment of some kind. From 15 to 20 men were occupied in removing the mounds in front of the house when it was visited; but this process goes on so slowly, and the mass of earth remaining is still so large, that additional efforts should be made to remove this deformity forthwith. Additional land has been brought into cultivation; but those portions which are not, and perhaps cannot be reclaimed, should be cleared of furze and planted with copse, evergreens, etc., which will be readily furnished by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, as the surface is at present bare and wild.

The industry of the females would be greatly promoted by providing a general workroom, in which their various occupations could be pursued under superintendents, who could devote their whole attention to the object in view.

The apartments were perfectly clean, well arranged, and the bed-clothes and day-dress of the patients satisfactory. The hair of both sexes is, however, allowed to grow too luxuriantly, and cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

The dinner was attended by 107 men and 76 women. The meal was served in an orderly manner, and great decorum prevailed, as indeed it did in all parts of the house; but the room appeared crowded, and there was a little confusion while the patients were passing to their respective galleries. This might be remedied by making a selection of those permitted to meet in the public hall, and by arranging that the patients should enter and go out in the order of the tables at which they sit.

There are at present resident 127 men and 110 women, of whom only 12 are deemed curable. There is no one absent on probation. The admissions since 20th July 1867 amount to 45, of which 39 were pauper cases, all belonging to the district. Thirteen persons have been discharged; 12 of them as recovered. Eighteen deaths have taken place. All the deceased were paupers. The average age at death appears to have been 49 years. With the exception of the fracture of a rib, received in a fall during an attack of epilepsy, the accidents have been of the most trivial nature. It should be noted here, that in the summer and autumn of 1866 an epidemic fever appeared in the asylum, during which 29 patients and 6 attendants were attacked, and 3 of the former died. A special report was made at the time by Commissioner Browne and Deputy-Commissioner Mitchell; and various suggestions made as to isolation, the state of the reservoir, and piggeries, which have been to a certain extent carried into effect. It is worthy of remark that, after deducting the 3 deaths from fever, and 2 attributed to exhaustion, which may be the termination of any disease, more than one-half (7) of the deaths are due to affections of the pulmonary organs. The temperature throughout the house was, during the visit, extremely low. At certain points it could not have exceeded that of the external air, and generally the sensations conveyed were those of pain or discomfort. This was partly the result of having the windows open, at which a strong wind entered, and of other arrangements, dictated by a praiseworthy anxiety to secure ventilation. But even after the windows had been closed, and heated air was flowing in from the stoves, and in dormitories where patients had retired to bed, the cold was unpleasant. Great risks are sometimes run in the attempt to obtain the operation of one sanitary agent at the expense of others; and health may positively be sacrificed or endangered in the pursuit of fresh air. To the aged, the infirm, those of low vitality and imperfect organization, and those classes constitute a considerable proportion of this community, low temperatures prove either positively fatal, or induce formidable ailments; or where neither of these effects follow, they disturb and depress mentalization. Where, then, the means exist as in this Asylum, the temperature should not be allowed to fall below 50°; and afternoon fires should be

lighted in the corridors and dormitories, and the heating apparatus should be brought into operation ; all these means contributing, under due regulation, as much to ventilation as to warmth. A register of the indications of the thermometer should likewise be regularly kept, and this can now be done during the night, as the invaluable practice of night-watching has been instituted on both sides of the Asylum. Since this arrangement was commenced considerable improvement has been effected in the habits of the degraded class. Last night only 4 beds were reported as soiled.

The walls are now ornamented by a number of prints, which add to the clothedness and cheerfulness of the interior. Among the minor comforts or amenities may be mentioned the supply of dry towels every morning, in the proportion of 1 to 4 individuals. From the staff there have been discharged, A. K. for breach of rules, J. M. as unfit, G. G. for intemperance.

The statutory, etc., requirements as to registers, orders, etc., have been complied with.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th September 1867.

Since the visit of 23d March the following admissions have taken place :—

Private.		Pauper.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	1	14	11	28

The form of the mental malady is registered as having been mania in 18 cases, melancholia in 7, dementia in 2, and idiocy in 1 ; but it would appear that in a considerable number it had already become incurable. The patients at this date are 134 males and 110 females, of whom only 9 males and 8 females are deemed curable. The patients discharged are as follows :—

Private.		Pauper.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	6	4	13

Of these cases 12 were recoveries, and 1 was transferred to Montrose Asylum. There is no patient absent on probation, and no unrecovered case has been removed. Eight deaths have taken place, 2 of males and 6 of females ; all parochial patients. The cause of death was phthisis in one case, and various chronic maladies in the remaining 7. The average age at death was 56 years. The present sanitary condition of the establishment is, on the whole, favourable. Only 4 males and 3 females are confined to bed from sickness ; but 14 males and 25 females are kept in the house by medical order, and of these, 9 males and 6 females are under special medical treatment for bodily ailments. A considerable number of the patients present the aspect of depressed vital powers, and the administration of extra articles of diet is deemed necessary in many cases on this account. It is, however, doubtful, whether this necessity arises from the dietary being insufficient in quantity, or from the mode of cooking being defective. The dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of broth, bread, and dumpling, all in abundant quantity, but the broth was very poor in animal constituents.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order ; but its general aspect was bare and unhome-like. There continues to be a great want of objects of decoration and interest, such as prints, statuettes, flowers, birds, books, newspapers, and other periodicals. The papering of the walls of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, and supplying the windows with light valances of gaily coloured calico, would effect a very great improvement in the appearance of the wards, which would react most favourably on the condition of the patients. It is extremely desirable that immediate steps were taken in the direction here indicated, and an appeal to the public for assistance could scarcely fail to meet with a favourable response. There is also great room for an extension of the means of recreation and amusement ; which are at present limited almost entirely to the weekly dance. A bowling-green and cricket-ground are, however, being formed ; but it is stated that the patients show very little inclination for out-door sports. This fact is so little in accordance with the habits of the people, and with the experience of other asylums, as to lead to the suspicion that some local causes are in operation

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which indispose to active exertion. The preparation of the food has already been alluded to as a possible cause of the low vital tone displayed by many of the patients. Another possible cause may be the water, which is principally collected by surface drainage, and which is again in insufficient quantity for bathing and flushing the drains. Whether its quality is such as to fit it for culinary and drinking purposes, or whether it is dangerously contaminated by organic matter, should be at once ascertained by chemical analysis. Sufficient doubt as to the cause of the epidemic fever which prevailed about a year ago in the establishment, and which is alluded to in last report, exists to make this course desirable. It would be well also to lose no time in thoroughly draining all the ground in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum.

The bedding throughout the house was clean and well kept, but the sheets were generally much worn. Steps are, however, being taken to renew them. Night nursing continues to be attended with excellent results, the number of wet beds on the male and female sides being usually about 3 or 4 respectively. The significance of this fact can only be duly appreciated when the nature of the community is taken into account; and indeed this element must always be considered in forming a judgment of the general results which have been attained. The previous habits of many of the patients have been such that a good deal has been gained when they have been taught to sit on seats.

The day clothing was sufficient, and although frequently much patched, otherwise in good order. In some parts of the establishment considerable excitement was caused by the visit of the Commissioner, and to such a degree as to induce a fear that the irritability of the nervous system is not sufficiently dissipated by exercise in the open air. In the female workroom this was especially the case; and, indeed, it was stated that the occurrence of excitement in one patient is so apt to spread to the rest, that the advantages of a general workroom are thereby in a considerable degree neutralized. This excitability, however, must be regarded as abnormal, and capable of removal, either by improved diet or increased exercise. No patient was in seclusion, but the register contains ten entries of its application since last visit. The longest period was for seven days, and the cause either attacking attendants, using threatening language, or breaking glass. Only one strong dress is in use, and only one bed is furnished with quilted coverings. Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but the nails should be more frequently cut.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, that while great difficulties have been overcome, and the general condition of the establishment is extremely creditable to Dr. Aitken, there is still a great deal to be accomplished in the way of acting on the mental faculties of the patients. Their previous training renders them little amenable to influences which are found very salutary in southern asylums. Few of them, for instance, seem capable of reading anything beyond those portions of the Bible or psalms which they have learned to repeat in a sort of mechanical fashion. Hence the more need to have recourse to pic-nics, excursions, and other amusements, into which they are capable of entering, in order to break the monotony of their existence. It is true few are curable, but many are capable of deriving both benefit and pleasure from sources of this kind. It is extremely-desirable that the terraces in front of the house were levelled and fenced, so as to afford increased facilities for air and exercise in its immediate vicinity. Without this aid the walled airing-courts must be regarded as too small for the necessities of the establishment. Several accidents, generally of a slight nature, have occurred since last inspection; but in one the neck of the femur appears to have been broken, and in another some suspicion of maltreatment by two of the female attendants led to their discharge. Another female attendant was discharged for being late, and one left to be married. Only one change took place among the male attendants, and this was due to bad health.

The various registers are carefully kept.

Montrose
Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 9th April 1867.

This establishment was found in excellent order. During the inspection made on the 8th and 9th April, the greatest quiet and regularity were observed. Upon one occasion the inmates were visited when busily occupied,

and upon another when assembled for their mid-day meal ; and upon both, their deportment afforded proof of judicious discipline and training. In the gallery used as a workroom for the females, 36 were grouped together, and sometimes the number is greater. But in order to secure the perfect ventilation of those portions of the house in which the patients sleep ; in order to exercise due and undivided supervision, and in order to obtain the greatest amount of useful work, consistent with health, a separate workroom should be provided. A somewhat similar remark is applicable to serving the food. The meals would be more comfortable, the labour of serving them much less, and the cheerfulness greatly enhanced, were the same articles of diet, which are now carried long distances, and to many different galleries, placed before all those who are trustworthy in a common hall. The experience of almost all modern asylums has demonstrated the correctness of these observations, and the necessity for supplying such desiderata should be now taken into consideration.

The day-rooms and corridors were remarkably clean, the air was generally sweet and of pleasant temperature, and the accommodation for the more affluent classes most satisfactory. In all parts, however, improvements, trivial in themselves it may be, but exercising considerable influence upon the manners, as well as upon the comfort of the insane, were observed. In this category may be enumerated placing pieces of carpet beside the beds, the attachment of handles to the doors, the erection of weather shades in the airing-courts, and the substitution of a better style of dress for certain classes. The same spirit may be traced in the grounds. The front of the house is now laid out in flower parterres and terraces ; a curling-pond has been formed, and is all but completed, and it is expected that cricket ground may be available in due season.

The body clothes of certain classes, although clean and well kept, in general, were old and faded ; but the bedding left nothing to desire, except that the pillows are of too small a size. It was observed that the attendants had provided themselves with two.

The Asylum now contains 168 males and 188 females ; one of each sex is absent on probation. At one point, No. 2, in the department for females, crowding was observed. This day-room contained 69 individuals, but they may have been brought together in order to favour inspection. In other parts, due attention appeared to be paid both to the numbers associated and to classification. Since 13th December 1866, 26 persons have been admitted, 20 of whom were paupers, all belonging to parishes which have acquired the right of accommodation, except one who is chargeable to Kirknewton, in the Edinburgh district. Two of the number were transfers, and 4 had relapsed ; 1 of the entrants was a voluntary patient. Two are described as labouring under delirium tremens. In the same period 18 persons were discharged, 12 of whom were restored to health, and 10 have died. In one case death is attributed to apoplexy, following injuries received in a fall on the stairs in the Asylum. The average age at death was 49 years. With the exception of the appearance of diarrhœa (9 cases among the females), coincident with a similar epidemic in the district, the community has enjoyed good health, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. Only four persons were found in bed. Twenty-three persons, however, are reported to be under treatment for bodily ailments.

The only accident which has occurred is the fall followed by death previously alluded to.

There has been no seclusion or restraint.

There has been no change in the staff in consequence of unsuitableness or culpability.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 14th September 1867.

The inmates at this date are 168 males and 194 females, being an increase of 6 females since last inspection. The changes have been as follows :—admissions, including 6 re-admissions, 51 ; discharges 26 ; deaths 20. Of the discharges, 12 were recoveries, and 9 transfers to other establishments. Of the deaths, 8 were due to phthisis, 3 to inflammatory pulmonary affections, and

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the remaining 9 to diseases of various character. Six of the fatal cases were admitted in 1866 and 1867, and the others in previous years.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory state. Effect has been given to the recommendations made in last Report: 1. By establishing a general dining-hall. This has been accomplished by converting the corridor of the basement to this purpose. This arrangement enables the food to be served with greater neatness and order, in better season, and with more regard to economy. The hall which has been thus improvised is not such as would have been erected for the purpose, but it answers its end wonderfully well, and will be made more suitable by some contemplated changes. Dinner was served in it during the visit in a very orderly manner to nearly the whole of the patients, with the exception of those of the sick-rooms. The food was of excellent quality. 2. By enlarging the workroom; for this purpose the dormitory at the end of the corridor which constituted the workroom has been converted into a day-room and added to the accommodation. The dormitory which has been thus lost has been regained by taking the day-room of the female private patients, for whom it was not required. 3. By the erection of a verandah extending along the upper wall of the male airing-court.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order, but the day-room and corridors were deficient in furniture from the drain upon them to try the experiment of the general dining-hall. The bedding was in good condition.

There was no excitement in any part of the house, no room was locked, and only 1 patient, a female, was in bed. Locked boots are worn by 1 male and 6 females, and quilted bedcoverings are supplied to 1 male and 3 females. Beyond these there are no special contrivances in dress. Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, in which 109 males and 117 females take part. Eighty-two men and 21 women are at present employed in the garden and on the farm, and the work of the harvest-field was conducted as quietly, as diligently, and as well as by sane labourers. The land in possession, which amounts to about 100 acres, is gradually being put in a state of high cultivation, and when this is accomplished, which will be in a year or two, a necessity will arise for the acquisition of an additional farm. Land leased at an ordinary rent cannot fail to be profitable, and to add to the resources of the establishment. The ordinary working hours are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Exercise in the general grounds and beyond the Asylum property is taken regularly by nearly all the patients. Restriction to the airing-courts is altogether exceptional.

The grounds in front of the house are very tastefully laid out, and contain croquet and cricket grounds, bowling-green, and curling-pond. Books and periodicals and other sources of recreation are abundantly supplied. Nine attendants have left since last inspection, three from having been found unsuitable; the rest voluntarily, or from not being required. Great difficulty will be experienced in retaining the services of good attendants until cottages are provided for them on the Asylum grounds. This point is one which deserves the serious consideration of the managers, as influencing the stay of attendants, fully more, perhaps, than the amount of their wages.

There has been no accident since last Report.

Two patients are absent on probation. Three are at present boarded with attendants.

The registers are carefully kept.

The impression produced by the inspection was most favourable.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 18th March 1867.

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The improvements in the grounds, offices, &c., of this establishment are now completed; the house for the head attendant is nearly finished; and the exterior now presents an orderly and pleasing appearance.

The internal arrangements still merit the approbation expressed in last Report; and although the lower galleries require radical changes in order to secure comfort and cheerfulness, and portions of the furniture are old, as much is made of the existing structure as can well be expected. All parts of the house were scrupulously clean, well aired and arranged. The chill experi-

enced in the galleries used at present as sleeping accommodation can be removed at will, and a much higher temperature is invariably secured before the time for retiring to rest. Substantial well-cooked dinners were served in a quiet orderly manner in the presence of the Reporter; and although some of the elegancies and cheap luxuries of a modern meal are still wanting, no complaints were made, nor could with justice be made.

The house contains 38 males and 24 females, so that the increase in the numbers has not been such as might have been fairly expected from the advantages offered, or such as will take place when these advantages are generally known.

Seven patients have been admitted; 1 discharged; and 2, aged respectively 80 and 59, have died. The statutory requirements as to registers, orders, etc., have been faithfully complied with.

No one was confined to bed by sickness or infirmity, and the health of the community may be regarded as highly satisfactory. An attempt was made to inflict a wound in the throat, with what intent is not known, but no other accident of any moment has occurred. Razors, with which the self-mutilation was inflicted, and all other cutting instruments, have been removed from the galleries and intrusted to the charge of the head attendant.

No seclusion or restraint has been used, but two patients are placed during the night in locked and stuffed beds, in order to protect them from the contusions, abrasions, etc., so often received in the advanced stages of general paralysis.

The quiet, order, contentment, and even cheerfulness, which prevailed, are highly creditable to the judicious course pursued by the staff.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 24th August 1867.

Since the visit of 18th March, the changes among the patients have been 12 admissions, 5 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the discharges, 2 were recoveries. The numbers at present resident are 40 males and 24 females.

On the male side, the accommodation is tolerably fully occupied; but there is room for a considerable number of female patients.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory condition. The rooms were comfortably furnished and neatly arranged, and perfect tranquillity prevailed in every part.

The bedding was clean and in good order.

The patients of both sexes were clean in person and tidy in dress, and presented every appearance of being well cared for. Fourteen males and 11 females engage in industrial occupation, the former for the most part in the garden and in pumping water.

Books and periodicals are abundantly supplied, and the recent purchase of a billiard table provides a never-failing source of amusement. Walks in the neighbouring country, and pic-nics and excursions to more distant localities, are of constant occurrence. Altogether the house presents great advantages for the educated middle classes.

Locked beds are in use for 2 patients, and are considered to be of essential service in promoting comfort and husbanding strength. The only other special contrivances in dress are locked boots in 2 cases, and quilted blankets in 4. Seclusion has been found necessary only on one occasion, when exercise out of doors was prevented by the state of the weather.

There has been no accident, and the only change among the attendants was the temporary employment of an extra one in a special case. One male and 4 females are of dirty habits, but their personal condition, and that of their bedding and sleeping-rooms were thoroughly satisfactory.

The registers are carefully kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st March 1867.

This house contains to-day 101 male and 106 female patients. Of these, 42 are registered as curable; 60 are entered as under treatment for mental disease; and 166 as engaged in some industrial occupation.

Notwithstanding the extreme cold of the weather, 25 were busied in trenching, and, occasionally, a larger number of the more robust males are similarly employed. The results of this labour are observable in various parts of the

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grounds, in levelling, planting, and the formation of terrace ground to the north. From 4000 to 5000 trees and shrubs have been planted during the season, and must soon contribute largely to clothe and beautify the grounds. These have been the gift of gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the freedom involved in these pursuits, the exercise of nearly 200 inmates in the general grounds, and the absence of all seclusion and restraint, and the presence of a considerable proportion of dangerous patients, no accident of any kind has occurred. Anxiety and difficulty, however, attend a case of homicidal mania, in a man of strength and activity, and whose impulses are sudden and violent. On the female side, the number (19) of patients in the room for the refractory appeared too large. The crowding, so far, explained the excitement which prevailed, and the marks of strife which were observable.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors were perfectly clean, and in excellent order. The atmosphere was pure, but painfully cold throughout. In the assistant medical officer's parlour, a thermometer placed upon the mantel-piece, and immediately above a good fire, indicated 49°; in the galleries, generally, it marked 35° and 40°; but at certain points the temperature could not have exceeded that of the external air. Fires are lighted in or near the sleeping-rooms, occasionally, towards evening; but it is doubtful how far this measure can affect the general atmosphere cooled down during the whole of the day, or influence the personal warmth and comfort of the inmates. It should be kept in mind, in reference to this point, that mortality, especially in the aged and feeble, is materially influenced by the temperature, even when no specific disease can be traced. The deaths have amounted to 9 since the last visit on 22d November 1866, and 12 persons are registered as confined to bed, 2 of whom, at least, are affected with pulmonary disease. The average age at death appears to have been 48 years.

It is recommended that a register of the temperature should be kept, at least during the winter months.

Twenty-three persons have been admitted, 17 of whom were paupers, and 11 have been discharged, 7 of these being restored to health. Three are absent on probation.

Except the agitation in the refractory ward, the greatest quiet and order were maintained. The dress and personal appearance of the inmates were clean and tidy, although the hair of the females might be more neatly kept; and the general impressions received were of the most satisfactory nature.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23d August 1867.

The patients on the register at this date are 104 males and 117 females; but of the latter 5 are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 23d March consist of 32 admissions, 10 discharges, and 8 deaths. Of the cases admitted, 8 were private; but as the number of patients is now nearly equal to the capabilities of the house, it will be prudent in future to reserve the accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district. Of the cases discharged, 8 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, and 1 remained under the care of friends on the expiry of probation. The average age at death in the fatal cases was 48 years. The cause of death was phthisis in 2 cases, choking in 1, rupture of heart in 1, and disease of brain, or senile and general decay in the remaining 4.

The general condition of the establishment was, on the whole, satisfactory; but the refractory department on the female side has a gloomy and depressing aspect, from the heavy trellises which cover the whole of the windows, and the substitution of sheet-iron for glass in the lower part of the under sashes. The necessity for this arrangement is ascribed to an excitable and destructive patient; but it is of great consequence that all means should be tried, as, for instance, by varied and extended exercise, and by medical and dietetic treatment, to improve her condition, as the present state of the ward cannot fail to exercise a prejudicial influence on the other patients, and has a tendency to lower the general tone of the establishment. Should the destructive propensities of this patient continue unmodified, it might be desirable to try the influence of change by transferring her to another Asylum.

The house was in good order and well ventilated, but the appearance of the

wards would be much improved by an extension of papering, and the introduction of additional objects of interest and decoration. Experience has clearly proved that the condition of the insane is greatly influenced by their surroundings, and progress in the direction indicated would be certainly followed by increased attention to neatness.

The bedding was clean and in good order, but doubt was again felt whether the arrangements for the wet patients are such as to conduce to their comfort. The patients belonging to this category are at present 5 men and 10 women. Their beds are scattered throughout the house, and there is no provision made for raising them through the night. There is every reason to think that the institution of regular night attendants would considerably diminish their numbers, greatly promote their comfort, and exercise a general beneficial influence over the establishment. The day clothing of both sexes was in fair condition and order, and sufficient for the season of the year. Moleskins are still in extensive use by the men.

With the exception of the female patient already alluded to, all the inmates were remarkably quiet. Only one instance of seclusion is recorded since last inspection, for half a day, for smashing glass. Special appliances in clothing are used in one case only. Two males and 4 females were in bed from sickness, and 8 males and 11 females are under special medical treatment for bodily ailments.

Dinner was served during the visit in a quiet and orderly manner. The numbers present in the hall were 85 males and 96 females. The general aspect of the patients was indicative of an adequate diet. Great attention continues to be given to occupation and exercise. The numbers industrially employed are 83 males and 85 females. Of the former, about 40 are actively engaged in the grounds, and 9 in the workshops. Two changes have taken place among the male; and 3 among the female attendants since last inspection; 2 of the latter under circumstances which rendered their leaving desirable on moral grounds.

The only accidents have been the case of choking referred to among the fatal cases, and a slight scalding of the lips.

The registers are carefully kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th June 1867.

Dr. and Mrs. Stockwell having carried into effect the intention announced in the preceding entry, Millholm House has passed into the hands of the District Board of Roxburgh, etc., and is held by them on lease until the Asylum for the district be erected. Dr. Grierson, the medical superintendent appointed by them, has been connected with the Asylum as a visitor for some time, but did not assume the management or responsibilities of his office until 15th May last. Since that time, although he found the house and the inmates in a satisfactory and creditable state, he has encountered serious difficulties, first, from the insubordination and desertion of four of the male attendants, and latterly, from the necessity he has felt for a change in the arrangement and appropriation of the apartments in the centre building. The alterations now in progress, with this purpose in view, have occasioned great confusion, which will, however, be of short duration. Other parts of the house presented the same clean and tidy appearance as upon former occasions, and afforded proof of efforts to modify, as much as possible, the structural evils existing, and to utilize every accidental advantage. The great diminution in the number of patients resident will permit of a more liberal allowance of space and air to be secured for each individual. This has already been acted upon; and it is worthy of consideration whether a number of small apartments with low ceilings, and badly situated for ventilation, ought not to be used for other purposes than dormitories. At certain points an offensive smell was detectable, but all parts of the house were sufficiently aired; the bedding was pure; and the patients personally clean and fairly dressed. The arrangements for ablution, as has been noted in former reports, are extremely defective, involving the necessity in the department for females of crossing an open court, and of washing or bathing in an ill-lighted and comfortless cellar-like room; but, under existing circumstances, the only recommendation ventured

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upon is that hand-basins should be introduced wherever practicable, or that one of the rooms, no longer required for sleeping accommodation, should be used as a lavatory.

Since the 8th of October 1866, when the last statutory visit was paid, 37 persons have been admitted, 26 of whom were paupers. Ten of these belonged to the district of Roxburgh, 1 to the parish of Girvan, 1 to that of Carluke, and 14 to that of the city of Edinburgh. The latter were temporarily transferred from the lunatic wards of the poorhouse when these were converted into a cholera hospital. In the same period 71 discharges have taken place, 8 as recovered, 13 as relieved, 49 as not improved, and 1 as incurable. Of those remaining insane, 1 was transferred to Gartnavel, 2 to Campie Lane, 3 to Newbigging, 3 to Haddington, 4 to Gilmer House, 7 to Fife District, 7 to Hallcross, 14 to Lunatic Wards of City of Edinburgh Poorhouse, and 21 to Morningside Asylum.

Four deaths have occurred; 1 from phthisis, 1 from epilepsy, 1 from cerebral congestion, and 1 from abdominal aneurism. The average age at death was 39 years.

The health of the community is satisfactory. Eleven persons are under treatment for bodily diseases, only 5 of whom were found in bed.

There has been no accident.

The population at present consists of 43 men and 48 women. Of these, 24 are under special treatment for mental disease. About 56 are employed in some fashion, and the same number assembles for worship, amusement, and at meals. Small groups go for exercise beyond the walls, but as the reorganization of the community goes on, this privilege will doubtless be extended to large numbers.

Those of degraded habits amount to 12. Last night there were 4 wet beds; but it is proposed to institute night watching immediately, when further improvement may be expected.

Seclusion is very rarely resorted to. Muffs or gloves were found on the premises, but have not been employed.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined and found to be correct.

Professor Laycock visits the Asylum weekly with his class, with the approbation of the District Board.

The anticipations inspired by this inspection are very favourable.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MUSSELBURGH,
November 26th 1867.

The patients at present on the register of the Asylum are 47 males and 48 females, of whom 1 male and 2 females are absent on probation. The establishment being now limited to the accommodation of the district, the changes among them are comparatively few, consisting, since the visit of 10th June, of 11 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 2 were transferred from Morningside; the rest were brought directly from their homes. Of those discharged, all had recovered. The cause of death in each of the two fatal cases was consumption, complicated in one case with an abdominal tumour. At present 2 men and 3 women are in bed from bodily ailments, and a considerable number of patients of both sexes are under special treatment for disease. Eight males and 11 females are deemed curable of their mental maladies.

In all parts of the house great tranquillity prevailed, but many of the men were lounging about idly from want of the means of occupation. The land which was held in lease by Dr. Stockwell has not been taken by the District Board; but unless it clearly appears that the occupation of the present premises is to be of very limited duration, immediate steps should be taken to remedy this omission. There is no want of employment for the females, and nearly three-fourths of their number are industrially engaged. Considerable attention is paid to amusement and recreation, but exercise beyond the premises might be fitly extended. During the summer, walking and bathing parties were of tolerably frequent occurrence, but there is no good reason why extended exercise should not be taken in winter also, in favourable weather. Periodicals are stated to be sufficiently supplied, and a brass band is at present under training.

No patient was in seclusion, but occasional use is made of this means of repression. Thirty-two entries occur in the register of restraint and seclusion since last inspection relating to six cases ; but the period of seclusion rarely exceeds an hour or two, and 23 of the entries refer to one patient.

Night-watching has now been introduced with beneficial results, both as regards the sick and those of degraded habits.

Both sexes were clean in person, and comfortably clothed, but the necessity of exhausting an old stock of clothing rather detracts from the general appearance of the males. The house itself was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The bedding was clean, comfortable, and sufficient, and hair mattresses are gradually superseding those of cork and other materials. Straw bags are used for the patients of wet habits, but the practice of simply drying these in the laundry and replacing them at night should be abandoned, and fresh bags with clean straw supplied. The changes in the arrangement of the patients alluded to in last Report have been carried out, and considerably facilitate the working of the establishment ; and the necessity for resorting to the dark and uncomfortable lavatories has been obviated by supplying wash-stands to the dormitories. The general appearance of the wards was one of cheerfulness and considerable domestic comfort, especially in the female department.

Dinner was served very neatly during the visit, and the food was abundant and of excellent quality.

Divine service is performed on Sundays by a clergyman of the United Presbyterian Church. Thirty-five males and 29 females attend his ministrations, and 3 males and 5 females have the privilege of going to church.

Several changes have taken place among the attendants since last inspection, but owing to Dr. Grierson's absence, particulars of the causes could not be obtained.

There has been no accident of any moment.

The inspection produced a very favourable impression of the management.

CAMPBIE LANE ASYLUM, 20th April 1867.

This house contains 24 men and 20 women. These numbers are less than those for which the license is granted ; but the airing-yard for the men is much crowded when no field-work is going on. The same remark is applicable to the day-room in the department for males, even although this be relieved during meal-hours, by 6 taking their food in the small room serving as shoemakers' shop, etc. Two of the inmates, females, were ailing, and confined to bed in the small single room in the basement. The bedding and persons of the patients were clean, but the air of the apartment was close and offensive.

Twenty-two admissions have taken place since the last statutory examination, 1st October 1866. All of these were pauper lunatics, 10 having been transferred from other Asylums. Fifteen of the number were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, and 6 to parishes in the Stirling district, so that the population is mainly kept up in consequence of the unfinished state of the District Asylums. Of the persons discharged, 3 were recovered, 4 were transferred to Fife, 2 to Haddington, and 4 to Morningside Asylums. It would appear that 2 paupers belonging to Fife are still inmates of this Asylum.

Five deaths have occurred, 1 from general paralysis, 1 from debility and dropsy, 1 from apoplexy, and 1 from cancer of the stomach ; of 1 the cause is not entered. The average age at death was 46 years.

The house was, upon the whole, clean and comfortable. This observation applies chiefly to the female department. The linen of the beds for men did

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not appear to have been recently changed, and in several instances was positively dirty.

The airing-yard for the females, and several other parts of the establishment, were in an unsatisfactory state, but this is attributed to the expectation of immediate removal.

The industrial class is said to amount to 16, but a larger number were found actually employed, and a considerable amount of freedom is obviously enjoyed by certain of the male patients.

Seclusion has been resorted to 16 times, but upon 2 occasions it was during the night. The discharged lunatic, who is described in last entry as acting as attendant, was succeeded by J. B. upon 11th November 1866, who is still retained.

It would be fruitless, under existing circumstances, to record any further recommendation than that the registers be more carefully kept. These and the orders were examined.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 30th April 1867.

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This establishment contains 37 male and 33 female patients, of whom 7 of each sex are considered curable. Since 17th November there have been 33 admissions, 31 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 14 were private, and 19 pauper, and 5 were transfers from other establishments. Of those discharged, 12 had recovered, 8 were transferred to other Asylums, 8 were removed by friends, and 3 by minutes of parochial boards. The causes of death were cancer of the womb in 1 case, and general paralysis in 2.

All the patients were seen with the exception of 2, who were absent at the coast. The clothing of both sexes was in fair condition, and personal cleanliness is well attended to. As a rule, the day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were in good order, well ventilated, and comfortably arranged, but in one or two of the rooms on the female side there was a heavy urinous smell, and the bedding was not in a proper state. There is still room for improvement in the general condition of the accommodation and patients of the ground-floor, more especially on the female side. Many of the mattresses throughout both departments require refilling, or the hair to be teased.

No patient is at present under treatment for bodily ailments. On the male side there is only one bed habitually or frequently wet, but 7 females are of wet or dirty habits. As there is no night nurse, the beds of these patients are usually soiled and offensive. The institution of night nursing would greatly improve the condition of the female department, and is strongly urged on Dr. Hill. The present staff of attendants consists of the governor and 4 men, and the matron and 3 women. One of the men is a supernumerary, and is with the patients at the coast.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 29 men and 19 women; as attending prayers, 26 men and 24 women; as going to church, 5 men and 5 women; as confined to the airing-courts, 4 men and 8 women.

The male patients were entirely free from excitement, but one or two of the females were inclined to be noisy, owing in a considerable measure to the inspection. Seclusion does not appear to have been used since last inspection, except in the case of a patient who had fractured the radius by falling from a window in an attempt at escape; but there are six entries of the use of the polka, the longest period being for a day, to prevent the destruction of clothing, or to modify excitement.

The changes among the staff consist in the appointment of a new governor, and the replacing of two attendants who left to be married.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 30th November 1867.

Since the 30th April last, there have been admitted to this establishment 36 patients. Of these, 12 were paupers, 5 being chargeable to Greenock, 2 to Row, 2 to Cumbernauld, 1 to Kilsyth, and 1 to Largs. In the same time, 34 persons have been discharged, 12 as recovered, 11 as relieved, 10 as unimproved, and 1 as incurable. Four of the uncured have been transferred to other establishments.

Three deaths have occurred, 1 from diarrhoea, 1 from maniacal exhaustion, and 1 from decay of nature, at the ages, respectively, of 38, 70, and 32. Two of the deceased were admitted during the present year.

The numbers at present on the register are 40 males and 28 females. There is likewise 1 voluntary inmate. Of the patients, 2 are absent on leave, and 1 on probation. Fourteen are regarded as curable, 45 engage in occupation of some kind, 60 participate in social meetings for recreation in the house, and 12 attend amusements; upwards of 30 take exercise beyond the grounds, and 12 have passed part of the summer at Greenock. These statistics are very satisfactory, and would indicate a greater amount of activity and cheerful amenity than what can be inferred from the general aspect of the house, which is, structurally, open to the same criticisms as upon former occasions.

The visit was made in the afternoon, and the gloom of the different apartments was extremely depressing. The supply of gas and the position of the burners are insufficient to dispel this, or to permit of reading, writing, etc. A strong urinous smell was observed in certain of the day-rooms for females, but in other parts of the house the air was sweet and genial, and the beds are more neatly made and more comfortable.

The dress of the majority of the inmates was substantial; and although complaints were made as to the food, the aspect even of the complainers bore evidence of a sufficient dietary.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the department for males, but this is, perhaps, attributable to the large proportion of recent, or acute, cases.

Only 1 person was found in bed. The staff at present consists of the governor and 4 attendants for the males, and the matron and 3 attendants for the females. Whenever the necessities of the sick or infirm require night nursing it is provided, but not under ordinary circumstances. Several changes have taken place in the members of the staff, but no one has been discharged for moral delinquency.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

Cuts, contusions, etc., are entered in the accident book, but no serious injury appears to have been sustained.

The proprietor intimated that he will shortly apply for a license for Bellfield, Kirkintilloch, where he proposes to place female boarders. Apart from the project itself, his preparations suggest such a measure as a new starting point in the management of this establishment, from which such structural alterations, classification, etc., might originate as are required to place it on a par with Asylums of the same class.

GILMOUR HOUSE ASYLUM, 13th April 1867.

This house may fairly be regarded as in an exceptional state. The proprietor has suffered under a long and serious illness. From this circumstance, the season, and other causes, many of those improvements which have been recommended upon former occasions, or which have been contemplated by Dr. Saidler, have not been carried into effect. Accordingly, the bath-room, temporarily used as a washing-house, has undergone no alteration, nor has a substitute been provided, and bathing has, perhaps, necessarily, but unfortunately, been suspended. The ordinary ablutions of the majority of the inmates are performed in dressing-closets adjoining the dormitories in which they sleep. The dining and billiard-rooms are the only parts of the recently erected building in use, and even they were rather bare and uncarpeted, while the upper floor is still regarded as damp, and remains unoccupied, unfurnished, and unpapered. The walls of the dining-room are now covered with a decorative paper, but somewhat greater attention to tidiness on the part of the guardians, of whom there are two, a more liberal supply of even plain furniture, curtains, a few books, etc., would greatly add to comfort and cheerfulness. Nearly all the male patients (9) were partaking quietly of a plain but substantial meal there when visited. The court and privies behind this portion of the house are still unsatisfactory. The parlour for the ladies was rather dull and cheerless, but all parts of the main house were clean, fairly kept, and well aired. The bedding was clean and comfortable, but the pillows should be of larger size. There are 2 dirty patients.

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Since the statutory visit, 10th September 1866, 5 patients, all being boarders, have been admitted, and 12 have been discharged. Of the latter, 1 was restored to health, and 3 were relieved; 9 were transferred to other Asylums, the majority (5) to the Edinburgh District Asylum. There have been no deaths, no illness, no accidents, no excitement requiring seclusion, and the community, consisting of 10 men and 7 women, appear, with one exception, to belong to the class suited for what is intended to be a domestic asylum. One is a voluntary inmate; 1, now convalescent, was absent on parole, and is about to be discharged. Although the industrial class has been greatly reduced by the transference of the pauper lunatics, the gardens are well advanced in cultivation, and are still frequented; quiet amusements have been encouraged, and it is confidently expected that, with the returning health of Dr. Saidler, the natural and artificial capabilities of the mansion and grounds will be fully taken advantage of, and what is wanting in neatness and amenity will be supplied. The books and orders were examined.

GILMOUR HOUSE ASYLUM, 12th August 1867.

The inmates at this date are 12 males and 11 females, who are all, with the exception of 1 male, under the Sheriff's order. Only 1, a female, is a parochial patient, and arrangements have been made for her removal.

Since the visit of 13th April, there have been 9 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Of the discharges, 2 were recoveries; the death took place after amputation of the mamma for cancer.

Many of the patients are maintained at very low rates of board, scarcely exceeding those paid in District Asylums for paupers, and when an estimate of the accommodation is made from this point of view, it cannot be regarded but as very satisfactory. The sleeping-rooms of the new building are still unoccupied, the delay having arisen from motives of prudence, but they are now nearly furnished, and will soon be taken into use. The privies commented on in last Report have been improved, but the desire to avoid pecuniary embarrassment has postponed the provision of a bath-room.

The day-rooms and dormitories are comfortably furnished, and were found in good order. The bedding was clean and sufficient.

The patients were neatly and sufficiently clothed, and free from excitement, with the exception of 1 female, who is periodically noisy. No seclusion is ever required. A considerable number of both sexes are industrially occupied in light work, and several enjoy the freedom of the grounds on parole. No patient was suffering from bodily ailment, only 1 is regarded as curable. Books and periodicals are adequately supplied; 10 males and 9 females attend prayers, and 1 male and 3 females go to church.

The registers are carefully kept.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 5th May 1867.

Hallcross
Asylum.

There are at present 20 males and 28 female patients resident in this establishment; 2 are absent on probation. Six are entered as curable, but a large majority belong to the chronic and demented class, and are, in this respect, suitably placed. Twenty-three are employed in the garden, or in domestic service, but very few take exercise beyond the walls. Those who were able, and could be trusted to do so, have, it is stated, been removed.

Seventeen persons have been admitted since 17th October 1866; 14 of these were paupers, and 11 were received from other establishments. In the same time 30 persons have been discharged; 1 as recovered, 5 were transferred to Morningside, 14 to Haddington Asylum, and 9 to the Lunatic Wards of the City of Edinburgh Poorhouse, from which they had been removed when these were temporarily used for the reception of patients affected with cholera.

Nine patients have died, 1 of dysentery, and 4 of cholera. Six cases of the latter disease occurred while it prevailed in Musselburgh, but no domestic was affected, nor could its origin be traced either to local circumstances, or to communication with infected parties outside. The average age at death was 53 years.

At present the health of the community is satisfactory. One person was found confined to bed, and only 2 are under treatment for bodily ailments. The accidents which are registered are few in number and of trivial character. No structural, nor indeed any, alteration has taken place in the house, or arrangements, and even with the cheerful influence of bright sunshine many parts, and much, of the furniture looked old, decayed, and ill-cared for. The low day-room for females must still be condemned. The dress of both sexes appeared worn out, and in many cases untidy. The provisions for bathing and personal cleanliness, in combs, brushes, etc., are altogether insufficient; and while there was considerable superficial cleanliness, the air was close at a number of points, and positively offensive in the apartments formerly used as seclusion rooms.

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Hallcross
Asylum.

Dinner was served to both sexes during the visit, but greater additional comfort and neatness ought to be attained.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. The entries of acts of seclusion amount to 135, but, except in two instances, the measure was resorted to only during the night, and consisted in the removal of the individual from a dormitory to a single sleeping apartment.

It is again recommended that earth should be daily introduced into and removed from the privies.

The indisposition of Miss Reid still continues, and to an extent that incapacitates her from all active duties and superintendence. To the absence of a judicious matron is to be attributed many of the defects which have been pointed out, and it is accordingly suggested that a person of experience should be appointed to conduct the domestic arrangements, and especially those connected with female inmates.

Three additional female attendants are likewise necessary.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 5th December 1867.

Since the visit of 6th May, 24 patients have been admitted, 10 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of those admitted, 20 were paupers, all chargeable to parishes within the districts of Ayr and Stirling. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were removed by friends. It would seem, however, that these last were removed without the authority of their respective parochial boards, and one of them even without the knowledge of the medical attendant of the Asylum. Both cases were suicidal, and their removal under such circumstances must be regarded as a very grave irregularity. The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases are registered as valvular disease of the heart in 1 male, and as general paralysis in 2 females.

The numbers at present in the establishment are 23 males and 37 females. The staff consists of 2 male attendants, and 4 females, namely a cook, a laundry-maid, a superintendent of the sewing-room, and a special attendant. Although the laundry-maid and the special attendant of the sewing-room are supposed to take a certain charge of the patients, yet this duty falls chiefly on the one special attendant, who cannot possibly discharge it effectually. Consequently many of the females were very far from being in a creditable condition. They were untidy in their dress, and neglected in their person, and their heads gave evidence of being very imperfectly cleaned. It is absolutely essential that the staff of female attendants should be increased, and that a matron should be appointed to take a general charge of the female department. The condition of the men was less unsatisfactory, but both the male attendants have been again changed. It is quite impossible that efficiency can ever be introduced into the management, unless measures be taken to secure the services of sober and trustworthy men in this capacity; and there is no doubt that, without undertaking any structural alteration, a very great improvement might be effected in the establishment, simply by giving more attention to the selection of attendants, and increasing their number. Several of the rooms were imperfectly ventilated, especially the female day-room. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but attention should be given to see that the mattresses are always in good condition, and sufficiently thick to protect the body from the pressure of the bars on which they rest. One

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of the single rooms on the male side is occupied by a female, from their being no proper accommodation for her in the female department. The means of bathing continue to be insufficient and uncomfortable. The men are stated to be bathed only once in four weeks, and to have only one change of water.

Six men and 14 women are registered as industrially employed, but the want of adequate means of occupation and recreation was painfully manifest. The suggestions made repeatedly on former occasions for extended exercise beyond the premises have met with little attention, and no amusements appear to be provided at home.

Both sexes were free from excitement, but one or two of the women were noisy. No one was in seclusion, and from the register it appears that seclusion during the day is seldom required.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and appeared to give satisfaction.

One man and 2 females were in bed from bodily debility or disease, but the sanitary condition of the community generally was good.

Only two slight accidents are recorded since last visitation. Seeing the change that is likely to take place in the position of the establishment, as soon as the District Asylums of Stirling and Ayr are ready for the admission of patients, the recommendations are limited to the increase and improvement of the staff, to much greater attention to cleanliness, and to the active development of such simple means of amusement and recreation as are within reach.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 12th March 1867.

Hawkfield
House.

The numbers and condition of this community are the same as when it was last visited. The house has undergone no structural alterations, and the internal arrangements are as satisfactory, homelike, and comfortable. All the inmates are, less or more, demented, but are, in various ways, capable of participating in the occupations, exercise, and amusements provided for them. Several expressed contentment, and no complaints of any kind were made. Three inmates are of dirty, and 2 of destructive, habits; but all are able to go into the grounds, and many beyond the premises. The books, etc., were examined, and found to be correct. One male attendant has left the establishment of his own accord, and has been succeeded by a person who discharges his duties in a creditable manner.

There appears to be no diminution of the kind and careful attention bestowed upon the patients, which now, as formerly, calls for unqualified approbation.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 15th August 1867.

The only change amongst the patients since the visit of the 12th March consists in the transfer of one gentleman to Morningside. All the inmates have been many years in the house, and Dr. Chapman is averse to the admission of any new cases.

The general condition of the establishment remains as recorded in former entries. The patients are treated with kindness and forbearance, and restrictive measures are very little resorted to. Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no one was in bed, or in seclusion, and the arrangements generally approached very closely to those of a private house. The bedding and clothing were, on the whole, satisfactory, although several patients, from being in a state of dementia, require great care to keep them clean and tidy, both by night and day.

The registers are carefully kept. There has been no change among the attendants since last visit.

LONGDALE'S ASYLUM, 6th May 1867.

Longdale's
Asylum.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 21st November consists of 37 admissions, 4 discharges, and 8 deaths, giving an increase of 25 in the

numbers resident, which are at present 53 males and 62 females. This increase is chiefly due to the admission of pauper patients from the counties of Ayr, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Bute. Only 4 patients were transferred from other Asylums. Of the discharges, 1 took place after probation, 2 were transfers to other Asylums, and 1 was a recovery.

Of the deaths, 3 were caused by epilepsy, and 1 by each of the following maladies:—bronchitis, asthma, dysentery, encephalitis, and apoplexy. Although the mortality is above average, the general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory. Of the fatal cases, 3 were admitted in 1867, 4 in 1866, and 1 in 1865. At present, 3 males and 4 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments, but only 1 patient, a male, was in bed.

Considerable noise and excitement prevailed among both sexes, the cause of which was ascribed to the recent admission of a large number of unmanageable cases. One female was in seclusion, and it appears that the small and close seclusion rooms, 4 in number, are all in use at night. The entries in the register since last visit are 9 in number, and the longest period of seclusion recorded is 48 hours.

As a rule, the women were sufficiently and tidily clothed, but the clothing of the men, although sufficient, was occasionally torn and disorderly.

The general character of the accommodation has undergone no change, nor can any be reasonably expected, as the establishment is kept open only until the District Asylums of Stirling and Ayr are ready for the admission of patients. Under other circumstances, it would be the duty of the Board to urge the introduction of many improvements in the day-rooms and dormitories, the bath-rooms and privies, the airing-courts, and in the bedding.

Dinner, consisting of pea-soup and suet dumpling, was served during the visit, and partaken of in a very orderly manner by all the patients, with the exception of 4 men and 7 women, who were prevented from being present by the following causes:—men, 2 from general paralysis, 1 from a disposition to lay hold of everything, and 1 from sickness; women, all from being refractory.

Thirty men and 35 women are industrially employed. Of the former, about 20 are entirely engaged on the farm. All the patients who are able to join the meals in the dining-hall take exercise twice a week in the general grounds. The numbers attending prayers are 47 males and 54 females. Those of wet and dirty habits are 4 males and 5 females; their bedding was found clean. The amusements and recreations were formerly described, and might be beneficially extended.

Since last visit, 1 attendant has left. There has been no accident.

LONGDALE'S ASYLUM, 4th December 1867.

This house contains to-day 54 men and 67 women; 18 of these are private patients, being 8 in excess of the number for which the license is granted. Dr. Muirhead directed attention to this discrepancy.

Since the 6th of May last, 42 individuals have been admitted, 24 being paupers belonging to parishes in Ayr, Stirling, Renfrew, and Bute. In the same period there have been discharged 22 persons as recovered, and 7 as relieved. Five have died. The causes of death are entered as apoplexy, disease of brain, disease of heart, continued fever, and phlegmonous erysipelas. The average age at death was 44 years.

Of the population, 11 only are registered as curable. These are recent cases, and are all under treatment. The physical health of the community is satisfactory. Eight are prescribed for as ailing, but only 2 were confined to bed, and 1 of these in consequence of fracture. Sixty-five are in various ways actively employed; 13 able-bodied men act as labourers and gardeners.

The house was clean and well aired, but open to the strictures recorded on former occasions. Many of the inmates were not so clean and tidy as is desirable and practicable, and the arrangements for encouraging and enforcing personal cleanliness are defective. Only 1 brush and comb are allowed for every 10 persons. The lavatories are at a distance from the dormitories, and in bathing, which is resorted to once a week, the water is changed only four times for 54 men.

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In certain of the dormitories the bedsteads appeared to be close to each other. The height of the ceiling may secure a sufficient supply of air, but for other reasons such proximity is to be deprecated. It was likewise observed that the pillows generally were too small in size adequately to raise the head; and that in many instances the beds presented an uneven, and what must be an uncomfortable, surface.

It is very doubtful whether the arrangements for heating the sleeping-rooms are sufficient during inclement weather, such as prevails at present, and the supply of gas must prove defective. It is stated that the females do not sew in the evening, but this affords an additional reason for increasing the means of cheerfulness. Considerable excitement was observed among the women; and it appears that 2 seclusion rooms were used last night.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Various portions of the foregoing Report suggest recommendations of alterations which are refrained from in consequence of the following announcement:—Dr. Muirhead intends to leave the establishment in the month of January next. He is to reside in future in the village of Cambuslang, at no great distance. Unless some new arrangement be entered into, he does not intend to apply for a renewal of his license, but should it meet the views of the Board of Lunacy, as founded on the existing wants of the districts of Ayr and Stirling, and from which he believes he has at present a hundred patients, he is willing to keep the Asylum open until these are provided for; to appoint a resident qualified medical officer, to visit and superintend the establishment personally, and to hold himself responsible for its efficiency.

One serious accident, fracture of neck of thigh bone, is recorded; it resulted from one patient pushing another down. No change has taken place in the attendants.

MELVILLE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, 8th August 1867.

Melville
House.

Since last visit of 20th April in Campie Lane Asylum, the patients have been removed to this house. The accommodation, although in several respects superior to that of Campie Lane House, is not in others well adapted for an Asylum, and great care must be exercised in the selection of patients to guard against accidents. The patients at this date are 23 males and 15 females. The former are considerably in excess of the numbers for which the house has been licensed; difficulties, it is said, having been experienced in getting inspectors to remove them. Mr. Chalmers is of opinion that there is accommodation for a greater number of females than that to which he is restricted, and in support of this view, points to several rooms which are unoccupied; but the patients are not properly divided, and empty rooms are got by overcrowding others.

The location of the male patients at present is as follows:—

	Beds.	Patients.
In back room of first floor,	4	4
In east attic,	6	6
In west attic,	8	8
In room above kitchen,	5	5

In all of these rooms the cubic space per head must be considerably under 500 feet. The females are accommodated as follows:—

	Beds.	Patients.
In first attic,	2	0
In second attic,	3	5
In third attic,	4	4
In fourth attic,	4	0
In fifth attic,	2	2
In sixth attic,	2	1 and an attendant.
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 12

The amount of cubic space in each room should be accurately ascertained, and the patients located so as to give to each at least 500 cubic feet. Every door should be numbered, and the capacity of the room marked on the door.

The 3 remaining female patients sleep in a room above the laundry. This room contains 3 beds, one of which is occupied by 2 patients; a patient and an attendant occupy the two others. This room does not appear to have been taken into consideration when the house was licensed; a portion of it is divided off, evidently for the purpose of serving as a seclusion room. A closet at the top of the stair of the male department is occupied at present by a supernumerary attendant, but is intended for a seclusion room, should occasion arise. The sleeping-place of the attendant is between the two attics. The principal rooms in both departments are either occupied by Mr. Chalmers' family, or are standing empty. There is an urgent necessity for clearly defining what portions of the house are to be reserved for patients, and in what manner they are to be appropriated.

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Both departments were clean and in good order, and the bedding was in good condition. The patients were clean in person and comfortably clothed; no one was in bed, with the exception of a female, who was recovering from an epileptic attack, and all were quiet and free from excitement. Improved means of air and exercise are afforded by the garden, and there is easy access to the links and sea-shore. Nine males and 7 females are registered as industrially employed, and 6 males and 4 females are stated to take exercise on parole. All dine together in the hall, and their physical aspect is indicative of an adequate diet. There is no entry of seclusion, but the appearance of the small room above the laundry showed signs of having been recently occupied. Since last visit there have been 5 admissions, 10 discharges, and 1 death; the death was caused by valvular disease of the heart.

Mr. Chalmers has given notice to inspectors that the rate of board for pauper patients will in future be £28.

The male attendant is absent on sick leave, and the place of the female attendant is at present vacant.

The whole establishment is at present in an ill-defined and ill-regulated condition.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 13th March 1867.

The Asylum at this date contains 22 male and 35 female patients. The changes since the visit of 4th December consist of 6 admissions, 20 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 2 were transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, 2 from the Lunatic Wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse, and 2 were recent cases. Of the discharges, 6 were transferred to Haddington District Asylum, and 14 to the Lunatic Wards of Edinburgh Poorhouse, on their ceasing to be used as a cholera hospital. The cause of the single death is registered as influenza and congestion of the liver.

Newbig-
ging House

Since last visit some structural improvements have been effected, the chief of which are the furnishing of new window frames to one of the male dormitories, the repair of an outside gangway, the provision of a new passage of communication between the two houses, and some fresh papering. The general condition of the establishment, however, is open to the censures which have been repeatedly made on former occasions. On the male side there are still constant changes among the attendants; the clothing of the patients is dirty, ragged, and neglected; and personal cleanliness is by no means properly attended to. There are no adequate means of occupation, exercise, or recreation, and the patients lounge through the day as they best can. The Commissioner is unable to see how any improvement can be effected unless by a complete change of management—by Mr. Moffat consenting to place the direction of the male department in the hands of a superintendent or governor who has been accustomed to the treatment of the insane.

The female department is under more efficient management, and the condition of the patients was consequently less unsatisfactory.

The bedding in both departments was in sufficient quantity, but was occasionally neglected, and frequently shabby.

The diet appeared to be sufficient. Dinner, consisting of broth, bread, potatoes, and pork, was served during the visit in a tolerably creditable manner.

No patient was in seclusion, nor does seclusion appear to have been used since last visit. Two females were somewhat excited, but otherwise the

Appendix inmates were tranquil. One male and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments, but only 1 patient was in bed.

E. A missionary continues to attend once a week : 20 male and 22 female patients join in the service.

Commissioners' There has been one accident since last inspection—dislocation and fracture of elbow joint. Anchylosis seems to have taken place.

Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Newbigging House.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 21st November 1867.

There are at present 23 males and 37 female patients in this house. Since 13th March there have been 28 admissions, 20 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of those received, 9 were paupers, but they belonged to parishes not included in the Edinburgh district. Of those who left the house, 11 are registered as recovered, 7 as relieved, and 2 as not improved. The deaths are attributed to general paralysis, disease of heart, chronic bronchitis, and extreme debility. The average age at death was 38 years. The health of the inmates is at present satisfactory ; the sick-room is unoccupied, and only one person was found in bed.

It would appear that, notwithstanding the good health and tranquillity, only 6 men and 11 women are employed in any way ; but the imperfect state of the registers renders it difficult to give any trustworthy statistics of the proceedings of the community. The rooms were, in a sense, clean, but in many the atmosphere was musty and oppressive ; all, or nearly all, were dark and gloomy, and some of them must, at this season, be extremely cold.

The dress, especially of the men, was slovenly and neglected. This remark is chiefly directed to that of H., B., W., W., and S.

The bedding was sufficient, in some cases it had evidently been long used, and was untidily arranged. Certain of these defects may obviously be traced to the inexperience and insufficient staff employed, and to the incessant changes of its members. Intemperance and cruel treatment of patients have, in some instances, necessitated such changes.

Seclusion, chiefly during the night, has been resorted to upon several occasions in two cases. No serious accident has occurred, but the face of one man was observed to be scarred, and that of another to be extensively bruised. The ecchymosis was described as the consequence of successive falls during epileptic attacks. Little or no excitement was observed, and few complaints were made of detention, etc. ; and this is the more remarkable, seeing that there have been no pic-nics, no amusements, and that there are so few of those recourses accessible which render seclusion bearable. Three or 4 are said to go beyond the walls.

No visitors have been refused admission. The dietary is abundant. At present the proprietor pays 9d. per lb. for beef, and 8½d. for the 4 lb. loaf.

This Asylum is certainly not in a satisfactory condition. It has been called, in a former Report, a place of detention ; but unless something more be done to lighten, and dissipate, and cheer the misery and lassitude of those whom it contains, it will deserve the epithet of penal detention. It might be difficult, without extensive structural alterations, to bring up the accommodation and internal arrangements to the standard prescribed in new establishments ; but something *must* be done to improve it as it is, and to justify the continuance of the license. *Inter alia*, it is urged upon the proprietor,—

1. To secure the co-operation of a trained superintendent and two attendants on the male side.

2. Immediately to repair the steps leading to the lavatory, to reconstruct the privy in the airing-yard on the same side, and to provide suitable baths on both sides.

3. To introduce an abundant supply of gas throughout the house, but especially in the day-rooms for females, and to see that the jets be lighted whenever darkness sets in, whether during the day or evening. Such a provision is required for cheerfulness and for safety, and to encourage industry.

4. To place epileptics on beds from which they cannot fall.

5. To remove the beds in the attics of the building, approached by the outside staircase, which are cold and comfortless, and difficult of access, either to the unoccupied sick-room, or to the central house. The registers, orders, etc., were examined.

SAUGHTON HALL, 13th May 1867.

The two houses of which this Asylum consists, there being at present no occupants of the succursal cottages, were found in excellent order. They were clean, comfortably, in many parts elegantly furnished, and presented much of the appearance of a private residence. In the upper apartments of Saughton Hall the temperature was low, but where the heating apparatus is in operation, it is understood that the warmth is satisfactory, and can be duly regulated.

With a few exceptions the inmates were free from excitement, made no reasonable complaints or appeals as to their treatment or detention, were dressed in a manner suitable to their mental condition, or their position in society, and were generally occupied in in-door pursuits.

There are at present 22 males and 27 females resident in the Asylum ; of whom 12 are regarded as curable. Four persons were found in bed, and this appears to be the number who are under treatment for bodily disease or ailments. The sanitary condition of the community is satisfactory, and has continued to be so since the disappearance of cholera. It is probable that this disease was introduced from without ; the first case occurred on the 4th of November 1866, when immediate steps were taken for the removal of the unaffected patients to houses at a distance, temporarily prepared for their reception, or their own homes, and all other necessary arrangements made to check the progress of the epidemic. These were in a great measure successful.

Since last official visit 14 persons have been admitted ; 6 have been discharged, but amongst these is included a case of elopement whilst the individual was improving ; and 10 have died. Death is attributed in 4 cases to cholera, in 1 to diarrhœa, complicated with general paralysis, in 1 to exhaustion from refusal of food, and in the others to disease of the kidneys and of the nervous system.

There have been no accidents.

Seclusion has very rarely been had recourse to, and only where personal safety and decency required.

Several changes in the staff have taken place, but in no case from the culpability of the officer.

A large number of the inmates take exercise in the extensive and beautiful grounds ; but this privilege might be greatly extended and enhanced, by having an omnibus in connexion with the establishment, which could convey even large parties to the surrounding country.

Social re-unions are now of frequent occurrence.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 21st November 1867.

The patients of this date are 21 males and 27 females. The changes since the visit of 13th May are 6 admissions, 5 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the discharges, 3 were recoveries, and 2 were transfers to other asylums. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by pulmonary congestion, 1 by gradual decay, 1 by general paralysis, and 1 by severe burns.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory state. The day-rooms and the sleeping-rooms were in excellent order, and the beds clean and comfortable. Heating and ventilation are well attended to. The personal appearance of the patients was satisfactory. Several groups were seen at dinner, which was neatly and comfortably served, while the food was abundant and of excellent quality. No patient was in bed, but 3 are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. Great tranquillity prevailed in every department. No patient was in seclusion, and in no case has compulsory seclusion been resorted to since last inspection. Increased attention has been given to walks and drives beyond the grounds, and several excursions to more distant localities, in which nearly all the patients joined, have been under-

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lum.Somerside
Asylum.

taken during the summer. Considerable exertions are made to furnish varied means of amusement and recreation. The numbers attending prayers are 14 males and 16 females.

The only accident recorded since last inspection is the death by burning above mentioned.

One male attendant has been discharged for drunkenness ; 1 female attendant left from ill health, 2 for their services not being required, and 1 was discharged for rudeness.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, *10th May 1867.*

The number of patients is now reduced to 10, and there is an immediate prospect of a still further decrease, by the removal of 2 cases chargeable to parishes in the Edinburgh district. The admissions have amounted to 7 ; the discharges to 15, 9 having been transferred to Morningside Asylum, 4 to Edinburgh City Poorhouse, and 2 to private dwellings, where they continued after the expiry of the period of probation. One person has died of old age and debility at the age of 74. All the inmates are at present healthy, and there have been neither attacks of illness nor accidents. The establishment was found somewhat in confusion, as this is the period for the customary cleaning. The process was chiefly conducted by 5 patients, who constitute the industrial class. Notwithstanding this circumstance, considerable tidiness and order prevailed, and all the apartments were well aired, except the dining-room, where the patients had just partaken of a meal of broth, bread, and cheese, and where the smell was consequently heavy. Various indications exist that the inmates enjoy great freedom within the grounds, that they are secured homely comfort, and are treated with care and consideration. Their dress was suitable and the bedding clean.

The books and orders were seen.

At present the only recommendations made are :—1. That the pillows should be made larger so as to afford sufficient support to the head. 2. That water be accessible to the patients during the night ; and 3. That great care should be taken during summer to ventilate, and during winter to heat the sleeping apartments efficiently.

Thirty-nine applications of the gloves, in the same case, are recorded ; but their use has been discontinued for several months, and the destructive tendencies of the patient are now much less pronounced. These gloves and a camisole are the only means of restraint in the house.

SOMERSIDE HOUSE, *22d November 1867.*

The Asylum contains at present 14 patients. The changes since the visit of 10th May consist of 8 admissions and 4 discharges. Of the admissions, 5 were transfers from Campie Lane Asylum ; and of the discharges, 2 were transfers to St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse. There has been no death in the Asylum, but one of the patients admitted since last inspection was taken home in a dying state. This patient was suicidal, and habitually refused food. Compulsory feeding is stated to have been necessary during the whole time she was in the Asylum, which extended from 19th June to 13th September. The registered visits of the medical attendant during this period were on June 25th and 30th ; July 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th ; August 3d, 8th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 24th, and 26th ; September 2d, 8th, and 12th. It appears to the Commissioner that, under the circumstances, these visits were insufficient to secure the proper treatment of the patient ; and, indeed, it is difficult to see how such a case could be properly attended to without a resident medical officer.

Two of the patients brought from Campie Lane Asylum are of dirty habits. Both are very helpless, the one from contracted limbs, and the other from hemiplegia. They occupy the room adjoining the kitchen, and are chiefly attended to by another patient, whose exertions, however, are quite insufficient to keep them free from vermin.

The general condition of these two patients was very far from being satisfactory, but it is capable of considerable improvement through the services of an efficient attendant.

The staff at present consists of Mrs. Moffat and a servant; two daughters who reside in the house lending occasional assistance when the former is absent.

The condition of the other patients was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient and in good order, and the diet appears to be adequate. The establishment, however, is not calculated for the treatment of recent cases, or for chronic cases of dirty or refractory habits, and every endeavour should be made to have all such removed.

All the pauper patients recently admitted are chargeable to districts still unprovided with asylum accommodation; but M. S., admitted in 1865, is stated to be chargeable to a Fife parish.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Licensed
Houses.

Somerset
Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 27th April 1867.

White-
house
Asylum.

The number of patients is at present 47, of whom 12 are deemed curable, and 5 are under treatment for the mental affection under which they labour. With perhaps one exception, all appear to be in that state, or in that stage of derangement, which renders them suitable cases for the domestication and the amount of freedom and confidence which are extended to them in this establishment.

Since last report, October 1, 1866, 5 patients have been admitted, and 5 discharged. Of the latter, 3 were restored to health. Two deaths have occurred in aged persons, 1 from erysipelas and 1 from disease of the heart. Several inmates were found reclining upon beds or sofas, but none of them was regarded as ill; and the health of the community has been most satisfactory. No accidents have taken place; and, although there has been protracted excitement in one case, neither seclusion nor restraint has been used, nor any special arrangement except vigilant supervision.

While all the inmates who are able have access to the grounds, 8 take exercise, and 5 attend church beyond the walls; and 19 are described as engaging in useful occupation of some kind. It is still matter for regret that the garden at Whitehouse, inviting as it is in summer, is so limited in extent; and the only mode of lessening this otherwise insuperable evil is to promote and encourage walks and excursions in the surrounding country, and by means of an efficient staff to render this safe and practicable.

Both houses were in admirable order; clean, comfortable, well furnished, and generally well lighted. The staircase giving access to the east upper gallery in Whitehouse is dark and steep. The sacrifice of a room might render it less so.

Dinner was going on in Pinkie House when it was visited, and appeared substantial and well served. Seven ladies reside there, the establishment being under the management of the Sub-matron, Mrs. M'Intosh.

No change has taken place in the staff.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined.

The state of the establishment is most creditable to the proprietors.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 5th August 1867.

The patients on the register at this date are 13 males and 36 females; but several were not seen, being absent at Manorhead House, Stow, which has been taken for three months for summer quarters.

The changes since the visit of 27th April are 3 admissions and 1 discharge. There has been no death.

Both houses were found, as usual, clean, well ventilated, in good order, and presenting a pleasing appearance of domestic comfort. The bedding was in good condition. The day-clothing of both sexes was clean and tidy.

In consequence of offensive emanations from the drains, all communication with them has been cut off, and water-closets have been done away with. Within doors, close stools are now exclusively used.

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.

Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. No patient was in bed from sickness, but one or two from caprice or debility. One patient is much emaciated from long continued refusal of food, necessitating compulsory feeding by the stomach-tube.

Two males and 11 females are regarded as curable. Several patients of both sexes continue to take exercise on parole beyond the premises, and the restrictions of an asylum are made to press as lightly as possible.

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 13th April 1867.

The patients on the register at this date are 33 males and 42 females, but 1 male is absent on probation. Since the visit of 23d November, there have been 8 admissions, 9 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 3 have been from the Abbey parish, 2 from Lochwinnoch, 1 from Eastwood, 1 from Campbelltown, and 1 from Neilston. Of the discharges, 4 were recoveries, 4 transfers to other establishments, and 1 a removal by friends. The single death was caused by apoplexy, at the age of 71. Of the present inmates, a considerable proportion is chargeable to Ayrshire parishes. The house was in excellent order, and presented many indications of liberal and careful management. The general aspect is one of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the day-clothing of both sexes neat and tidy. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and each patient is supplied with a brush and comb. The serving of the meals has been greatly improved, and knives and forks of a safe pattern have been provided. The privy in the female airing-court has been converted into a water-closet, which is kept clean by a constant flow of water, and glass pannels have been fitted into the doors of the in-door closets. Indeed, a strong desire is shown to carry out all the recommendations made by the Commissioners. Proper attention is given to warmth and ventilation.

Both males and females were calm and tranquil. No special contrivances of dress are in use, and no one has been secluded since last visit.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very favourable, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. At present, 2 males and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailment. Industrial occupation is engaged in by about 25 men and 26 women, and extended exercise is taken by all the patients physically able, to whom out-door labour does not prove a substitute. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts. Amusement and recreation are provided by dances, concerts, lectures, excursions, and a liberal supply of daily and weekly periodicals and books, which are within reach in the day-room. The staff of attendants consists of 4 males and 3 females, who are liberally paid. There has been no change among them since last visit. The patients attending divine service on Sunday are 24 males and 28 females. All dine in association, with the exception of 1 male and 1 female, who are confined to bed. Eleven males and 3 females have the liberty of the general grounds on parole. The registers are carefully kept, and steps are being taken to place the detention of all the patients of more than three years' standing on a legal footing. No accident has occurred since last visit.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21st December 1867.

The state of this establishment was very satisfactory. It at present contains 27 male and 41 female lunatics. Of these, 5 of each sex are regarded as curable, but only 1 is registered as under medical treatment for mental disease. Five labour under bodily ailments, but the inmates are generally very healthy and are apparently well nourished and cared for.

Thirty-five persons have been admitted since 10th April, all of whom belonged to parishes in connexion with this Asylum.

Thirty-nine have been discharged; 14 as recovered, 19 as relieved, and 5 as unimproved. Of those who remained insane, 4 were sent to Ireland, 5 to Mon-

trose Asylum, 4 to that of the Burgh Parish, 4 to Longdale's Asylum, 2 to Appendix
Greenock, 1 to Inverness and to Haddington Asylum, and 1 was placed in a E.
private dwelling.

Four died ; 2 of apoplexy, 1 of cirrhosis, and 1 from the entrance of a foreign Commissioners'
body into the larynx. The average age at death was 52 years. Two of the de- Entries.
ceased entered the house during the present year.

The different apartments were clean, well arranged, and ventilated ; but in Parochial
certain of the dormitories the temperature must fall very low during the night. Asylums.
A register of the heat, as indicated by the thermometer, has been kept, but it
does not supply the minimum. The bedding and dress of the patients were suffi- Abbey
cient and suitable. Parochial
Asylum.

The dinner was seen. The meal was abundant, and was neatly placed on the
tables. All the men were present, and nearly all the women. The refectory of
the latter was, however, crowded ; and this must be kept in mind when the pro-
posed increase of numbers is under consideration. There was considerable
excitement in this division, which may fairly be attributed to the close contact
of incompatible and excitable natures.

Of 22 industrial men, 17 act as labourers, 1 as a tailor, 1 as a carpenter, 1 as
a domestic servant, and 2 drive the mangle ; 26 females are engaged in sewing,
knitting, washing, or housework.

About 20 of each sex take exercise beyond the walls, and no one is confined
to the airing-courts.

In addition to working and walking, mental exercise and activity are promoted
by the circulation of periodicals (5), papers (4) ; by weekly lectures or readings ;
and meetings for dancing and amusement.

No night watching has as yet been instituted, but a patient is represented as
caring for two companions of dirty habits. Four individuals are stated to be
raised during the night.

The accidents have been somewhat numerous. Death has followed the passing
of a portion of food into the larynx ; there have been contusions, laceration from
broken glass, fracture of femur, and dislocation of right elbow-joint in an attempt
to escape, and the loss of vision of one eye, in consequence of a blow inflicted by
a patient.

There have been only two acts of seclusion, and, with these exceptions, no
recourse to such a measure for two years.

The supply of water is abundant, and the bath is renewed for every patient.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The attention of the Parochial Board is directed to the following matters :—

1. That fires should be lighted in all the dormitories, so as to raise the tem-
perature sufficiently previously to the retirement of the patients to bed, when
they may be extinguished.

2. That an engine, hose, and fire-plugs be provided to meet adequately the
occurrence of conflagration.

3. That, provided the measurement of the rooms pointed out should show a
sufficient cubic space, the Asylum may be licensed to receive 6 additional in-
mates ; but, in the event of any increase of the numbers, it will become necessary
to construct a general refectory, or to use both public rooms in the department
for females as such.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 1st May 1867.

Barnhill
Parochial
Asylum.

The changes since the visit of 16th November are 10 admissions, 15 discharges,
and 10 deaths ; giving a decrease of 15 in the numbers resident, which are at
present 70 males and 72 females. No patient is absent on probation, but 4 were
out for the day, and were consequently not seen.

All the patients discharged had recovered. Of the 15, 3 were admitted in
1865, and 12 in 1866.

The registered causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, debility and exhaustion
in 3, epilepsy in 2, cerebral softening in 1, and fatty degeneration of heart in 1.
Three of the fatal cases were admitted in 1866 and 1867 ; most of the others
had been resident for considerable periods.

The general condition of the establishment has undergone no change since last
report. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, but the bedding is still

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Barnhill
Parochial
Asylum.

in many cases open to the objection that the mattresses are hard and unevenly filled, and that the pillows do not afford a comfortable support to the head. There is a great want of wardrobe accommodation, which, however, is to some extent about to be supplied; and the absence of blinds and valances affects the comfort of the patients as well as the general appearance of the wards.

An alteration has been made in the position of the female sickroom, which is to a certain extent an improvement, but the epileptic wards are still at the top of the house; on the female side, on the fourth storey. Since last visit, an epileptic female cut her head severely by a fall in a fit, while descending from her dormitory: the wonder is, that such accidents are not of more frequent occurrence. The water-closets, both in the house and in the airing-courts, were undergoing repair. Loch Katrine water is being introduced, and it is expected that a considerable improvement will be effected in this department.

Both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were, on the whole, tidy in person and dress. One female was clothed in canvas, and 2 wear locked boots.

The food which was served during the visit was ample in quantity and of good quality, but the meat was very fat, and no improvement has taken place in the manner of serving it, beyond supplying knives and forks.

The male patients were entirely free from excitement, but several of the females were noisy and demonstrative. No patients were in seclusion, but the register contains 8 entries of this character since last inspection, referable to 1 male and 6 female patients. The longest period of seclusion was three days, and the causes assigned were assault, maniacal excitement, and dangerous and destructive tendencies. Forty-three males and 65 females are registered as industrially occupied. The chief occupations for the men are in the grounds, but 1 is employed as a tailor, 1 as a joiner, 1 as a baker, and 7 as shoemakers. Those for the women are sewing, knitting, etc., and picking cotton. Few of either sex are entirely confined to the airing-courts, but extended exercise in the general grounds, or beyond them, does not meet with that attention which is desirable.

Regular daily exercise should be an imperative duty, and the staff of attendants should be increased, to remove all difficulties in carrying this recommendation into effect. Should any difficulty be experienced in sending excitable patients beyond the Asylum bounds, walks should be formed in the grounds, which, at present, are nearly useless for the purpose of exercise. The intention of erecting a separate building for the accommodation of the insane has, it is reported, been abandoned, and it is proposed to provide additional accommodation by extending the existing wards. It will be, however, extremely difficult to produce a satisfactory result in this manner. There is every reason to think that the demand for accommodation will go on increasing with the growth of the population; and, accordingly, that any practicable enlargement of the present buildings will meet this demand not only imperfectly, but for a very few years. Even at the best, the present accommodation is but a make-shift, and very far from satisfactory, and would require extensive modifications were it to become part of an enlarged and permanent establishment. Instead of undertaking any work of this kind, and spending money in a manner of such doubtful expediency, it is strongly pressed on the consideration of the Parochial Board, that they should unite with the City Parish to erect a joint Borough Asylum for the accommodation and treatment of the whole insane poor of the two parishes. Of the present inmates, 8 males and 6 females are considered curable; 6 males and 7 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailment. Four of each sex were in bed from sickness or debility. The means of amusement and recreation are the same as noted in former reports. There are no classes of any kind. The staff of attendants consists of 4 paid and 3 unpaid in each division. No change has taken place among them since last report. Three accidents are reported; 1 from an assault by another patient, and 2 from epileptic seizures.

Three visitors have been refused admission to patients for medical reasons.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 7th December 1867.

The present population of this establishment amounts to 67 men and 79 women, being 4 more than when it was last visited. Since that inspection, there have been 24 admissions, 10 discharges, and 9 deaths; all the cases were, when

received, chargeable to the Barony Parish. Of those discharged, 6 had been restored to health. Of the deaths, 2 were due to phthisis, 3 to general paralysis, 3 to cerebral affections, and 1 to exhaustion. The average age at death was 45 years. While not more than 10 of the present inmates are regarded as curable, their physical health is good, only 2 being under treatment, only 4 confined to bed, and 110 able to engage in occupation of some description. The house was exceedingly clean and well kept; the air genial, and, except at one place, sweet. Decided improvements have been made in the water-closets, both in the airing-yards and on the landing-places of the staircase. The latter are now better lighted and more comfortable, although still somewhat inaccessible and unfortunately placed. The clothing and bedding were suitable and substantial. The dress of the females is, however, susceptible of improvement in neatness. With them, attention to tidiness is an indication of health as well as a natural tendency, and ought to be encouraged as a means of training and treatment. Hair mattresses are now in general use; a brush and comb are allotted to every 4 patients; water is accessible during the night in every sleeping-place; and bathing is resorted to every fortnight, the same water being used for 2 patients only. While the latter arrangement cannot be commended, it must be admitted that the labour in accomplishing even this much must be considerable, as there are but two baths for 146 patients. In addition to these changes, valances and blinds have been put up, and lavatories of a better construction substituted. It is understood that knives and forks are now supplied to every one who can use them. A wardrobe has been placed in one dormitory, which, as well as a book-case, is the work of a patient, and does much credit to his dexterity. It is proposed to add to this means of accommodation. The state of the weather permitting of occupation and exercise in the open air, the day-rooms in the department for males were less crowded than upon former visits. But although a few individuals were engaged in the library, the lack of employment is very marked and much to be deplored, and contrasts painfully with the animated but quiet scene presented in the workroom for females. Twenty-eight patients were there engaged in sewing, and about 20 men were in the grounds or workshops; but the beneficial influence of cotton-teasing, in which the remainder pass their time, is very doubtful. Upwards of 100 patients participate in the balls, concerts, excursions to the country, visits to the cathedral, etc., which are available. There are now two pianos in the female side, but, unfortunately, no player.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. Where an individual, admitted as an ordinary inmate, is discovered to be insane, and is transferred to the Asylum, the medical certificates are generally granted by the medical officer and his assistant. Seclusion is registered as having been resorted to upon 9 occasions for a few hours. Two seclusion-rooms were occupied last night. Only 1 individual wore a strong dress. Several slight contusions are recorded, and a fracture of the radius. The latter accident occurred during an altercation with an attendant, but whether a blow was wilfully inflicted remains doubtful.

The impressions received to-day, especially of the disposition manifested to give due attention to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and to modify the inherent defects of the house, have been favourable. But, while the tendency of these remarks has been commendatory, the writer is as sensible as ever of the radical defects to be contended with; of the evils of having no suitable infirmary; of placing the epileptics in the upper storey; of the defective provisions for bathing; of the impracticability of extending the present building, or even engraving upon it those parts necessary to constitute a well-constructed and workable asylum. The suggestion made in last entry as to negotiations with the Parochial Board of the City Parish seems to have been promptly adopted; but it does not appear that, as yet, any combined action has resulted. The same grounds for dissatisfaction with present arrangements still exists. All new comments and criticism, and even the efforts made to meet these, point in the direction of a new parochial or combination asylum; and the increasing pressure for additional accommodation gives great force to the suggestion.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Paisley
Parochial
Asylum.

BURGH ASYLUM, PAISLEY, 10th April 1867.

The patients at this date are 20 males and 28 females, of whom 5 males and 7 females are considered curable. Since the visit of 19th November there have been 17 admissions, 15 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 7 were chargeable to Paisley and 10 to other parishes; of those discharged, 10 were recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was taken home relieved. The causes of death are registered as diarrhoea and mania. The house was in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and the general aspect gave indications of kindly and enlightened treatment, so far as the capabilities of the house would permit. There can be no doubt, however, that it is not well adapted for the purposes of an asylum. The day-rooms are dull and cheerless, and the opportunities of daily exercise are restricted, in a large proportion of the cases, to those afforded by the small and confined airing-courts. Praiseworthy attempts are made to overcome these drawbacks by walks, excursions, and various amusements, but no such resources can make up for the want of cheerful prospects and the facilities for daily recreation which contiguous grounds would afford to almost every patient.

The bedding was in sufficient quantity and in good condition. The day-clothing of the men was frequently soiled, and on the whole, shabby, but it was explained that new clothing was about to be issued. Personal cleanliness meets with great attention, and every patient is bathed once a week.

Both sexes were perfectly free from excitement; no one was in seclusion; and it appears from the register that this mode of repression has been used on only five occasions since last visit in the cases of 4 patients, the longest period being for two days. Two males and 2 females are registered as under special treatment for their mental maladies, but no one is suffering from bodily ailment; 1 male and 2 females are of wet habits, but the state of their bedding was unexceptionable. The patients registered as industrially employed are 13 males and 12 females, but the amount of work which many of these perform is very limited.

To the trustworthy patients a considerable amount of individual liberty is allowed.

The various registers were found carefully kept, but it does not appear that there is any regular case-book.

Several of the patients are at present illegally detained, from failure to comply with the statutory directions for continuing in force the Sheriff's order. This omission should be rectified without delay.

BURGH ASYLUM, PAISLEY, 21st December 1867.

There have been admitted to these wards since 10th April, 20 male and 13 female patients; of these, 18 were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, and only 9 to the Burgh. Four were transferred from other establishments.

In the same period 30 persons have been discharged; 18 as recovered, 10 as relieved, and 2 as unimproved. Several of the unrecovered patients were removed by the authority of the Board of the parish to which they belonged. In all these cases the required order was produced.

Four deaths have occurred, 2 of which were due to debility, 1 to mania, and 1 to dropsy. The average age at death was 46 years. The register shows that there are at present 22 men and 26 women resident; of these only 9 are regarded as curable, but none of this class appear to be under medical treatment for mental disease. There was a considerable amount of excitement among the men, originating with an epileptic maniac, but probably aggravated by the small size and darkness of the apartment to which, in consequence of the bad weather, the patients were confined.

There have been only eight acts of seclusion. One patient confined to bed, and 1 to his room, were all who labour under bodily ailment; and although the aspect of a number, especially of the females, indicated exhausted or feeble vitality, the community is described as healthy. It still furnishes 12 field labourers and 14 industrious females.

The different parts of the house were clean and comfortable. The internal arrangements continue unchanged, except that an additional mattress of sea-grass and in some instances of hair and feathers, has been provided for some beds.

By the removal of a wall, the airing-yard for the females has been increased in size, and the floors of the *lieux d'aisance* have been relaid.

Great exertions are made to secure a suitable amount of amusement for the inmates ; about 8 attend weekly the public concerts, and the ordinary musical and dancing reunions in the house are open to all the tranquil patients. One general excursion took place during summer ; and, through the kindness of the benevolent lady who has so long aided the efforts of the staff, visits are frequently paid to the country by smaller parties.

There have been no accidents. No noteworthy change has taken place in the staff. The books, registers, and orders are kept with care and regularity.

The establishment is open to the same favourable and unfavourable criticisms as upon former occasions.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21st March 1867.

The patients at this date are 11 men and 10 women, of whom 3 of each sex are considered curable. The changes since the visit of 30th October consist of 4 admissions and 2 discharges. There has been no death.

The wards were clean and comfortably warmed, but in several of the rooms the ventilation was defective, and the air felt close and impure. The furniture, bedding, and general arrangements are very far behind modern requirements, and can be tolerated only until the opening of the District Asylum.

One patient, an old man, was confined to bed with serious illness ; all the others were in fair health, but 3 males and 1 female are epileptic. Personal cleanliness calls for more attention ; the heads of the men were far from being in a satisfactory state. The day-clothing was, on the whole, in pretty fair condition.

The diet is sufficient, but the manner of serving the meals is not calculated to improve the habits of the patients. Both sexes were free from excitement, and neither restraint nor seclusion appear to be used.

In industrial occupation, and in exercise and recreation, there is great room for development ; there are no excursions, dances, or entertainments of any kind.

As it is impossible to place this establishment on a satisfactory footing, there is no alternative but to wait until the opening of the District Asylum affords the opportunity of closing it.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th December 1867.

The wards contain 10 male and 12 female patients, of whom 7 are considered curable, and subjected to medical treatment. Since the 21st March there have been 9 persons admitted, 6 discharged, all as cured, and 2 have died, 1 of cerebral disease, and 1 of senile gangrene, aged respectively 86 and 36. Among those registered as recovered is J. M'B. who escaped while at work, and, it is affirmed, while in a convalescent state. Eight individuals of each sex are described as of industrial habits, and the males have reclaimed about two acres of the field upon which they have been engaged.

There was a signal want of ventilation in the dormitories ; for although the windows were open, the atmosphere was musty and impure ; this stagnation is probably owing to the structure of the house, and its circumvallation.

The rooms were clean, though dark and gloomy. The beds were, however, hard and over-packed. The bedding was sufficient in quantity ; but notwithstanding this precaution the temperature must be low during the night. A substantial dinner of broth, bread, and fruit dumpling was served in the presence of the reporter. The quality was excellent, but the fashion clumsy and coarse. One patient was found in bed, but the others were healthy. There has been no accident in the house ; but one patient was admitted with fracture of the bones of the nose, contusions, etc., the origin of which could not be satisfactorily traced.

Although visited at noon, and notwithstanding that the gas was lit, the wards were gloomy and prison-like ; but in consideration of the early opening of the Stirlingshire District Asylum, where suitable accommodation may be obtained, no further change is suggested, except that for the hard straw mattresses there should be substituted those of hair or wool.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined.

Appendix
E.

Com-
missioners'
Entries.

Parochial
Asylums.

Paisley
Parochial
Asylum.

Falkirk
Asylum.

Appendix
E.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30th April 1867.

The inmates at this date are 57 males and 90 females, of whom 6 males and 9 females are deemed curable. The changes since the visit of 17th November are—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	11	27	38
Discharges,	6	14	20
Deaths,	4	6	10

Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

giving an increase of 8 in the numbers resident. No patient is absent on probation.

Of the discharges, 14 were recoveries, 2 transfers to other establishments, 1 a removal to the hospital, and 3 removals by minute of the parochial board.

The registered causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, in 1 complicated with secondary syphilis, disease of brain in 3, and disease of brain and epilepsy, epilepsy, softening of brain, and cardiac disease, in 1 case each.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been favourable during the winter. Of the patients who died, 5 were admitted in 1866 and 1867; the years of admission of the others were 1849, 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1863. Only 1 male was in bed, from ulcer of the leg, but the numbers registered as under treatment for bodily ailments are 4 males and 5 females. Of the latter, 2 or 3 are in a very debilitated state. Nine males and 3 females are epileptic.

The wards were in good order, clean, and well ventilated. The bedding was throughout in good condition, with sufficient coverings. Hair pillows are now in general use, and hair mattresses have replaced a considerable proportion of the straw bags. Water caraffes and tumblers have been liberally supplied in all the associated dormitories, but it should be borne in mind that broken glass may afford the means of inflicting serious injuries, and that vessels of some other material would answer the same purpose without incurring such risk.

No structural alterations have taken place since last inspection, and the defects pointed out in former reports, more especially on the ground floor of the female department, are accordingly still in existence. These defects, however, are acknowledged; but their removal has been delayed in contemplation of extensive alterations and improvements when the adjoining property recently purchased comes into possession. It would, however, be well before making any considerable expenditure, seriously to consider whether it would not, in the long-run, be a more satisfactory arrangement to remove the lunatic department to the country, and to provide for the accommodation of all the pauper lunatics of the parish. A combination with the other Glasgow parishes for a Borough Asylum would offer many advantages.

Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation, and the numbers registered as so employed are 39 males and 69 females. In unfavourable weather the men are chiefly occupied in picking cotton; 37 were found engaged in this manner. The same attention as formerly noted, continues to be given to amusement and recreation, and walks beyond the premises. The supply of entertaining books has been largely increased. Classes for reading, writing, etc., are conducted in both departments on three days of the week.

The clothing of both sexes was in good order, and sufficient. The appearance of that of the males has been much improved, and is now very satisfactory. Since last inspection, seclusion has been used in the cases of 6 patients for altogether 83 hours, to calm excitement and check destructive propensities. Three females at present wear dresses of strong material, and 1 male and 1 female locked boots. Almost perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and a very large proportion of the females were engaged in sewing.

Eight males and 9 females are raised by the night attendants; the number of wet beds is generally 2 or 3 on each side.

The numbers attending chapel are about 38 males and 56 females; the chaplain makes constant visits to the wards, and the Roman Catholic priest attends once a fortnight. Several patients go to church in rotation beyond the precincts.

One male attendant has resigned since last inspection, and another has been appointed in his stead. There has been no change among the females.

The only accident was fracture of the right radius, it is supposed from an epileptic fit.

Two visitors have been refused admission on medical grounds.
In consequence of the remarks in last Report, the supply of gas has been increased.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th December 1867.

There are at present 60 male and 88 female lunatics resident in this establishment; of these, 14 are regarded as curable, 12 of whom are under medical treatment.

The total number of inmates is nearly the same as at last statutory visit. Since that event, 34 individuals have been admitted, all belonging to the parish of Glasgow, 33 have been discharged, 15 as recovered, and 10 have died. Death is attributed to phthisis in 2, to general paralysis in 3, and in 1 to the consequences of a wound of the throat inflicted previous to admission. Seven of the deceased were admitted during the current year, and 3 of the number survived less than a month subsequent to admission. The average age at death was 42 years. Of the unrecovered patients dismissed, 4 were placed in private dwellings in the country.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, comfortable, well aired, and in the evening well lighted. The dress on the male side was substantial and in good order; that of the females, or of certain of them, was poor and untidy. Hair mattresses have now been provided for a large proportion of the beds, and the supply is going on. The bed-coverings were pure and sufficient; at certain parts, on previous occasions condemned as cold, 4 pair of blankets are allowed, and a fire is lighted in the adjoining corridors. An abundant supply of water is accessible in every dormitory, is frequently used, and is regarded as a boon by the inmates. Delf caraffes have in some places been substituted for glass; but they are open to nearly the same objections. Brushes and combs are given in the proportion of 1 to 2 patients.

About 40 men are employed in trenching, field labour, and domestic services. Three act as tailors; 58 women sew, scrub, or act as housemaids. Although many looked pallid, and of feeble vitality, the health of the community is satisfactory; only 1 person was found in bed, and only 3 are under treatment for bodily ailments. These results are most creditable to the medical officers and general staff, when the many local disadvantages and adverse circumstances with which they have to contend are considered. Fifty-nine men and 87 women dine in association; or rather, in different groups or classes. It must be observed, however, that from the distance of the wards from the kitchen, and from the mode in which the meals are served, the food must generally be cold and unpalatable.

This observation is less applicable to the department for males, and will be considerably modified when the contemplated arrangements are carried into effect; but it is not very obvious how a general refectory, or any great change, could be secured for the females. It would, however, be practicable to obviate the discomfort of the inmates in the basement ward, where the food is partaken of while they are crowded and cramped in the pews, where they constantly sit, and from the narrow ledges before them. It is understood that knives and forks, of some pattern, are provided for all.

Seclusion has been used on eight occasions for short periods. But while great tranquillity generally prevailed, there was considerable excitement among the females in the refractory ward. This is mainly to be attributed to the gloom, small size, and unsuitableness of the apartment.

Six patients were busily engaged in the laundry, which is, however, most vicious in construction, awkward in position, and is damp, insufficiently built, and cannot be favourable to health. It is understood that an excellent laundry is available in the recently acquired buildings, which adjoin the lunatic wards for females, and might be used until more permanent arrangements could be made.

Besides the small party (8) sent to the country to prepare gravel, considerable numbers have enjoyed carriage exercise. There has been one monster excursion of 90 inmates, and 25 carriage drives. This most laudable provision is a tacit admission of the necessity for removing the Asylum where a sufficient extent of land can be obtained, and where exercise can be taken, less expensively, more easily, and in a manner more in accordance with the previous habits of the patients. Twenty-seven individuals are confined to the airing-courts. It is

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sioners?
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Asylums.Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

understood that no combined action has resulted among the Glasgow parishes from the suggestion made in last Report. It will be observed that the following recommendations are either in harmony with that suggestion, or point to a change in the site, structure, and surroundings of this parochial asylum:—

1. It is necessary that a general dining-hall be erected near to the kitchen, or that a suitable apartment and furniture be provided for the females in the lower gallery.

2. It is necessary that a day-room of larger dimensions, more cheerful aspect and out-look, and at a greater distance from the ward for the quiet and convalescent, be provided for the excitable females.

3. It is necessary that a suitable laundry be erected, or obtained.

The books, registers, etc., are very lucidly kept.

The proposed alterations in the department for males were considered and approved of. It is, however, suggested that the food, in place of being carried through the dining-hall, should be handed through a window in the wall facing the kitchen, to the attendants, to be divided and apportioned.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, ABERDEEN,

28th March 1867.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

Since the statutory visit—25th July 1866—12 persons have been admitted, 8 belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas; 2 have been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, as unfit for this establishment; and 7 have died; 2 of cerebral disease, but in 5 cases death is attributed to some form of debility. The mortality is considerable, but it is noteworthy that the average age at death was 62 years. Eight persons were found in bed, but the community has been, and is, upon the whole, healthy. It consists at present of 23 males and 25 females, and 1 on probation. Twenty-eight of the number are occupied, the men as gardeners; 17, however, are constantly confined to the airing-courts.

The house was clean, well aired, and arranged, but the temperature was rather low. The bedding and body-clothes were satisfactory. A somewhat improved basin-stand has been placed in the passage to the day-room for females, and although the arrangements for bathing are still imperfect, a more abundant supply of water is expected.

The privies are still privies, but the greater accessibility now secured is an advantage.

The day-rooms have been greatly improved by painting, the introduction of a few pictures, stuffed seats, etc.

The amenity in these apartments and the dormitories would be greatly increased by reducing the fire-guards to the size and form of nursery-fenders, such a precaution being unnecessary for the class of patients admissible to such wards.

It is suggested that the pillows should be increased in depth.

Eleven of each sex take exercise beyond the walls, and dancing is now encouraged, and there is evidently a growing conviction that monotony does not contribute to order or tranquillity.

No change has taken place in the attendants. The assistant of the male attendant was formerly an ordinary inmate, and receives about 25s. a year and his board. He is said to be useful in the temporary absence of his superior officer.

No accidents have occurred.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined.

It is proposed that, with the consent of the Board of Lunacy, instead of the lower dormitory for females, there should be substituted an apartment immediately above, of the same size and accommodation with the present upper dormitory. An additional window would be opened in the west wall of this room, which would be connected with a bath-room and water-closet on the same floor. A change is likewise intended to be made in the position of the airing-court on the same side, which would be of somewhat larger size, and be entered from the present door. Except that the stairs by which the dormitory must be reached would prove an impediment, and perhaps a source of danger to the aged and

infirm, there is no very obvious objection to such an alteration ; but as plans are to be in due time submitted to the Board, a better estimate may then be formed of its nature and bearing. These alterations are confessedly contemplated in reference to the accommodation and classification of the ordinary paupers.

This establishment has not upon any former occasion been found in so satisfactory a condition.

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Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 11th September 1867.

The wards contain at this date 24 patients of each sex. The changes since the inspection of 28th March consist of 3 admissions and 3 deaths. The causes of death in two of the cases were heart disease and epilepsy ; in the third case the register contains no entry.

The day-rooms on both sides presented a more cheerful and comfortable aspect than on any previous occasion, and it would now be well to extend some of the care bestowed on them to the dormitories, which would be greatly improved by papering, light valances to the windows, and the introduction of a few simple ornaments.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was in good condition. Two pillows are now provided for the females, and are being supplied to the males.

The patients were clean in person, comfortably clothed, and free from excitement. Only 1, a female, was confined to bed. The supply of water is said to be abundant for all purposes.

Considerable endeavours have been made to furnish sources of amusement and recreation. The airing-courts are neatly laid out with flower-plots ; and poultry, a peacock, parrots, etc., have been provided. Walks are regularly taken beyond the premises, and an annual excursion is made by railway. There is still, however, a serious omission, and that is the want of books and of amusing periodicals, such as *Chambers's Journal*, *The Leisure Hour*, etc.

On the female side there are now 2 efficient paid attendants. On the male side the assistant attendant entered the house as an ordinary inmate, and although he is entered in the register as receiving £20 a year, he stated that he had not as yet received any remuneration, and was not aware what (if anything), would be paid him. It is very desirable that the assistant should be an efficient and responsible person, on the male as well as on the female side. Were this the case, facilities would be afforded for extending the means of occupation, which are at present restricted to the land, to the making of nets, mats, etc.

More attention to the nails of the male patients is still required.

A wooden grating on the floor of the water-closet or privy would protect the feet of the patients from the stone pavement.

Alterations in the accommodation is still contemplated, and it is probable that plans for this purpose will soon be submitted to the Board of Lunacy.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 17th May 1867.

The patients at this date are 17 males and 18 females. Since the visit of Cunningham Com-
27th September there have been 2 admissions ; a transfer to an Asylum—that of bination
the patient whose case is commented on in last report ; and a death from old Poorhouse.
age and debility, at the age of 83. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The proposed enlargements have not yet been begun, and it is desirable that the committee of management should, before entering upon them, thoroughly realize the fact that the present number cannot be exceeded without additional paid attendants. Attention is likewise directed to the necessity of some improvement being effected in the so-called seclusion cells. These cells were sanctioned by the Lunacy Board for merely temporary purposes. They are now however, habitually used as bed-rooms, for which, from their excessive dampness, they are not properly adapted. The present buildings should be taken down, and appropriately constructed single rooms erected. Patients who cannot, as a rule, be placed in associated dormitories, should not be retained in the house.

At the visit all the patients were free from excitement. They were all clean in person, and sufficiently clothed, but the general aspect of the male clothing

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houses.Cunning-
hame Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

would be greatly improved by a change of material. On the female side there is nothing to be desired in this respect.

Proper attention continues to be given to exercise and occupation. The sanitary condition of both sexes is good. No one was in bed. Fourteen of each sex are registered as attending chapel. The airing-courts are very neatly kept. The deafness of the male attendant seems to be increasing, and may soon amount to a disqualification for his business.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAME COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
23d December 1867.

One patient, a male, has been admitted since the statutory visit on 17th May last, making the numbers 18 on each side. All appear to belong to the demented class (although 1 female was somewhat, but, it is said, temporarily excited), and were tranquil, contented, clean in person, and suitably dressed.

The house was scrupulously clean and well arranged. The woodwork was painted during summer; but indications of damp may be detected even on the partition walls.

To the objection urged in last entry to the seclusion rooms (4) which are still occupied as bedrooms, there is at present to be added that of low temperature. Indeed, while the bedding is ample and no complaints are made, the form and narrowness of the dormitories must render them cold during the night.

All the inmates are in good health, and appear to be carefully kept, and well nourished. Due attention is paid to exercise; and it was stated that the men had just returned from their daily walk. Four of the patients labour under epilepsy, and 2 are of dirty habits.

No change has taken place in the attendants, both of whom, notwithstanding the infirmity previously adverted to, continue to give satisfaction.

It is understood that the proposed enlargement of these wards, at least according to the plans submitted to the Board of Lunacy, has been abandoned, but that other and more extensive alterations are in contemplation.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

It is recommended that the temperature in the dormitories and seclusion-rooms should be regularly ascertained during the night and recorded.

The state of the wards was satisfactory.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
16th May 1867.

The patients at this date are 13 males and 15 females; but of the former 1 has not yet been certified.

The changes recorded in the register since the visit of 24th November, are 9 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. Of the admissions, 4 were transferred from asylums. Both the patients discharged were still insane, and were confined to the care of relatives; but on what authority this was done does not clearly appear, and no intimation of their discharge seems to have been given to the General Board of Lunacy. The cause of death, in the only fatal case, is registered as consumption, at the age of 32.

The house was found in very much the same condition as that described at last visit, but precise information of details of past management could not be obtained, owing to the change of governor and male attendant. The late governor appears to have been deficient in energy and business habits, and the conduct of the male attendant was, in several respects, unsatisfactory. The new governor is expected to enter on his duties to-morrow, and the attendant as soon as he has acquired some experience. He is present under training in the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, and his place here is temporarily filled by one of the staff of that establishment.

The bareness in the wards, noticed at last report, still continues, but it was stated that additional furniture is about to be supplied, that the walls are to be papered, and articles of simple decoration introduced; attention is directed to the mattresses, which have already become thin, uneven, and hard, and hair is suggested as more likely in the long-run to be found a better material for filling

them than cocoa-nut fibre. The rest of the bedding was in a satisfactory state. The wards were light and cheerful, but ventilation would be improved by the windows being made to open at both top and bottom. The airing-courts, especially that for the males, are still unfinished. The patients of both sexes were quite and orderly, and appeared to be judiciously selected for the wards.

One male was in bed from debility. The clothing was warm and comfortable, and generally in good condition, and personal cleanliness is fairly attended to.

Eight of the men are reported as efficient workers on the ground, and several of the females were occupied in sewing.

No precise information could be obtained as to exercise, but an impression was received that the females are seldom beyond their airing-courts, and not much in them.

The Committee of Management are evidently very desirous that the establishment should be efficiently managed, and although the first appointment has been unfortunate, there is every reason to hope that the new staff will give satisfaction.

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Dumbarton
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LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 9th December 1867.

These wards were found remarkably clean and in good order, and afford evidence of the disposition of the Committee of Management to act in conformity with the suggestions of the Commissioners in promoting the comfort of the inmates. These at present consist of 13 men and 16 women; of whom only 1 is in feeble health. There are generally 8 men employed in garden and field labour, and 6 women perform various domestic services. Seven of the total number are not permitted to go beyond the airing-yards, but the others have been taken frequently for exercise, and in harvest time for recreation, to the adjoining country. The yards are of ample size, as, besides the spot specially allotted to the lunatics, they embrace portions of the kitchen garden.

The changes in the community since the statutory visit in May, have consisted in the admission of 2 males and 4 females; in the discharge of 1 female in a somewhat improved mental condition; and in the death of 1 male and of 1 female, aged respectively 49 and 9. Death is attributed to phthisis, and softening of the brain.

There has been no accident, and seclusion is rarely had recourse to, but the precise number of occasions cannot well be determined, from the absence of the usual register. Whenever seclusion is frequently called for, the patient should be regarded as unsuitable for such an establishment. The day-rooms, etc., have been lined with wood to the height of five feet, which, when painted, will add greatly to the appearance of comfort which at present prevails. Easy-chairs (2) have been provided for each department; water caraffes are placed in every dormitory; brushes and combs are issued in proportion of 1 to 4 inmates; basin-stands have been supplied, but from the state of the ewers, it is supposed that the patients actually wash in the lavatories. General bathing is practised once a fortnight, but 4 individuals use the same water. One towel per week is allowed for 3 persons.

The bedding was clean, well arranged, sufficient, and so made up as to permit of thorough inspection, and to expose a large surface to the air. Fires are lighted in the dormitories in cold weather. The dress of both sexes was suitable, and very tidy.

The airing-yards are now laid down in sward, and are to be ornamented with flowers and shrubs. The proposed bowling-green has not been completed. It appears that a change in the approach to the poorhouse may eventually become necessary, and that a small portion may be taken from the airing-grounds for females. There does not seem to be any objection to such an arrangement, provided the yard be separated from the road by a wall of the same height as that at present existing. A very abundant meal of good broth, beef, and bread was served to the females during the visit.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. A separate register for discharges, deaths, and seclusions is required.

While much confidence is reposed in the inclination of the staff and committee

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sioners'
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houses.Dumbarton
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of management in completing the good work begun, and in their judgment as to the mode of doing it, the following suggestions are made :—

1. That in bathing each person should be supplied with fresh water.
2. That water for washing should be provided in the dormitories, and the patients encouraged to wash, dress, etc., under the supervision of the attendants.
3. That blunt knives, forks, etc., be used at dinner, and every exertion made to render the service neat and efficient.
4. That the wood-work and walls should be painted where this has not already been done.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, *4th April 1867.*

This establishment appears to be very much in the same state as when last visited, and open to the same observations.

With one exception, the changes contemplated, or then suggested, have not as yet been carried into effect, and accordingly crowding in both day-rooms, low temperature, and excitement among the females have still to be adverted to. The agitation observed may be traced in part to the absence of classification, and partly to the presence of two unsuitable cases, which should be removed.

The wards were clean, sweet, and neatly arranged ; those for the females being especially cheerful from the presence of fires in the corridors. These are, however, insufficient, and the introduction of some general mode of heating is indispensable.

The bed and body-clothes were good and well kept. So far as experience goes, the substitution of "army cloth" for the former clothing of the men has proved satisfactory.

The supply of water is abundant, and every inmate is bathed once a week, the same water not being used more than twice.

The numbers are at present 30 men and 38 women. Ten of the former occupy themselves in some manner. When visited, 4 were found in the garden, 1 acting as a tailor, 1 as a joiner, and 1 as a mason. Steps should immediately be taken to provide indoor employment of some kind, such as mat, or basket, or net working for those who are unwilling or unable to undertake more active work. From demented and chronic maniacs are generally drawn the most useful and trustworthy labourers in such establishments. The changes in the community since 10th December 1866 have consisted in 3 admissions and 2 deaths ; 1 from bronchitis, and 1 from dysentery, at the ages of 32 and 37. Only 1 very aged female was confined to bed, but several infirm persons were assembled around the sick-room fire. There has been no accident, and the health of the great majority is regarded as good.

The attendants are the same, and it is again necessary to recommend much greater gentleness and forbearance to those intrusted with the females. These qualities are of greater value than any others which these officers may possess, and evidently do possess.

The register, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, *12th November 1867.*

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 4th April consist of 1 admission and 1 death ; the latter from disease of heart, at the age of 59. The health of the community has been, and continues, favourable, and at present only 2 females are confined to bed, the one from old age and debility, and the other in consequence of epileptic attacks. These facts speak favourably for the general treatment of the patients, but attention is again directed to the propriety of promoting the comfort and ease of the aged and infirm, by the provision of cushioned seats and appropriate sick-room furniture.

No provision has yet been made for raising the temperature of the wards, but it was stated that it is intended immediately to introduce steam-pipes into the corridors. It is suggested a hot-air chamber behind one or more of the fire-places would greatly contribute to a comfortable temperature, by throwing in hot, instead of cold, air to meet the suction caused by the open fires. With the introduction of steam, it is expected that the supply of hot water to the

baths will be greatly increased, and the process of bathing the patients much facilitated and shortened.

The basement rooms, under the female wards, have now been fitted up as a day-room, and placed in communication with the main corridor by means of a covered stair. This arrangement will greatly relieve the wards, and facilitate the exercise of the infirm. The comfort of the industrial patients will likewise be promoted, and more work accomplished in the sewing-room. No changes have been undertaken in the male wards, and the day-room, when all the patients are present, is insufficient for their proper accommodation.

The general state of the wards was very satisfactory, and the bedding was in excellent order. The substitution of hair mattresses for those of straw, at present in use, is in contemplation, and would be an improvement. The introduction of some more objects of interest and decoration, such as birds, chimney-piece ornaments, etc., would give more of a domestic aspect; and the supply of reading might fitly include one or two illustrated periodicals, such as the *Illustrated Times*, and more books of an amusing character. There is still a deficiency of occupation for the men, especially for that class which could be employed in rough country work, such as trenching, wheeling barrows, etc., but it is difficult to see how this want can be supplied under existing circumstances. Something will, however, be done to furnish additional sources of occupation when the land lately acquired behind the Poorhouse is taken into possession. An additional burner in the female day-room is wanted to furnish sufficient light for sewing at night.

Both sexes were very fully and comfortably clothed, were clean in person, and tidy in dress, and presented in their physical appearance every indication of an adequate diet. In both departments the patients were free from excitement. Walks beyond the premises continue to be regularly taken, and afford a break which is greatly appreciated.

One of the male attendants has left of his own accord since last visit. The two female attendants are the same, and nothing was observed to indicate harshness in their treatment of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
18th April 1867.

Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

Contain at present 59 inmates. Six of these are epileptics, 2 paralytics, and a large number feeble and infirm. Six were confined to bed; one of these (D.), an occupant of the sick-ward, although perfectly quiet when visited, is complained of by her companions as vociferous during the night. She should be removed to a single room in the ward below. The great mass of the patients appear to be well selected cases; but it is observed that seclusion has been resorted to upon nine occasions, and it would be well that when such a measure requires to be adopted repeatedly in the same case, whether the agitation arise from epilepsy or not, the individual should be removed to Morningside. On inquiry it was found that there is one strait-waistcoat on the premises, but it has not been used in the knowledge of the officers.

Since 11th September 1866, 64 persons have been admitted, and 21 discharged. These numbers, however, refer to nearly the same individuals, their temporary absence from the house having been occasioned by its conversion into an hospital during the prevalence of cholera in the city. This arrangement received the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, as preferable to the proposed erection of a cholera hospital within the grounds, and at no great distance from the lunatic wards. When removed, 24 of the patients were transferred to St. Cuthbert's Wards, 14 to Newbigging, 14 to Millholme, 9 to Hallcross, 4 to Tranent, 4 to Somerside, and 1 to Morningside Asylums. One was discharged as recovered.

Four deaths have occurred in the same period, and are attributed to paralysis, dropsy, and apoplexy. The average age at death was 59 years.

The dormitories, day-rooms, etc., were perfectly clean, comfortable, and well arranged, and, with the exception of the lower portions of the Darien House, well aired and lighted.

The dress and bedding were good and suitable,—the linen remarkably pure. There is now an efficient and fairly remunerated staff, consisting of a matron and three subordinates, of whom one has charge of the patients inhabiting the principal

Appendix building and assembling in the workroom, another is resident in the Darien House, while the third acts as cook. All are assisted by patients, and likewise by ordinary inmates. Thirty of the former engage in sewing.

Commis- The books, registers, orders for re-admissions, etc., were examined.

Entries, The impressions received upon this occasion were favourable. Keeping in mind the unworkable structure of a part of the establishment, and the proposal for its reorganization elsewhere, the only alterations recommended are—

Lunatic 1. That the pillows should be made of a larger size. It is understood that Wards of hair is about to be substituted for the straw pillows now in use.

Poor- 2. The only means of bathing now accessible is a slipper bath, which is carried houses, to each gallery, etc., as it may be required. Four use the same water. A more liberal and efficient arrangement should forthwith be attempted.

Edinburgh 3. There is a great lack of easy-chairs for the invalids in the sick-room, which Poorhouse. should be supplied.

4. The conduct of the attendant intrusted with the Darien House is described as satisfactory, but she would require an assistant.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
16th August 1867.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 18th April consist of 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 5 deaths. All the admissions were from private dwellings; but considering the overcrowded state of Morningside Asylum, and the number of vacant beds in this establishment, it appears desirable to make the experiment of transferring some patients from the Asylum. Of the patients discharged, 2 were confided to the care of friends, and 1 was sent to Morningside. The causes of death in the 5 fatal cases are registered as gradual decay in 3, at the ages of 70, 52, and 81; senile delirium at the age of 67; and injuries to the head at the age of 67. These injuries were caused by the patient falling from a window, there was reason to think, with suicidal intentions. This window has since been secured by bars.

The number of the inmates is at present 57.

The establishment was found in a very satisfactory condition. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order; the bedding thoroughly clean, and the day-clothing neat and appropriate. Additional sick-room furniture has been provided, and has proved a great boon to the feeble and the debilitated. Hair pillows have likewise been supplied to the beds, but the hair with which they are filled is scarcely sufficient to give proper support to the head. There has been no change among the attendants since last inspection, and the staff is reported as efficient. The present assistant in the sick-room was recently a nurse in the infirmary, where she was attacked with fever.

No patient was noisy or excited. Two were in bed from sickness or debility, and several from old age or inclination. As usual, a considerable number was engaged in sewing and other female occupations. Parties continue to take exercise beyond the premises, generally twice a week. The registers are carefully kept. Four accidents are reported since last visit, three slight, the fourth the fatal one already referred to.

Govan
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 13th April 1867.

The patients at this date are 41 males and 47 females, being a reduction of 6 males and 5 females since the visit of 15th November.

The establishment was found in a very creditable condition. The wards were clean and well ventilated. The bedding was ample and in good order, and hair mattresses are fast replacing those of straw. The patients were well clothed, and clean in person, although the objectionable practice still continues of bathing several in the same water. In both departments perfect tranquillity prevailed, and a very large proportion of the females was industrially engaged in sewing, darning, etc. A considerable number of the men is taken to work on the site for the new Poorhouse, but the industrial arrangements for them will be more or less unsatisfactory until the new house is completed. The sources of amusement and recreation, noticed in former reports, continue in operation.

The mortality since last visit has been considerable, the deaths amounting to 7.

The causes of death are registered as erysipelas and diarrhoea at the age of 30, chronic bronchitis in 2 cases at the respective ages of 78 and 64, gradual decay at the age of 63, general debility and diarrhoea at the age of 12, phthisis at the age of 24, and softening of the brain at the age of 27. Two males and 2 females were in bed from sickness. The means of heating the wards are insufficient to secure a comfortable temperature in severe weather, and it is not improbable that the high mortality of last winter was at least partially due to this cause.

The former head attendant having been appointed barrack sergeant, his place has been supplied by an officer who is reported as efficient. There has been no other change. The supply of gas now seems ample for all purposes.

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LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 2d December 1867.

These wards contain at present 42 men and 44 women, all being, so far as could be judged, well selected cases. Eleven individuals have been admitted; 9 discharged unrecovered and transferred to other establishments; and 2 have died since 1st May.

Death occurred at the ages of 42 and 49; and from suppuration of knee joint, and from chronic bronchitis respectively.

The industrial classes amount to 18 men and 33 women. For the former, there is little or no indoor employment; and, in order to procure field labour, they must go to Merryflats, the site of the proposed Poorhouse and Asylum. The distance (3 miles) renders such an arrangement during winter almost illusory. The females find occupation in sewing and knitting, and so large a number are capable of engaging in one or other, that their public hall resembles rather a general workroom than an assemblage of demented. Large parties of both classes go beyond the walls for exercise. Great quiet, order, and, upon the whole, contentment prevailed on both sides of the house. All parts of it were scrupulously clean and well kept. The walls have been repapered, additional gas-burners have been supplied, and these things have been done in a manner at once useful and ornamental. Brushes, etc., are now accessible to every inmate.

Boilers have been connected with the baths, so as to afford an immediate and independent supply of hot water; and only two persons now use the same water. A piano has been added to the harmonium for the use of the females, but as yet there is only one player. The amusements have been of the usual kind and frequency; but it was observed that no periodicals are circulated among the patients, nor is there any collection of books available for them. Four persons were found in bed, but all the others appear robust, as well as sufficiently fed and clothed, and are able to dine in association. There has been no seclusion or restraint; and the only accidents registered are fractured rib and contusions, which do not appear to involve negligence or culpability. No change has taken place in the staff.

The impression conveyed by the spirit and manner in which these wards are conducted was most favourable. In fact, everything has been done to render what must be regarded as a temporary make-shift—premises in themselves very unsuitable for the purpose to which they have been applied—as comfortable and cheerful as possible. Criticism has, however, been most leniently applied hitherto; but the inappropriateness of such a retreat, even for the incurable insane, is so great, and the difficulty of obtaining accommodation for all classes of lunatics is increasing so rapidly in this district, that it becomes necessary now to inquire whether any, and what action has been taken in carrying out the plans as to which the Board of Lunacy was consulted many months ago. In addition to such inquiry, it is recommended—1. That an additional female attendant be engaged for the females; 2. That periodicals and illustrated papers be provided, and that a collection of books be formed.

The books, registers, etc., are kept in most lucid manner.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 10th April 1867.

Greenock
Poorhouse.

The patients in the Asylum at this date are 27 males and 40 females, of whom 2 males and 1 female are reckoned as curable. The changes since the visit of 19th November consist of 11 admissions, 2 discharges, and 5 deaths. The patients admitted were, with three exceptions, chargeable to Greenock. Both

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houses.Greenock
Poorhouse.

the discharges were recoveries. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion after apoplexy, exhaustion from senile dementia, phthisis, epileptic fit, and typhus.

The house was clean, comfortably warmed, and well ventilated, and is at present being repainted in a somewhat more ornamental style. Articles of decoration and interest, such as flowers, birds, etc., are likewise being introduced, and some indication is shown of a better understanding of the wants of the insane; but no measures of this kind can overcome the defects of situation and structure, which confer on the establishment a prison-like character.

The patients were well clothed, and clean and tidy in person, although the objectionable practice is still continued of bathing a number in the same water.

Both sexes were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. One male and 3 females were in bed from bodily ailments.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 11 males and 13 females, but the occupation for the men still principally consists of oakum-teasing. Exercise beyond the premises has been almost completely interrupted during the winter, and very little appears to be done in any other way to break the monotony of the daily routine. There are no dances, concerts, or amusements of like character, except on rare occasions, and at long intervals.

The numbers registered as attending prayers are 12 males and 13 females.

Five males and 7 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits. The bedding of these cases, as well as that of all the other patients, was scrupulously clean. The supply of bed-coverings was sufficient.

A urinal in the privy, or other convenient locality, would be useful on the male side.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 10th December 1867.

The wards contain to-day 25 male and 40 female patients. That these come within the category for which such accommodation is licensed, may be gathered from the fact that only 3 are regarded as curable.

Eight admissions have taken place since 10th April, 2 from the parish of Ardrossan, 3 from that of Port-Glasgow, and 3 from Greenock. Three persons have been discharged, 1 as cured, 1 as relieved, and 1 as incurable. The mortality still continues considerable; but, except in the frequent occurrence of phthisis, presents no suggestive characteristic. Of 7 deaths, 1 is referred to exhaustion from epilepsy, 1 to cancer of the breast, 1 to softening of the brain, 1 to bronchitis with jaundice, and 3 to phthisis. The cases were of old standing, and the average age at death was 39 years.

The health of the community is at present satisfactory; only 3 are under treatment for bodily ailment, and only 1 patient was in bed. The aspect of all betokens sufficient nourishment and judicious management. Fourteen men are employed; 5 work in the garden, 1 as a joiner, 1 as a stoker; but the majority are limited to the monotonous drudgery of teasing oakum. The occupations of 18 industrial women consist in sewing, knitting, and scrubbing.

All parts of the house were clean and well aired. No exception could be taken to the bed or body clothes, which were all in good condition. The majority wear flannels. Each inmate is bathed once a week, but 4 use the same water.

Although knives and forks have not been provided, considerable additions have been made to the furniture and to the ornaments, and the wood-work of the passage, in the upper gallery for females, has been painted in oak. These improvements are intended to serve as indications or specimens of a design which it is proposed to carry into effect throughout the establishment.

They have been resolved upon at a very late period in the history of the Institution. They cannot, as has been before observed, remove or modify the irremediable defects in structure and arrangement, which they do not even conceal; and it becomes a matter of regret that the resources of the parish should be expended upon details, the state of which cannot prevent or postpone the erection of suitable accommodation for the insane in this part of the country.

A urinal has been placed in the corner of the airing-yard.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. Restraint has been used upon one occasion. There has been no accident.

For obvious reasons, no recommendations are made.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
6th March 1867.

No change has taken place in this small community, except that 1 female has been transferred to the District Asylum at Morningside, in consequence of excitement. A similar course was necessary upon three former occasions. These facts render it doubtful whether the case be suitable for such wards.

The inmates were clean, well dressed, perfectly quiet, and the majority of them robust, and all in good health. The only interruption to this state of matters consisted in the fracture of two ribs of a male patient, caused by an accidental fall. He is now quite well.

Except that no daily register has been instituted, the statutory requirements are complied with as to books, entries, etc.

A bath is now accessible, and such of the inmates as are so disposed are bathed once a fortnight. It is recommended that the practice should be persevered in.

It is suggested that, considering the class of patients received, the fire-guards should be reduced to the size and form of nursery fenders.

The conduct of the attendants has continued to be satisfactory.

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Poor-
houses.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
14th August 1867.

The wards at this date contain 10 male and 10 female patients. The changes since the visit of 6th March consist of 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. All the admissions were transfers from Morningside, but one of the patients transferred, J. C., is melancholic, and probably suicidal, and on this account not a proper inmate of the wards. The case discharged is that commented on at last inspection. The cause of death in the fatal case was congestion of left lung with pleuritic effusion.

The wards were in good order, and the bedding clean.

The patients were all quiet, clean in person, and comfortably clothed.

Several take exercise beyond the grounds. There has been no change of attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
6th April 1867.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

This establishment was found in considerable confusion. The patients occupied portions of the ordinary wards, the day-rooms licensed for their reception being at present papered and painted. This temporary derangement will eventuate in the provision of much more cheerful apartments. The lunatics did not appear to be disturbed by the change, and were all either occupied in the usual manner, or were quiet and orderly.

One female wore ticking-gloves to prevent her picking and injuring her skin. It is doubtful whether, with a practice which is supposed to necessitate such a precaution, the case be a suitable one for these wards. Moreover, it is worthy of consideration whether another and easier egress to the airing-yard from the ward for the females could be devised, as two of them are affected with epilepsy, and are, unquestionably, exposed to danger in going up or down the staircase, which is at present the only means of reaching the yard. A similar risk might arise to the males, were it not intended to give the mound, which is to be retained in the garden, and in forming which they are at present busied, so gentle an inclination as to avoid this.

Hair is about to be substituted for the straw beds at present in use, and it is recommended that, at the same time, the pillows should be increased in size, and made of a more comfortable shape.

The class of inmates for which these wards are intended does not require the protection of fire-guards. Those in use should be converted into nursery fenders.

The dormitories were clean and well arranged, and have been recently sized.

The patients were comfortably dressed, but the hair of the females should be more closely cut.

There are at present resident 10 men and 14 women; 2 of the number are

Appendix	regarded as curable ; 4 are affected with epilepsy. Since the visit, 18th October 1866, 3 persons have been admitted ; 2 are epileptic, and 1 of the epileptics is phthisical.
E.	
Commissioners' Entries.	There have been 5 deaths, and 1 female appears to be in an advanced stage of phthisis. The causes of death are given as disease of kidneys, disease of heart, diarrhoea, and dysentery, tuberculosis, and inflammation of lungs. The average age at death was 52 years. Since the wards opened, 9 deaths have occurred ; 2 from diarrhoea or dysentery, and 3 from phthisis or disease of the respiratory organs.
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	There have been no accidents. The attendants are the same.
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.	The books, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
13th November 1867.

The wards were found in excellent order, and presenting every indication of careful supervision. The day-rooms are neatly papered, and, when supplied with a few chairs, will have a cheerful, domestic appearance. The dormitories were in good order, and the bedding was scrupulously clean. Hair mattresses and pillows have replaced those of straw. The day-clothing was in good condition, ample in quantity, and neatly kept. Personal cleanliness is well seen to, and the supply of water, both hot and cold, is abundant. Water-closets have been provided in both airing-courts, and every disposition is shown to meet the requirements of the Commissioners. It is therefore disappointing to find that the sanitary condition of the patients has not been favourable. Thirteen deaths have occurred since the opening of the wards ; 4 since last inspection, among a community which is at present composed of 8 males and 13 females. The mortality has been greatest among the males, the deaths being 8 of males and 5 of females. Five of the total number were caused by phthisis, and the rest by various affections, which afford no particular indication. The causes most likely to produce a large mortality are imperfect ventilation, cold, over-work, and a poor diet. There does not, however, seem any reason to apprehend that any of these causes are in operation, but attention is directed to them ; and the Governor is requested to ascertain the temperature of the wards by the thermometer by day and by night, and to judge of the atmosphere of the dormitories by early morning visits. Walks in the country are taken once a week, and are much enjoyed by the patients, but it is desirable that the monotony of their life should be interrupted by a little more amusement, and by little treats on such occasions as Hallowe'en, Hogmanay ; and a dance once a fortnight or so, in which both sexes would join, would be both a pleasure and a source of health. It is recommended that the dormitories be supplied with blinds, which would add considerably to their comfort.

Both attendants give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and their remuneration is liberal. The female attendant came in May.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and all the patients appear proper inmates of the wards, with the exception of a female, who refuses her food, and who, on this account, is about to be sent back to the Asylum.

The changes since last inspection are 3 admissions from the Asylum, 2 discharges, and 4 deaths.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
21st March 1867.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

The wards contain their complement of patients, namely 16 males and 16 females. No change has taken place in their numbers since last inspection.

The sanitary state of the patients has for a considerable period been very favourable, and no death has taken place since June 1863.

The wards were in good order, well ventilated, and comfortably warmed. The bedding was sufficient, clean, and in good condition. The day-clothing was ample, but more variety is desirable in the dress of the women. It was stated that a new general supply would shortly be issued.

All the patients seemed properly selected for the wards, and no repressive measures are necessary for any of the present inmates. Personal cleanliness meets with due attention.

In fine weather extended exercise in the country continues to be taken; and it is recommended that during the summer a few more distant excursions should be undertaken.

The airing-courts are now the most defective parts of the establishment, and if their enlargement be impracticable, some endeavour might be made to render them more cheerful, especially that of the female side, by substituting a railing for a portion of the western boundary wall.

The male attendant has been changed since last visit, by the appointment of the former one to be governor of Garngad Asylum.

There has been no accident.

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houses.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
27th December 1867.

These wards contain to-day 13 male and 14 female patients. The same person has been admitted and discharged. Neither death, nor serious illness, nor accident has occurred, and the health of the inmates is at present satisfactory.

The community furnishes 9 industrial men and 11 industrial women, the former being engaged in pumping water or gardening. Two only are confined, or confine themselves to the courts; and occasionally, but rarely, parties of 12 men and 11 women walk beyond the grounds.

The house, although seen under the disadvantages of a periodical cleaning and scrubbing, and the consequent dispersion of females to various points, was clean and comfortable, and except in the day-room for females, well aired. That apartment is gloomy, close, and of too small dimensions for the proper accommodation of the occupants. The dress and bedding were good and sufficient, but the beds, which are of straw, were hard, apparently from over-stuffing. The pillows are likewise too small.

The seclusion rooms are used at present as store-rooms, and have only once been resorted to as a means of protection for a very long period. Considering the class of patients that ought to be received, and, without exception, by which the wards are now occupied, the propriety of removing the fire-guards in the day-rooms should be considered.

A new attendant has recently entered upon her duties, in consequence of the dismissal of A. V. for insubordination.

The exception alluded to above is W. M., who was excited and vociferating loudly. Should this condition, which has been observed for several weeks, continue, his removal will become expedient.

The imbeciles mentioned in the entry of 2d September were seen. M. B. evidently remains because she conceives that she is compelled to remain in the house. She is not allowed leave days.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

It is suggested—

1. That gardening, or employments requiring a certain amount of skill, be substituted for pumping.
2. That exercise beyond the walls be more frequently taken.
3. That the day-room for females be enlarged, and the ventilation improved.
4. That the fire-gratings be removed, and nursery fenders substituted.
5. That hair or wool mattresses be supplied in place of the straw bags now in use, and that the pillows be made larger.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
28th March 1867.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

One female has been admitted since 25th July 1866, and this constitutes the only change in the establishment. There have been no discharges, no deaths, no accidents, and no alteration in the appointments or arrangements. There is ground for regret in recording that the privies and lavatories are unchanged.

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sioners'
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Poor-
houses.Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

The enlargement of the Poorhouse, however, and an alteration in the accommodation for the fatuous lunatics have been under consideration, and may necessitate the improvements, in these respects, so often suggested. The number of patients now resident are 10 of each sex. The bedsteads in the dormitories appear to be somewhat crowded, and it might be well accurately to determine the cubic feet of air contained in these apartments, and to report to the Board.

The rooms, bed, and body clothing were scrupulously clean. The inmates were healthy, with the exception of one aged woman, who has long been confined to bed by infirmity, and had the appearance of receiving suitable diet and exercise.

The conduct of the attendants has been satisfactory.

The books, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,

11th September 1867.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 28th March is the death of a female, of general decay, at the age of 77. The wards on both sides were in good order, and presented an appearance of considerable domestic comfort. The bedding was clean and in good condition. The patients were clean in person and comfortably clothed. No one was in bed, and all were tranquil. The industrial patients on the male side were engaged in lifting potatoes, those on the female side in sewing and knitting. A good deal of work is done for the shops in town, and from the proceeds the cost of visits to the circus, and of other occasional treats, is defrayed. The annual excursion was made this year to Stonehaven, and was much enjoyed by the whole of the patients, with the exception of one who was too frail to go. Walks into the country continue to be taken once a week.

Plans by Mr. Matthews for the erection of new lunatic wards in the ground to the west of the house are before the Parochial Board, and will probably, before long, be submitted to the General Board of Lunacy. There is also some expectation that additional land will be procured, if not by purchase, at all events on lease. This will be absolutely necessary if, as it is proposed, the number of patients be increased to 29 on each side.

No accident has taken place, and there has been no change among the attendants. The general condition of the wards and patients was very satisfactory. The food was of excellent quality, and well cooked.

Perth
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 21st March 1867.

These wards contain 16 males and 19 females. The only changes in the community since 14th November 1866 have consisted in the admission of 1 male, by transference from Gartnavel Asylum, and the discharge of 1 female as cured. There have been no deaths, no serious illness, nor accident; and although 1 individual is at present ailing and confined to bed, the health of the inmates may be regarded as satisfactory. The house was visited in the evening, and seen under unusual and somewhat trying circumstances, but was found clean, comfortable, well heated, and although the men had retired to bed, well ventilated. It would conduce to the orderly appearance of the dormitories were the wearing clothes of the occupants removed during the night. It is likewise recommended that all the existing fire-guards should be reduced to the size and form of nursery fenders.

Exercise and occupation are still encouraged. The appearance of the patients, many of whom are aged, indicated good diet and judicious sanitary arrangements. They were clean and tidy in dress.

Except from a song, given at the suggestion of the Commissioner, perfect quiet and silence obtained. A greater amount of cheerfulness and healthy activity might be encouraged by reading, games, music, etc.

The books and registers were examined.

The management appears to be conducted in a gentle and very judicious manner.

The introduction of a urinal is again suggested.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 22d August 1867.

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The only change since the visit of 21st March is 1 death from phthisis, at the age of 67. The inmates are accordingly 16 males and 18 females. Both the male and female departments were well ventilated and in good order, but it would be a decided improvement to substitute chairs for the benches at present in use in the male day-room. The bedding was clean and in adequate quantity, but the mattresses were occasionally hard and uneven from the matting of the sea-grass, with which they are now for the most part filled. Hair mattresses with straw palliasses would make a more comfortable bed, and one in the long-run not more expensive.

The patients were tranquil, and seemed all properly selected for the wards. Seclusion for one night has been used since last visit in the case of a female for indecency. One patient was in bed for slight bodily ailment, all the others had the appearance of health, were comfortably and neatly dressed, and clean in person. Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, and the food was of good quality, and abundant.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 9 males and 13 females, but the limited extent of ground is an impediment to the adequate occupation of the men. This was experimentally proved by the readiness with which they recently worked in laying out the airing-courts in plots for shrubs and flowers. Exercise beyond the premises continues to be regularly taken, and the men have enjoyed a day's excursion to the country. This indulgence will be extended to the women when the weather permits. Newspapers and periodicals are supplied in sufficient quantity, and the means of reading have recently been further extended, by the presentation of a book-case filled with books by the chairman of the house committee.

One accident of a slight nature is recorded since last visit. There has been no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
11th April 1867.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Perth
Poorhouse.St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

The recommendations made in last Report as to more rigorous attention to personal cleanliness have so far been attended to, but there still is much wanting in neatness and tidiness. The dress of many of the women was shabby, and that of the men, although more substantial, might be better kept. The bedding was clean, but the single pillow in each bed was of insufficient size. It was observed that the attendant is provided with two. The apartments and dormitories were fairly ventilated, but cheerless and gloomy. The atmosphere of the latter must be improved by the removal of the loiterers, formerly tolerated there, to the work-room. The inmates are bathed about once a week, and not above two use the same water. The bath-room for the men is cold and comfortless, and altogether unsuited by position, etc., for the purpose; but under existing circumstances it would be inexpedient to call for any alteration.

With the exception of 3 cases, which should unquestionably be removed to an asylum (M., L., and Mrs. M.), the patients were, although unemployed, tranquil. Thirteen men have been engaged in digging the flower-plots, the same number of women sew, and the same numbers, and nearly the same individuals, go for exercise beyond the walls about once a week. Visits have likewise been paid to the Industrial Museum, etc.

There are at present 20 men and 22 women in the house. Since the 12th September 1866, 25 persons have been admitted, 24 of whom were transferred from the Lunatic Wards, City Poorhouse, when these were set apart for the reception of patients affected with cholera, and 1 from a private dwelling. In the same period 24 persons have been dismissed, all without improvement. They were disposed of as follows:—16 were transferred to the Lunatic Wards, City Poorhouse, 1 to Morningside, 1 to Haddington Asylum, 1 to special Licensed House in Kennoway, 2 to a similar house in Corstorphine, 1 to Royal Infirmary, and 2, named S. M.T. and M. R., chargeable to St. Cuthbert's, to Somerside Asylum.

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sioners'
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Poor-
houses.St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

One person, aged 64, died suddenly of disease of heart. There have been no accidents, and seclusion is virtually abandoned. Five females were in bed, but only 3 are regarded as ailing, and the health of the community is satisfactory.

The present attendants should be impressed, not merely with the necessity for active supervision, but for extreme gentleness and forbearance in the management of their charges. The conduct of the lately appointed attendant has hitherto been praiseworthy.

The books, registers, and orders, were found to be correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
27th August 1867.

A certain degree of improvement has been effected in the management of these Wards. On the whole, the patients were comfortably and neatly dressed, and clean in person. The bedding was in a satisfactory state, and the day-rooms and dormitories were well ventilated. The attendants in both departments are reported as well conducted and efficient, but the unpopularity of the female attendant with several of her patients inspires doubts as to the kindness of her disposition. Extended exercise beyond the premises is frequently taken by both sexes, and a pic-nic to Lord Roseberry's grounds, in which 36 patients took part, was greatly enjoyed, and is still talked of with much pleasure.

Since the visit of 11th April the only change among the inmates have been the removal of 1 to Morningside, and the death of another from heart disease. There has been no admission; and as the house becomes the property of the Caledonian Railway Company on the 1st August 1868, there seems to be no intention of adding to the present numbers.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female wards.

Stirling
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 26th March 1867.

There has been no change among the patients since the visit of 29th October, but the attendants whose conduct was then noticed as not being satisfactory to the Governor, have been replaced by others.

The present numbers are 4 males and 6 females, who all belong to the category for which the wards are licensed, but their treatment seems limited to the supply of their daily wants. The inexperience of the attendants and the deficiency of the means of occupation and recreation are the chief causes of this state of matters.

The bedding and day-clothing were sufficient, and in pretty fair condition, but more attention to cleanliness and tidiness in person and dress is occasionally desirable.

The general aspect of the accommodation continues to be bare and depressing; and nothing has been done to increase cheerfulness at night by a larger supply of gas.

Judging from the physical appearance of the patients, the food is ample. One female was found in bed from what was reported a merely temporary ailment.

There was no excitement, and no repressive measures have been necessary since last visit.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 6th December 1867.

Two admissions have taken place since 26th March 1867, and the residents now amount to 6 of each sex. There have been no discharges or deaths, and the community is, in most respects, stationary.

The inmates of both departments are quiet and orderly; but 2 men only can be depended upon for useful industry.

The rooms, clothing, and bedding, were clean and fairly kept. One brush and

comb are provided for each six, and bathing is resorted to once a week, 3 individuals using the same water. Appendix E.

The attendants, man and wife, have now been on duty for six months, and are regarded as humane and faithful. Commissioners' Entries.

All the inmates are of cleanly habits, can wash and dress themselves, and appear to belong, with one exception, to the imbecile or fatuous class. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

They are healthy and robust, and make no complaints as to diet or detention.

The house may be described, notwithstanding its general unsuitableness, as well kept.

Keeping in view the near approach of the opening of the District Asylum, it is superfluous to repeat the recommendations formerly made, or to suggest others.

The registers were examined. Stirling Poorhouse.

BALDOVAN ASYLUM, 4th April 1867. Baldovan Institution.

Four pupils, 2 of whom are paupers, have been added to the community since last inspection. There have been no discharges, no deaths, and although several of the inmates are affected with strumous sores, epilepsy, etc., as part of their constitutional disturbance, there is stated to have been no sickness.

Many of the inmates were scattered in the grounds, day-rooms, etc., but the majority of the boys were found assembled in the play-room. Here, although the apartment is spacious, the air was not pure. It is proposed that the water-closet adjoining should be enlarged; but the purification of the atmosphere would be better secured by the construction of a ventilator in the roof.

The construction of the bath-room might be improved; but bathing is had recourse to once a week, when fresh, and in winter, tepid water is used in every case.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well aired, and fairly arranged. It was observed that the pillows are flat and insufficient in size, and that the beds, which are of sea-grass, have become hollow from use. This may be remedied by restuffing and restitching.

Homely comfort prevailed throughout the establishment. A change of Governesses has taken place. The male attendant acts as shoemaker.

As instructed by the Board of Lunacy, the practicability of a proposal for an increase of five in the numbers for which the Institution should be licensed, was inquired into. The only mode by which sleeping accommodation can be obtained is by placing additional beds in the west wing, or other dormitories, which are already overcrowded. The application, therefore, cannot be entertained unless an additional room be set apart, and of sufficient dimensions to afford 500 cubic feet of air to each inmate.

The books and orders were examined.

BALDOVAN ASYLUM, 13th November 1867.

The inmates at this date are 25 boys and 11 girls, being the greatest number which the institution has yet contained. For their proper accommodation, one of the dormitories of the orphanage has been taken into occupation, and it is in contemplation to transfer the orphanage to other premises, so that the whole building may be at the disposal of the imbeciles, for whose admission numerous demands continue to be made.

The changes since the visit of 4th April are 7 admissions and 5 discharges. Three of the removals were at the suggestion of the directors, the lads having passed into puberty, and having ceased to be proper inmates of the Institution; 1 was sent to Montrose Asylum, and 2 were taken home. There has been no death, and the sanitary state of the household is at present favourable, none of the pupils being in bed from any cause.

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mis-
sioners'
Entries.Insti-
tutions for
Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.

The house was clean and comfortably warmed. The bedding was in good condition, and hair mattresses are being substituted for those of sea-grass. The amount of bed-coverings was ample. The day-clothing was in good order, and the children were clean in person.

A new water-closet and a tailor's shop have been fitted up in connexion with the main day-room, and are found improvements. The latter is without the means of being warmed, but a stove is to be introduced.

The Institution provides a comfortable home for the children, but there is a large proportion not amenable to any training, save, perhaps, that of attention to the calls of nature. Of the present pupils, 12 are without language, 7 do not indicate the calls of nature, and 4 require to be fed. With 16 no scholastic training is attempted; 13 are under muscular training; 10 are able to wash and dress themselves. With those who are capable of education great pains seem to be taken by the Governess. Two boys work as tailors, and the garden and house afford the means of industrial training to a few children of both sexes.

An addition of about an acre of ground in front of the house has lately been made to the possessions of the Institution, and will increase the means of occupation and recreation.

Since last visit the assistant male attendant has been discharged, and in his stead 2 female attendants or servants have been added to the staff.

The inquiries made as to the diet were satisfactory, both as to the quantity and quality of the food.

Larbert
Institu-
tion.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 26th March 1867.

The inmates at this date are 27 males and 21 females, and the demands for admission are so pressing that the Directors have resolved to proceed immediately to provide additional accommodation.

The house was found in a very satisfactory condition. The wards were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished, and the general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort. It was, however, stated that, notwithstanding the permanent shutting up of many of the superfluous windows, a difficulty was experienced during the winter of maintaining a comfortable temperature in several of the rooms, and it is therefore again suggested that advantage should be taken of the alterations which are about to be made, to introduce heating by water.

The bedding was ample and in excellent order; the day-clothing was clean and in good condition, and the pupils tidy in person and dress. Their general appearance indicated an appropriate diet and kind treatment. A few of the pupils gave indication of considerable scholastic progress, but as a rule their mental type is too low to permit any great development in this respect; and besides, the resources of the Institution are unequal to the steady and continuous efforts necessary for the training of weak-minded children. The present staff consists of 2 female teachers, a shoemaker, who is likewise the special attendant of one of the boys, and the house porter. This staff is altogether inadequate for both scholastic and industrial training, and an extension of the means of occupation is urgently required. There can be no doubt of the great benefits rendered by the Institution, in providing a home for mentally deficient children, but these benefits would be of tenfold value were the training to exercise a permanent influence on their future after discharge.

The physical health of the community was good, only 1 child was confined to bed, and no death has taken place since last visit. There have been, however, 8 admissions and 1 discharge. There are no rules for the discharge of inmates on attaining a certain age, and it is probable, therefore, that many of them will be left after they have become adults. There are several of this class already, and as the Sheriff's order has not been applied for in any case, there are grave doubts as to the legality of their detention or residence.

The highest rate of board is £150. The high class boarders are placed in the house occupied by Dr. Brodie, but from want of day-room accommodation they take their meals in their bedrooms. It is to be hoped that a remedy will be provided by the proposed additions for this state of matters. In the summer there is a vacation of a month, during which the pupils are as much as possible

removed. It is easy to foresee that there will be always an increasing difficulty in accomplishing this result.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 6th December 1867.

Five admissions and 3 discharges have taken place since 26th March. There have been no deaths, no accidents, and little illness; and a few cases of catarrh, which at present confine children to the infirmary, need not qualify the highly favourable report of the health of the community during the summer and autumn. The establishment was clean, and although it was scrubbing-day, in good order; but the temperature was low. The precautions formerly suggested have been adopted, but with only partial success. Alterations are now in progress in the water-closets in the house, and the *lieux d'aisance* in the back court, in which earth is substituted for water, are nearly completed. The inmates were found engaged in the schoolroom and workshop. In the latter, 5 shoemakers plied their trade, and so effectually, that the work of three is estimated by the guardian as equal to that of a trained workman. It is, moreover, well done. The pupils were quiet, orderly, and happy; but as their teachers have been recently appointed, their progress was not put to the test.

In fact, the present inspection was regarded as perfunctory. The Institution is in a state of transition, and seen at a disadvantage. Workmen are now busily engaged in the erection of the additional buildings adverted to in the last Report; the medical superintendent's services terminate in a few weeks; with him there leave the Institution 6 or more of the inmates, the matron, and 4 of the subordinate officers; so that, although no confusion was observable, the preparation for so great and immediate a change must disturb the ordinary course of the community.

This may, however, be a suitable occasion to direct the attention of the Directors to the necessity for providing a sufficient supply of good water, to secure the heating and ventilation of the new buildings, and to the erection of workshops, the one at present in use being crowded, dark, and altogether unsuitable.

The books and register were examined.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 21st March 1867.

I this day visited the lunatic wards in the General Prison. They contain 34 men and 13 women, including 1 female, M. D., who is now associated with the epileptics in the ordinary wards, as she belongs to that class.

Since 3d November 1866, when the last inspection was made, 5 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 2 men and 1 woman discharged. There have been no deaths or accidents, and the health of the inmates of these wards, and of those of the prison generally, has been uninterruptedly good. Several of the suggestions made in last Report have been carried into effect; but the chief alterations have consisted in the introduction of ventilators in the roof of the building, the covering of the cistern, the opening of a part of the glazed door, by which the general dormitory is entered, and of the window opposite, and the provision that every alternate window in the day-room should open, to a certain extent, so that the admission of a greater amount of fresh air may be secured. To these may be added the removal of the partitions from the smaller sleeping-rooms for males, and the conversion of an offshoot, into the centre of the back court, into a strong or seclusion room. It is intended chiefly for noisy patients. It contains 600 cubic feet of air, is not heated, but is intended to be used during the day, and mild weather only.

The only restraint now in use is a modification of the camisole.

Perfect order and quiet prevailed. One female, however, had been secluded in her bedroom. The men partook of a substantial meal of beef, bread, and potatoes, served on earthenware, and in which forks and spoons were used by the majority.

The apartments, and all parts of the house, were scrupulously clean, well lighted and aired, and cheerful in appearance. A change has recently taken place in the staff, and a person of some experience in the management of the insane has been appointed superintendent or chief warder.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

General Prison, Perth.

Appendix E. More frequent bathing, and the use of fresh water for each individual is recommended.

Commissioners' Entries.

General Prison, Perth.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 22d August 1867.

I beg to report, for the information of the Board, that I have this day inspected the lunatic wards of the Central Prison.

The inmates are 32 males and 14 females. Of the insanity of the greater number of these patients there cannot be any doubt, but there are three or four who, under their present circumstances, show no symptoms of mental disease, and who fret under their protracted confinement. Whether, if restored to liberty, they would continue of sound mind, is a question which cannot easily be answered; but it certainly appears desirable that the Prison Managers should take steps to obtain powers for the probationary discharge of such cases.

The condition of the establishment was in many respects extremely satisfactory. Personal restraint has been greatly diminished, and was found restricted to one case, that of a female, one of whose hands was fastened to a chain round the waist. Ventilation has been much improved, and cleanliness meets with great attention. The wards are, on the whole, cheerful and comfortably furnished, but the structure of the male department makes it difficult to isolate noisy patients, and to ensure quiet to the sick and excitable. The present accommodation, though greatly superior to that formerly in use, is nevertheless of a make-shift character; and in the event of any great increase in the number of patients, it would be advisable to forsake altogether the present buildings, and to provide a new asylum in a more suitable locality. The greatest evil under which the establishment labours is the want of occupation for the men, and this can only be supplied by the possession of land. Should the present house be retained in permanent operation, its efficiency as an asylum would be greatly increased by the acquisition of the adjoining field, which would afford a certain measure of employment to the males, and extended means of exercise and recreation to both sexes.

Both males and females were comfortably and neatly clothed, but improvement is still desirable in the bedding. The straw in the pillows should be replaced by hair, and two sheets supplied to each bed. In several of the smaller rooms, the number of occupants is too great for the cubic space. The patients have access to books of an amusing and instructive character, but it was stated that the only periodical with which they are supplied is the *Illustrated London News*. Regarded as patients, they should be provided with newspapers and serials such as *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, etc., as they are published.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.

Appendix
F.

I.—REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

General
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During the year 1867 I visited the patients out of Asylums in the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Inverness, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Renfrew, Bute, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. With the consent of the Board, the inspection of Orkney and Shetland was postponed for a year.

The whole number of patients seen was 677, and of these 559 were in receipt of parochial relief. With the exception of J. M'T., every patient in these counties, for whose condition the Board is responsible, was seen and reported on.

The number of visits amounted to 766, 41 patients having been twice visited, 28 three times, and 20 four times.

Thirty-seven patients were seen in houses with special licences, of whom 31 were paupers.

Four private patients under the order of the Sheriff were seen, and 10 patients on probation. Of these last, 6 were paupers, and 4 non-paupers.

Thirteen rural Poorhouses without Lunatic Wards were visited, and in these 45 lunatics were found associated with the ordinary inmates.

The number of Inspectors of Poor seen was 203, and the number of Parochial Medical Officers 85. In addition to these, I had official interviews in connexion with the state of single patients, with 77 Procurators-fiscal, Superintendents of Police, Chairmen of Parochial Boards, or Clergymen.

In addition to the reports sent to the Board, 243 letters were written to Inspectors of Poor, Medical Men, the Secretary of the Board, and others, having reference to the condition of certain patients about whose proper disposal there were peculiarities or difficulties.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF SINGLE PATIENTS.

I have to report, as a general statement, that this year's experience again enables me to say that the condition of registered single patients is undergoing a progressive improvement. As regards a large number of them, indeed, the state in which they are now found may be regarded as satisfactory.

The change for the better consists sometimes in things which might appear of trifling value if a description of them were attempted. It is certain, however, that, in many instances, when effect is given to suggestions, which at first sight appear unimportant, the result is seen in the improvement of the patient's whole condition; and experience is showing more and more clearly, from year to year, what those little things are which are of most importance. This, of course, is only what might be expected, being, indeed, what usually happens when new fields of work and observation are cultivated with a desire to make the best of them.

Such minor recommendations as are here referred to differ in different cases; the opposite of what is recommended in one case may be recommended in another; and these differences may arise out of the circumstances of the patient, or of his guardian, or of the locality in which he is found. They may have reference to the kind as well as to the sufficiency of the clothing given; to the position as well as to the comfort of his bed; to small points of indulgent humouring in the management, as well as to large ones of solid kindness; to the inculcation of correct views as to peculiar requirements; to changes either in the amount or in the mode of giving the allowance; to the supply of special things in kind and not in money; or to the stoppage of certain freedoms injudiciously accorded, because they are known to have a tendency to grow into evils. By attention to these, and many other things of a like character, much may be done to promote the comfort and wellbeing of the insane in private dwellings. One

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patient, for instance, may do well in one locality and not in another, or one person may be an excellent guardian for one class of patients and may not be suitable for another. To arrange and adjust such matters requires consideration and care, but the difficulties which at one time arose from opposition on the part of the local authorities are rarely experienced now, and when suggestions are made, a readiness to carry them at once into effect is generally manifest, making it often unnecessary to embody them in the reports which are sent to the Board. As regards clothing, for example, I have endeavoured to make it *the rule* that all single patients shall be fully clothed by the parish, whatever may be the allowance, and in this I have succeeded in a very large number of cases. But, even where this is understood to be part of the provision made for the patient, and where the arrangement is carried out in a fair and liberal spirit, it still frequently happens that the presence of the visiting Commissioner is made the occasion of a careful inquiry into present wants, when the suggestions and recommendations made are recorded by the Inspector, who understands himself, however, to be acting voluntarily and not at the instance of the Board, though he may take advantage of official advice. I have encouraged this feeling and mode of action, on the ground that it is better that a patient's condition should be made satisfactory by a parochial board of its own accord, than under any pressure from the General Board, since a spontaneous and practical acknowledgment of the requirements of one patient is sure to exercise a good influence when the requirements of another come under consideration. In this way correct views grow naturally, and nothing better could be desired than that the local authorities would themselves hold and act on the views of the General Board. A considerable number of minor recommendations, in this way, do not appear in the reports. They are, in fact, adopted, and the need of recommending is thus at an end. The reports, however, show every suggested change which requires the approval of the Board, even though it is known that there is no opposition made to it. Removals to asylums, changes of guardians, changes of residence, increase of allowance, etc., come under this head, and last year these had relation to about 6 per cent. of the pauper patients visited, a somewhat larger proportion than occurred in other parts of the country. Whatever the recommendation may be, and however trifling it may appear, it is always embodied in the Report when there is any uncertainty about its being carried out, or if it would be an advantage to the Inspector, as sometimes happens, to have a written authority. In many parishes the clothing of patients is now accepted as part of medical treatment, and the order of the parochial surgeon is deemed sufficient authority. It would be desirable, perhaps, that this should eventually be the rule, and that everything should be done to give medical men a closer relation to, and a greater interest in this class of the insane poor.

We may safely calculate on always having a considerable number of the pauper insane in private dwellings, and it therefore becomes a duty to endeavour to make their condition as satisfactory as possible, and to accept with pleasure every indication of success.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE IN SPECIAL COUNTIES.

A general idea of the nature of the work of the Visiting Commissioner will be best given by detailing, more or less minutely, what has been brought under notice in particular counties—in one or two of them going over the whole work done, and in others alluding only to special points. While doing this, such general remarks will be made as the cases alluded to may suggest.

(a.) *Renfrew.*

In a mining, manufacturing, and densely peopled county like Renfrew, it is not so easy to make a satisfactory provision for patients in private dwellings, as it is in counties where there is more elbow-room and less hurry and bustle in the lives of its inhabitants. In consequence of this the proportion of patients left in their homes is smaller in Renfrew than it is in many counties, a result which must be regarded as a proper product of the circumstances. Of those who are left out of asylums, I have pleasure in being able to state that a considerable majority are satisfactorily provided for, and that, where the arrangements are faulty, no blame attaches to the parochial authorities, who show a readiness to act

on the suggestions of the Board, and a desire to make the condition of their patients such as will obtain approval.

I visited 23 registered pauper lunatics in the county, 1 pauper lunatic discharged on probation, 5 pauper lunatics not yet intimated, and 4 private patients, making 33 patients in all.

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(1.) Of the registered pauper lunatics, 2 are in the ordinary wards of the poor-house, where they have been for a very long time, and where I believe them to be treated with much kindness. Their presence there is illegal, as they are certified and intimated lunatics, but I saw no reason to report unfavourably of their condition or management. I think it probable that the Governor will act on a suggestion to make an improvement in their clothing.

In the cases of 14 of the registered paupers, I have recommended no change. In the remaining 9, 3 of whom were seen for the first time, the changes recommended have been of more than usual importance. Thus—

In the case of M. S., *seen for the first time*, a patient formerly in an asylum as a non-pauper, I have recommended withdrawal of dispensation and return to the asylum, on the ground that she labours under active disease, and that she exhibits a marked tendency to suicide.

In the cases of J. C. and M. M'C., I have recommended a change of guardians, because their present ones are not regarded as trustworthy. For several years the condition of these patients has been reported on unfavourably, and J. C. was removed from a large town to a country village in the hope of improvement, but the mistake was made of allowing his guardian to accompany him. She keeps lodgers, to whose comfort that of the patient is often sacrificed. In the other case, there is reason to suspect that the guardian is intemperate, but whether this be the case or not, there is a neglect of the patient's comfort which should not be allowed to continue.

In the case of R. C., *seen for the first time*, a considerable increase of allowance is recommended. He has become a pauper in consequence of the death of his father, and is wholly dependant on his brother-in-law, and the present arrangement cannot be expected to continue, because of the inadequacy of the allowance. This suggests the remark that in every case in which an important change is recommended, it does not follow that the patient's *actual* condition is unsatisfactory. In the present case, for instance, it is quite otherwise, for I found the patient in all respects comfortably provided for—the only thing wanting in the arrangement being the element of permanency.

In the case of J. G., *also seen for the first time*, a change of residence is recommended, on the ground that as her mother keeps a whisky-shop, she is not properly protected against the risk of pregnancy. The parochial authorities admit this, and are ready to make a safer arrangement on the recommendation of the Board.

More liberal supplies of clothing, an improvement of the sleeping accommodation, greater attention to cleanliness, or more judicious management, were recommended in the cases of C. R., J. S., W. B., and M. N.

I have had occasion to direct the attention of the Board to the good effects of removing C. R. from the care of her mother to that of a more suitable person. I have also pointed out the extraordinary improvement in the condition and management of J. L. and Mrs. U. The last case may possibly eventuate in a cure, and the first is well known as one of those in which restraint was practised.

The recommendation to provide some suitable occupation for M. R. has borne good fruits, for last year she knitted 150 pairs of stockings for the parish, for which she was paid £4, 4s. in addition to her allowance.

New and better houses have at length been provided for H. W. and E. A. The first of these, a dwarf idiot, and very infirm, will thus be able to be more frequently in the open air, and E. A. will have a room and bed exclusively for himself.

In various and gratifying ways, the condition of many other patients has been improved, and further improvement, I hope, will yet be attained. The opinions I have formerly expressed to the Board, as to what appears possible, are not weakened by greater experience.

As a concluding remark on the *registered pauper single patients* in this county,

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I may observe that their number is slightly increasing. One death has occurred since the visit in 1866, and 1 patient has been certified sane, but 4 new patients have been added. Of the 23 registered pauper patients, 6 had been previously under treatment in asylums; and of the whole number of patients seen, 8 had been in asylums. There were peculiar circumstances in the case of the patient referred to as certified sane, and to these the attention of the Board has been drawn, and further inquiry suggested.

(2.) The arrangements made for the lunatic on probation were found satisfactory, and such as will tend to confirm the cure, which is almost complete.

(3.) Of the 5 pauper patients not intimated, one was found in the ordinary wards of a poorhouse, and a recommendation was made to the Governor that she should be sent to a private dwelling, for which she would be well suited.

Of the other 4, it is probable that one will continue unintimated, being a doubtful case, but the three remaining will eventually be intimated, and one will be removed to the Institution at Larbert, the other will be placed in Baldovan, while the third, a helpless idiot, will be left under the care of its grandmother, for whom a residence will be found in a country village. These five cases are not yet under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(4.) Of the 4 private patients seen, one case presents features of unusual interest, and the attention of the Board has been drawn to the case in a full report. It is that of a patient possessed of means, living with her father and stepmother, and believed to be treated with harshness and neglect. It is probable that this report will lead to a judicial inquiry.

Another of the private patients was at one time a pauper, and I visited her in Wigtownshire. She is an illegitimate child, and the man who married her mother becoming bound to support her, she was removed from the roll, and came to reside in this county. I regret to say that the change is not likely to better her condition. She is 17 years old, pleasant looking, erotic, and in danger of pregnancy. Though no longer under the jurisdiction of the Board, and though no longer a pauper, I visited her with the Inspector of Poor of the parish in which she now lives, so that he should know of her existence and antecedents.

A third of the 4 private patients seen is a young imbecile lad, who is often teased by the boys of the place, and who, under provocation, may do some act which will bring him under the cognizance of the police, though he is naturally inoffensive and good-humoured. I spoke to the Superintendent of Police regarding this patient, and requested him to do what he could to prevent his being teased. In like circumstances this step has often been productive of great benefit. In comparison with what existed before 1858, the begging, ragged, *kenspeckle* village fool is now rarely seen in Scotland. I hear this change often remarked on, and it has been effected without placing in asylums inoffensive imbeciles, who were capable of enjoying family life and freedom, and to whom the discipline of an asylum would have proved irksome and a form of unnecessary restraint. When such patients are provided with judicious guardianship, plenty of plain wholesome food, a comfortable bed, and warm well-made clothing, they are often so changed as no longer to attract attention either by their appearance or their habits. But besides this, the consideration which is seen to be bestowed on them by persons in authority is not without its good influence on the general community, who are thus led to reflect on the nature of the claims which the infirm in mind have on our sympathies. And thus arises a healthful change of feeling and conduct, which must be ultimately an advantage to the insane generally.

The fourth and last case is a more important one, being that of an idiot who is kept more or less naked for the purpose of preventing his leaving the house. This lad is on the confines of pauperism, but no relief will be asked or taken for some time. In order to keep him at home, it is quite possible that other means of restraint may eventually be resorted to, and these may be of a still more objectionable character. But, in the meantime, it is unfortunately not in the power of the Board, under the Lunacy Acts, to interfere.

These four patients are not under the Board's jurisdiction.

From what has been said it will be apparent that the work done in this small

county has been considerable, as well as varied in its character, and of value Appendix
to the insane of all classes. F.

(b.) *Clackmannan.*

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Few changes have occurred in this small county since last visit. No death has taken place, and no removal from the roll. Two new patients, however, have been added—1 a private patient in a house with a special license, and 1 a pauper removed from the asylum on probation. At last visit 7 registered pauper single patients were seen, and 1 private patient, under a Sheriff's order, being 8 in all. At this visit I saw 7 registered pauper single patients, 1 pauper on probation, 1 private patient under a Sheriff's order, and 1 private patient in a house with a special license—being 10 in all.

Changes among the old patients, however, have occurred. For instance, J. R.'s guardian is dead, and I had to make careful inquiry into the nature of the new arrangement proposed by the Parochial Board, so as to secure the continued well-being of the patient. A great change has taken place in the bodily health of C. W., who has hitherto been permitted to live alone, but whose feeble and suffering state makes it questionable whether she should be allowed longer to do so. The state of the case, and the possible remedies, were accordingly fully reported on to the Board, and on their deliverance the parish will act.

I have continued to give attention to the clothing of the patients, which I have endeavoured to make respectable in appearance, as well as sufficient and warm. I have urged that everything should be done to make them as like sane people of their class as possible, so as to render their infirmity little noticeable. This can only be accomplished slowly, but every year something is gained. Among other things, I have, on this visit, pointed out that two imbecile women, who have not hitherto done so, should accompany their guardians to church, and suitable clothing is to be given by the parish so that this may be decently done. I have recommended this, not because of any benefit expected from pulpit instruction, but on the general principle that the patients should do what their guardians do, whenever that is possible.

The girl on probation is doing well. Her cure is being confirmed, and at the end of the period it is almost certain that she will be removed from the roll of lunatics. I found her well clothed, clean, and tidy. She was busily engaged in household work, and was happy and contented.

The two private patients whom I visited reside with medical men, and their condition was found to be in all respects satisfactory. This has nearly always been found to be the case with those private patients who are under the Board's jurisdiction, but it is not probable that so favourable a report could be given of those who have not been, but who should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board, and whose number is not inconsiderable.

(c.) *Fife District.*

What will be said regarding the work in this district, will serve to illustrate the varieties in the *status* of those patients who are found in private dwellings. It is thought that it may be of advantage to make it well understood that these patients do not belong to one but to several classes, and that some are, and others are not, under the jurisdiction of the Board, who are therefore only responsible for the condition of a certain number of them. It is, of course, with reference to the condition of that selected number that this report speaks generally in favourable terms.

The number of *Registered Pauper Lunatics* seen at last visit was 75; and of these, 74 were seen again this year, only one death having occurred in the interval between the two visits, which gives the very unusually low mortality of 1.13 per cent. per annum.

The total number of *Registered Pauper Lunatics*, however, who were seen this year, was 81, being an increase of 6. This increase involved 8 new patients, but one of these is already removed from the roll under a certificate of sanity, and has been for several months a soldier at Aldershot.

The total number of *Lunatics in receipt of relief* seen this year was as follows :—

Appendix F. General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	(1.) <i>Registered pauper lunatics,</i>	81
	(2.) <i>Insane persons receiving relief, but not yet intimated to the Board,</i>	6
	(3.) <i>Pauper lunatics out of Asylums on probation,</i>	2
	(4.) <i>Pauper lunatics in the ordinary wards of Poorhouses,</i>	18
	Total number of <i>Lunatics in receipt of relief,</i>	107

The total number of *Lunatics not in receipt of relief* seen this year was as follows :—

(1.) <i>Non-pauper lunatics under the order of the Sheriff, or in houses with a special license,</i>	5
(2.) <i>Non-pauper lunatics out of asylums on probation,</i>	3
(3.) <i>Non-pauper lunatics not under the jurisdiction of the Board,</i>	17

Total number of *lunatics not in receipt of relief,* 25

This makes the whole number of lunatics seen 132, of whom 107 were paupers and 25 non-paupers. Of the whole number there were 91 more or less completely under the jurisdiction of the Board, and these consisted of the following classes :—

(1.) <i>Pauper lunatics registered,</i>	81
(2.) <i>Pauper lunatics on probation,</i>	2
(3.) <i>Non-pauper lunatics under the order of the Sheriff or in special licensed houses,</i>	5
(4.) <i>Non-pauper lunatics on probation,</i>	3

Total number of *lunatics, pauper and non-pauper, under the jurisdiction of the Board,* 91

(d.) *Banff and Moray.*

This district again may be used in illustration of that part of the work which relates to patients who are not at the time of the visit under the jurisdiction of the Board. Among these, I find that important changes were suggested in eleven instances. These do not necessarily become known to the Board at all, and when they do become known, it is not in connexion with the work of the Visiting Commissioner, but only by such notices or intimations as apply to, and are usual in the cases of patients who have not been seen by any officer of the Board. In other words, when these notices, intimations, etc., reach the Board, it is not known that they have done so as a consequence of the work of the Visiting Commissioner. Yet if a small district like this can furnish in one year eleven cases like those which follow, it is evident that this part of the work, though it makes no appearance, is still of much importance. The number of patients removed to asylums in this way during the last ten years must be very considerable, and still more considerable must the number of patients be who have thus come to be intimated as single patients.

The eleven cases referred to are as follows :—

1. Mrs. R.—A private patient reported to be living with strangers, and therefore visited ; her guardian, however, found to be a relative ; patient labouring under melancholia, and manifesting suicidal tendencies in a strong degree. Removal to an asylum recommended, and immediately carried into effect.

2. Mrs. S.—A woman in receipt of relief, but not intimated ; found labouring under acute melancholia, and refusing food ; doubts as to the real nature of her malady had been entertained ; these were removed and treatment in an asylum recommended ; placed in an asylum a few days after the visit.

3. E. M.—An able-bodied epileptic idiot, not in receipt of relief, but the son of very poor people ; poorly clothed, ill-cared for, and sometimes offensive to public decency ; attention of parochial board called to case as a proper one for relief, and asylum care recommended ; placed in an asylum a short time ago.

4. M. K.—A young and erotic imbecile girl, living with her mother, whose reputation was not good ; indirectly in receipt of relief ; attention of parochial board called to case, and need of good guardianship pointed out ; patient placed soon after the visit in a poorhouse, and afterwards removed to an Asylum.

5. J. A.—An idiotic child living with mother, and indirectly in receipt of relief ;

necessity for intimating the case and applying for dispensation pointed out ; this accordingly done. The child's condition will be greatly improved by this step.

6. E. C.—A young woman of unsound mind, living under the care of strangers, and well-cared for ; maintained by parish ; the necessity of intimating and applying for dispensation pointed out ; intimation made accordingly.

7. M. C.—An imbecile in receipt of relief, and living with a stranger ; tolerably well cared for ; the omission to intimate case and apply for dispensation pointed out, and after a short time repaired.

8. B. H.—A young erotic imbecile girl, boarded with a very unsuitable guardian not related to her, and supported in part by the parish ; the need of a more trustworthy surveillance pointed out, and intimation recommended to be made ; this has been done accordingly.

9. M. J.—A recent and curable case of lunacy, occurring in the case of a woman whose friends were wholly unable to meet the cost of placing her in an asylum. The great advantage and economy of early treatment were pointed out, and removal at once to an asylum was recommended. This patient, however, recovered without leaving home. She was placed under medical care after the visit, and certificates of sanity have now been sent to the Board.

10. P. M. } Two patients found in the ordinary wards of a poorhouse, who

11. J. M. } were not happy there, and who were well suited for management in private dwellings. Their transference will probably result from the correspondence following the visit to these patients.

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(e.) *Special Parishes.*

I have, as on former occasions, reported in most unfavourable terms of the condition of the single patients in the parish of Dysart. In the fourteen counties I am now reporting on, there are no patients so ill-provided for, and I have urged the Board to leave no possible thing undone that might lead to an improvement of their state. Of the six patients presently in this parish, there are only two whose condition can be regarded as satisfactory, and even with regard to these, there is a want of liberality, which cannot be justified by the fact that under good management their capacity for useful and profitable occupation has been turned to the best account. They each earn 3s. 6d. weekly as weavers, but this should not be made a reason for giving an allowance which is complained of, and which, in the special circumstances, is clearly inadequate. The other four cases are very badly kept, and no effort has been made by the parish to better their condition, though time and advice have both been given. I have therefore recommended withdrawal of dispensation and removal to an asylum or to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, even though the patients are all in such a state of mind as would make them suitable for treatment in private dwellings.

Sir James Coxe visited these six patients with me in December last, and in his report he describes the condition of two as "satisfactory," of one as "moderately satisfactory," and of three as "very unsatisfactory." Some time afterwards, Dr. Browne also visited them with me, active measures on the part of the Board being in contemplation. In his report he describes three as "well kept and cared for," but "parsimoniously dealt with," and in these cases he speaks of the management of the guardians as "judicious." The other three cases he describes as "in different respects and degrees in an unsatisfactory condition," and as appearing to him to call "for the interference of the Board," and with reference to two of them he points out that "it is possible that certain medical men may experience some difficulty in detecting the amount of insanity supposed to be necessary to justify certification," unless on a very full consideration of the history, and all the circumstances of the cases. This difficulty, I fear, is likely to be encountered.

There is no reason, in my opinion, why the patients in this parish should not be in as comfortable a state as those in adjoining parishes. All that is needed to bring this about is a liberal and sensible management. The state of matters in parishes quite as bad has undergone a satisfactory change. From the parish of R., for instance, the reports which reached the Board were for many years most unfavourable, but for the last three or four years it has been quite otherwise, and the remedy, when it was fairly attempted to apply it, proved neither difficult nor costly. The parishes of W. and L., again, though still showing

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much that is objectionable, are exhibiting a manifest improvement in the condition of their single patients. Even if nothing had been done there but the removal to asylums of such faulty cases as M. S., E. S., W. G., etc., and the providing of guardians for J. B., A. D., D. S., etc., it is quite clear that, the worst cases being gone or radically changed, the condition of those who remain must, *as a whole*, be more satisfactory. I need not point out, however, that in various other ways, known to the Board, much has been accomplished tending to improve the condition of the single patients in these parishes.

PATIENTS IN ORDINARY WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Thirteen rural poorhouses were visited, and 45 lunatics were found in them. I have again to report generally of their condition in favourable terms. They were in good health, and apparently happy and contented. They were well clothed and clean, and I have every reason to believe that they are treated with kindness, and that all indulgences and advantages are accorded to them which the rules of the establishments allow. In no house was there any large number, so that they always bore a small proportion to the other inmates, which appeared to me an advantage. They were all incurable and harmless, and none of them were in such a state of mind as to require the appliances of a fully appointed asylum for their proper care. Only in three instances has any change been suggested, and that change was removal to the care of their friends, and was suggested because it was thought it would promote the happiness of the patients.

PATIENTS ON PROBATION.

Of the 4 private probationary patients whom I saw, it was quite clear that 2 would soon require to return to an asylum. One of these would then become a pauper.

Of the 6 pauper probationary patients visited, 1 certainly and 1 probably would require to return to the asylum, 2 would end in cure, and 2 would pass to the list of single patients.

For all these 10 patients every reasonable comfort had been provided, and they were found under circumstances which could not be regarded as otherwise than favourable. Liberal allowances had been given to the paupers, and they were placed under the care of suitable guardians.

A patient in Banffshire, discharged last year on probation, and thereafter a single patient, has done so well that certificates of sanity have, I think, been properly given, and she now occupies her own house.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

From year to year I have had occasion to direct the attention of the Board to the fact that there are many private patients in Scotland residing with strangers, and kept for profit without the sanction of the Board or the order of the Sheriff. In the great majority of instances, this arises from ignorance of the requirements of the law. Every such case, however, ought to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board, as is contemplated by the Lunacy Act. The advantage of this is evident from the reports sent to the Board this year regarding the private patients in Arran.

It is hoped that the measures now under the Board's consideration may lead to many of these patients being placed in a legal position, and thus, perhaps, obviate the risk of unpleasant disclosures.

MOVEMENT OF REGISTERED SINGLE PATIENTS.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings on the 14th of May 1855, the last accessible return from the Board of Supervision, is given as 1366. In the first return to the Board of Lunacy on the 1st of January 1858, the number was 1784, showing an increase of 418. The anticipated operation of the Lunacy Law led to this sudden increase.

Since that time 1972 new cases have been intimated, the whole number on the registers up to 1st January 1868 being 3720.

If we go back to the number in May 1855, and include the increase between that date and January 1858, we have 2354 as the number of new cases.

This would give 112 per cent. of new cases on the original number in January 1858, and 162 per cent. on the number in May 1855, representing in either case a very considerable movement.

The present number of single patients is considerably below that in January 1858, and it may be useful to show what has become of the number of the new cases—*plus* the difference between the present and the original number.

All the changes, however, in the number and distribution of single patients during 1867 are not yet available, and the inquiry must, therefore, be limited to the end of 1866.

At that time (the end of 1866), the whole number of single patients entered in the registers was 3533, or as calculated from the tables, 3442. At the same date the existing number of single patients was 1543, showing 1899 as the number to be accounted for, which is done as follows:—

1. Removed to Asylums,	450
2. Dead,	327
3. Certified sane,	189
4. Removed from Poor Roll,	433
	1899

(1.) Removals to Asylums.

The number of removals to asylums is larger, I think, than may generally be expected. By the end of last year it will be little short of 500.

Judging from my own experience, if 450 *registered* single patients have been removed to asylums, an equal number of patients *not registered as single patients* must have gone to asylums during the same nine years as the result of the inspections of the visiting Commissioners. What has been said in this Report regarding Banff and Moray is referred to as showing how these removals occur. We should thus have about 900 patients drafted in this manner from private dwellings into asylums during the period in question.

The number of those who have, during the same time, passed directly from Asylums to the list of registered single patients is 282, so that the exchange has been in favour of Asylum populations. It is possible, however, that the exchange has not been quite so much in their favour as these figures show, because there are some pauper patients who leave asylums and eventually become single patients, but do not do so *immediately* on removal; and there are also some patients removed from Asylums as non-paupers who become pauper single patients some time after removal. Of the 559 pauper patients visited by me this year, 103, or 18 per cent., were ascertained to have been under asylum care; while of the last 581 patients registered as *single* during the years 1863-4-5, and 6, 137, or 23·4 per cent., were direct transferences from Asylums to private dwellings.

(2.) Deaths.

The average number of registered single patients for the nine years was 1725, and the average annual mortality 92, being at the rate of 5·3 per cent. The rate of mortality for each of the nine years was as follows:—

1858	5·4 per cent.	1863	5·2 per cent.
1859	4·6 "	1864	6·4 "
1860	5·0 "	1865	5·3 "
1861	4·5 "	1866	5·6 "
1862	5·6 "		

The low mortality among single patients has often been the subject of remark, and must be regarded as evidence that their condition is not unfavourable.

(3.) New Cases.

The new intimations since 1860, when the Lunacy Law may be looked on as having acquired something like a settled operation, have been from year to year as follows:—

During 1860	158	During 1864	141
" 1861	164	" 1865	131
" 1862	109	" 1866	152
" 1863	157	" 1867	187

Appendix F. EFFECTS OF REMOVAL TO AN ASYLUM OF PATIENTS LONG SECLUDED, RESTRAINED, OR GROSSLY NEGLECTED.

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The attention of the Board has been directed, from time to time, by the Visiting Commissioners to a considerable number of instances in which patients have been subjected to prolonged and cruel restraint, or to very great misery and neglect. The great majority of such patients have been removed to asylums at the instance of the Board, and it so happens that several of them have died soon after admission. This has occurred with a frequency sufficient to attract official attention, and to become the subject of remark when a new case is brought under the notice of the Board, and when the propriety of insisting on removal to an asylum is under consideration.

The death of such patients soon after entering an asylum has also been observed by the public, and has sometimes been brought forward as a reason for opposing the Board's order to remove a patient.

The subject, therefore, appears to be one which merits examination. An opinion that the removal of such patients to asylums is *generally* followed by their death, may, on inquiry, be found to be the product of a few strongly-marked cases in which that result did follow removal, but may not be borne out by the facts as a whole, which may point to the substitution of *occasionally* for *generally* in the statement of the opinion, and thus fundamentally change its character.

Having lately had frequent occasion to discuss this point in connexion with the removal of J. C. last year, and the proposed removal of Mrs. D. this year, I was led to examine the facts, as far as my own notes and memory enabled me. As seven-tenths of the whole number of these extraordinary cases of restraint and misery, which have called for the active interference of the Board, have occurred in the district on which I am reporting, I was able, from the data thus at command, to arrive at certain, though necessarily indefinite, conclusions. But since my return to Edinburgh, I have made the examination with more care, and with the aid of the necessary official documents, and it may be of advantage to embody the results in this Report, as the point in question bears directly on the disposal of patients who are found under certain conditions in private dwellings.

There has been some difficulty, of course, in determining what cases should be included, and what cases should be excluded from such an inquiry, and on this point I have sought the assistance of those able to advise in the matter. The most startling cases of restraint, neglect, and misery, which have been brought under the notice of the Board, and which have led to much correspondence and to active interference, amount to 21 in number. In all of these, when they became known to the Board, the disease was confirmed and incurable, and of all them it was a feature that the cruel treatment had been prolonged over a considerable number of years. In many times that number of cases the Board has interfered and insisted on removal to asylums, but these 21 cases stand out apart from the others, and are marked by special features relating to restraint or seclusion, or by something very unusual in the degree or character of the wretchedness of their condition. They are, in short, the cases which have been most discussed and spoken of by the Board, by parochial authorities, and by the public, and it is thus easy to understand how the occurrence of the death of any of them, soon after removal to an asylum, would attract attention, and become the subject of remark. And it is easy, also, to see how it may have happened, as in like circumstances it often happens, that where no prominent event followed the removal, the case would be overlooked and forgotten, and how an impression might thus be formed from occurrences which were really selected, though insensibly so and without acknowledgment. How far this has, or has not, been the case in the matter now under investigation, will be seen from what follows.

Of the 21 cases, 11 are dead and 10 are still living.

Of the deaths, 4 occurred within six months, 4 within eleven months, 1 about eighteen months, 1 twenty-seven months, and 1 seven years after admission. Of those living, 1 has been about two years under asylum care, 2 have been about three and a half years, 1 has been about four years, 1 has been about seven years, 2 have been about seven and a half years, and 1 has been about nine years, while the remaining 2 are recent admissions, and perhaps on that ground should be excluded from this inquiry. If that were done, we should have eight out of nineteen of such patients dying within a year after their admis-

sion into asylums. None of these eight were spoken of as being in a state of active disease at the time of their removal. With reference to the majority, indeed, it was quite otherwise, for the information before the Board as to the bodily condition of the patients was, on the whole, satisfactory, and was certainly not such as to make them hesitate on that account about urging removal. Nevertheless, it appears that not a few of these patients were regarded by the asylum authorities as being in a state of very infirm health at the time of their admission, and were so described in the notices sent to the Board. In several of them, again, the insanity was complicated with epilepsy, which in these cases was the cause of death. The facts, however, will be best stated by a short note in reference to each patient, dealing, in the first instance, with those whose death occurred within a year after removal to an asylum.

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Case 1.—J. C.—Dementia—Prolonged seclusion and misery.—This woman was found in a room with the window built up, lying naked on a bed which was in an extraordinary state of rottenness and filth. She had not been in the open air, and had not seen daylight for ten or twelve years.

She was first visited by myself, and afterwards by Dr. Browne, and we did not observe about her any decided sign of bodily disease. Though pale, she was in tolerably good flesh.

She was received into the Asylum in February 1867, and her state of bodily health on admission is described as "feeble," but though there is no further remark, I have reason to believe that the existence of a tuberculous deposit in her lungs was then strongly suspected.

She died in March, after a residence in the Asylum of about six weeks. Her age was under 30, and the cause of death, as ascertained by *post-mortem* examination, was phthisis.

Case 2.—J. P.—Dementia—Prolonged seclusion.—This patient was found occupying a small windowless and fireless cell, built for the purpose. He had been secluded for many years continuously. He was generally in a state of nakedness.

At the instance of the Board, his removal to an asylum was carried out on the 20th September 1864, and his bodily state is described on admission as "moderately good." He appeared to be a strong, well-nourished man; and in view of the treatment he had so long endured, his good condition was often commented on.

He died of phthisis on the 28th April 1865, in the 37th year of his age, and after a residence in the Asylum of about seven months.

Case 3.—A. M.M.—Idiocy—Misery, mismanagement, and seclusion.—I have never seen a case of greater misery, neglect, and mismanagement, than this one. No description could convey a correct notion of the dirt and discomfort of the windowless, wretched, and fireless hole in which she slept, and to which she was almost constantly confined, and this state of matters had lasted for upwards of 20 years.

Dispensation was withdrawn, and she was placed in an asylum in June 1863, when she was described as "feeble and reduced."

She died, at the age of 38, in May 1864, of chronic diarrhoea, after a residence in the asylum of about 10 months.

Case 4.—E. G.—Idiocy and epilepsy—Neglect, misery and seclusion.—A stronger case of neglect and mismanagement has seldom been brought under the notice of the Board. Some efforts were made to improve her condition at home, but without success. She had lived for a quarter of a century in the wretched state in which she was found.

The patient was removed to an asylum in March 1865, and on admission her "bodily health and condition" are described as "good," but it is added that she was "labouring under catarrh."

In January 1866, she died at the age of 48, and after a residence of 10 months. This patient was subject to epilepsy, and her death was due to that complication.

Case 5.—D. H.—Idiocy and epilepsy—Restraint.—This patient was for a great part of his life kept more or less constantly under restraint, being frequently chained to the wall.

His removal to an asylum took place in November 1866, and in regard to his "bodily health and condition," nothing is noted in the report from the asylum but that he was "thin."

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He died in March 1867, at the age of 15, after a residence of four months.

He was subject to epilepsy, and his death appears to have been due to that complication.

Case 6.—T. S.—Idiocy—Restraint and mismanagement.—This man was found in a sort of cage, where he had been for many years, and his condition otherwise was most objectionable. Some efforts, however, were made to better it, without removal to an asylum, but no success followed, and he was placed in an asylum in October 1861.

His bodily health and condition on admission are described as "moderate."

He died at the age of 34 of phthisis, in May 1862, after a residence of about six months.

Case 7.—B. W.—Dementia—Misery, mismanagement, and seclusion.—It would not be easy to imagine a state of greater discomfort, and dirt, and misery than that in which this patient lived for 15 or 20 years.

Dispensation was withdrawn, and removal to an asylum carried into effect in October 1865.

On admission her bodily health and condition are described as "weakly," and it is added, "there is some slight lesion of the left lung, otherwise she is healthy."

She died in September 1866, at the age of 35, after a residence in the asylum of 11 months. The cause of death, as ascertained by *post-mortem* examination, was cardiac disease.

Case 8.—A. M'C.—Dementia and epilepsy—Misery, mismanagement, and seclusion.—This woman lived for many years in great misery. For a very long period she never had an article of clothing on. She was grossly neglected, but was not under restraint.

The Board interfered, withdrew dispensation, and the patient was placed in an asylum in November 1863.

Her bodily state on admission is not remarked on, but she was stout and well-nourished.

She died at the age of 51, in May 1864, after a residence in the asylum of 6 months. She was an epileptic, and to this her death was due.

The Board has not had more important or extensive dealings with any eight cases than with these. In all of them removal to an asylum was regarded as the proper and only remedy for the gross mismanagement they displayed, but the exposure of the abuse, and the application of the remedy (generally in the face of opposition), made the cases widely known and much spoken of, and when death soon followed, it is easy to see how readily it would be accepted as in some way the effect of the removal, and how much difficulty such a view might originate in other cases,—a result, indeed, which has already been experienced. I think it can be shown, however, that nothing has occurred with reference to this class of patients to raise a misgiving as to whether the course adopted by the Board in dealing with them was the proper and humane one. The details of the cases in which death did not follow removal, will, I think, establish this. But even if it could be shown that the sudden transference of patients who have been long restrained or secluded, and who have lived in extreme wretchedness, to the comforts and care which an asylum affords, had in some way or other a tendency, in the first instance, to disturb the health, and beget disease or make it active, this would only point to the adoption of a special treatment of such patients in the early months after their admission. It is not easy to see how such a change should have any injurious effect, or anything, indeed, but an immediately beneficial effect; nor if we did see how it might do harm, would it be easy to say by what special treatment the injury could be prevented, unless, indeed, it were by a treatment, as I have heard suggested, more or less influenced by the principles which direct the treatment of persons long exposed to cold and hunger, and involving among other things some restriction of the dietary for a time after admission. It might be well in future, therefore, when such a patient is sent to an asylum, to furnish the superintending physician with all the facts possessed by the Board as to the patient's previous condition, regarding which he may receive by the ordinary channels comparatively imperfect information. The eight cases which I have briefly detailed, are sufficient to indicate the propriety of what I suggest, though they cannot be regarded as proving anything.

Before leaving them to discuss the remaining thirteen cases, it may be well

to observe that the cause of death in 3¹ of the 8 cases was epilepsy, in other 3 it was phthisis, in 1 disease of the heart, and in 1 chronic diarrhoea.

I have hitherto spoken only of the 8 deaths which occurred within the first year after admission, because I think these only can be held as relevant to the question. The other 3 deaths occurred respectively after 18, 27, and 84 months stay in the Asylum—all considerable periods. No one, I think, could have ventured to predict that these three patients would have lived so long under the conditions in which they were found by the Visiting Commissioner. Of these cases, also, I shall briefly note the particulars.

Case 9.—S. N.—Chronic mania—Misery and voluntary seclusion.—This patient lived for 20 years alone in a room crowded with dogs, cats, poultry, old furniture, filthy rags, and rubbish of all sorts. She was under no guardianship or care of any sort, and was in a state of great wretchedness.

At the instance of the Board she was removed to an asylum in June 1864, and died there at the age of 67, in February 1866, after a residence of 18 months.

She was described as “thin and infirm” on admission, and the cause of death was influenza.

Case 10.—D. M'I.—Idiocy—Great neglect and hardship.—This was the case of a homeless and friendless wanderer, who often slept on the hill-side in the very depth of winter. So friendless and neglected was this aged and infirm man, that there was some difficulty in discovering his name.

He was placed in the Asylum in October 1858, and died in January 1861, being more than 70 years old, and having been under asylum care for 27 months. His bodily health on admission is described as “pretty well.”

Case 11.—M. D.—Chronic mania—Extraordinary restraint and misery.—This young woman, in a state of absolute nudity, was for 5 or 6 years confined in a small cage, was almost deprived of light, was never washed, was fed on coarse uncooked food, and slept on loose straw saturated with her own increments.

The case became known to the Board in 1858, and the patient was forthwith removed to an asylum. She is described as “pale and flabby” on admission, and as having “a leprous eruption on various parts of her body.”

She remained under asylum care till 1866, when, at the age of 37, and after an illness of 6 months, she died of phthisis, as was ascertained by *post-mortem* examination.

A worse case than this has never been known to the Board, yet she lived for more than 7 years under asylum care, and for a great part of that time was in good bodily health, and in a much improved mental state.

These three cases were instances of mismanagement, misery, and restraint quite as pronounced and prolonged as any of the first eight; yet, considering the age of two of them and the life of hardship they had endured, they lived a reasonable time, and the worst of them lived for a considerable number of years.

As regards restraint, neglect, and misery, the remaining 10 patients, who are still in asylums, and many of whom have been there for a considerable period, were in an equally pitiable condition, and had been so for an equally long time, as the following short note of each case will show:—

Case 12.—J. S.—Idiot—Seclusion and great misery.—This is the case of a young girl, 25 years old, who for many years had been constantly kept in bed in a state of absolute nudity. Her habits were filthy, and her person and bed were in a state of extraordinary dirt. Besides being an offence to decency, her whole condition was one of extreme wretchedness, but no mechanical restraint was resorted to.

After some delay, removal to an Asylum was effected in 1864, and her state of bodily health on admission is described as “apparently good.”

She is still living, and is seemingly in the enjoyment of good health.

Case 13.—M. or M. D.—Chronic mania—Great misery and neglect.—This young woman was allowed to wander about the woods, during the depth of winter, in a state approaching nudity, and she was often without food for days on end. This treatment had lasted for years, when the circumstances became known to the Board, through whose instrumentality she was placed in an asylum.

She is described as “pale and emaciated” on her admission in 1858, but she is now living, and is in a greatly improved state of health, both mental and bodily.

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Case 14.—A. M'K.—Idiocy and epilepsy—Restraint.—This girl was for a great many years habitually tethered or chained.

On the ground of the restraint resorted to, she was removed to an asylum in April 1866, and she remains there. Her bodily condition and health on admission are described as good.

Case 15.—P. F.—Restraint.—This girl was found chained to a stone. The case was peculiar and interesting. She was 16 years old, and had been only a year insane, and there was then not much intellectual disturbance, but her character had undergone such a change as made it impossible to keep her at home without restraint. She was not, however, confined to her room or to the house, but was allowed to move about as freely as she could with a chain round her waist, fastened to a stone weighing about 20lbs.

Removal to an asylum was therefore ordered, and the patient has been more or less constantly under asylum care since 1860. She is now in a state of dementia.

In this and the last case the restraint was not associated with very great wretchedness of condition.

Case 16.—J. L.—Chronic mania—Utter neglect and great wretchedness.—This was the case of a homeless, houseless wanderer utterly neglected, and altogether without guardianship, but under no restraint. There was a little hollow on a bleak hill-top in which she often slept even in the depth of winter.

She was removed to an asylum in October 1861, and is still there.

Case 17.—M. M.—Dementia—Restraint and misery.—This woman was, for many years, confined in a cage.

She was removed to an asylum in June 1860, and her bodily condition is then described as weak. She is still alive.

Cases 18 and 19.—C. S. and M. S.—Chronic mania—Voluntary seclusion—Misery.—This was a case of voluntary seclusion. The two sisters lived alone and saw no one for years. The state in which they were found was one of extreme filth and misery, and it is believed that they must often have been in want of food.

They were placed in an asylum in August 1864, and are still alive.

Cases 20 and 21.—J. T. and J. T.—Restraint—Seclusion—Great misery.—These two patients were found in an extraordinary state of misery. The one was under mechanical restraint, and the other was constantly secluded. It would not be easy to imagine a condition exhibiting greater cruelty, mismanagement, and neglect.

The one entered an asylum in June and the other in November last, and both are believed to be doing well.

It follows, I think, from the details of the last 10 cases that, whether or not the reverse be true of some or of many, the majority of patients who exchange suddenly a state of prolonged restraint and of great misery and neglect for the comforts and nursing of an asylum, give no evidence of consequent injury to their bodily health. And I think the history of the cases, taken as a whole, leaves no doubt as to the propriety of insisting on the immediate removal to asylums of all patients long subjected to restraint or cruel neglect, when there is no clear and certain prospect of a quick and complete remedy at home. It is not possible to over-estimate the importance of having it widely and strongly felt that seclusion and restraint in all forms meet with such disapproval from the Board that everything will be done to accomplish their instant disuse, and that it will be assumed, in the first instance, that every patient under restraint at home should not be there, the fact being held as showing that he needs the appliances of an asylum for his proper care. The active interference of the Board in such a case does great good, and influences public opinion over a wide district in a way which tells beneficially on the condition of all the insane in it, and this, I believe, will be the result whatever be the fate of the patient after removal.

It would be unreasonable, however, in every case of restraint to urge removal to an asylum, for many cases have become known to the Board in which restraint was applied when it was quite unnecessary, its use having been commenced in the early and active stage of disease, and continued after the patient had

become incurable, harmless, and easily managed. This change of state, however, is sometimes not recognised, and the mistaken notion is entertained that the old state of violence may return if the restraint be removed. When such a case is met with, if there is a security that all restraint will be at once discontinued, if the patient's mental state does not need asylum treatment, and if a proper provision for his comfort is made, then he may properly be left at home. Frequently this will involve a change of residence and guardian, but not always, for in such matters there is no unbending rule. Should it happen, though the patient be in the state described, that there is no prospect of a speedy and effectual remedy at home, then, rather than give any sanction to restraint or gross neglect, the removal of the patient should be insisted on, even though he may not require the appliances of an asylum for his safety and care. Not a small proportion of the 21 cases just detailed is made up of cases of this nature, and, by views such as I have now described, I am guided in the recommendations which follow reports on such cases.

As an illustration of what has been said regarding the discontinuance of restraint without removal to an asylum, I may cite the two following cases, in one of which both the guardian and residence were changed and in the other not :—

Case 1.—A. M'L.—Dementia—Cruel restraint.—This man was for thirty years chained to his bed. Removal to an asylum was ordered in 1858; but it happened at the time that the staple by which the chain was secured to the bed-frame got loose and came out, and it was observed that he never attempted to leave his bed, or otherwise to give trouble. Accordingly, on application, the order for removal was withdrawn and *dispensation* granted, on condition that he should be removed to a comfortable house and placed under the care of a suitable guardian. This was done, and he remained there for five years, till his death, at the age of 75, in 1863—favourable reports regarding his condition during these five years being always sent to the Board.

Case 2.—J. L.—Dementia—Restraint.—In 1858 it was found that this woman was frequently under mechanical restraint.

All restraint, however, was discontinued, and a satisfactory arrangement made for her care without removal to an asylum.

She is still in good health, and is reported on in favourable terms by all who visit her.

I shall conclude my remarks on this subject with a note regarding another case—the most distressing instance of prolonged restraint which the investigations of the Visiting Commissioners have disclosed, and the only one in which the efforts of the Board to ameliorate the patient's condition were finally defeated. I allude here to this case because the patient died shortly after the last effort made by the Board to accomplish her removal. Had that effort been successful, she would probably have died at the time she did, which would have been soon after entering the asylum, and she would thus have been added to the eight cases detailed in this report.

M. M'A.—Chronic mania—Cruel and greatly prolonged restraint.—This woman was for a dozen of years in a strait jacket without intermission. In addition to this, she was laced down to a bed. The constant restraint had permanently stiffened her limbs.

All efforts of the Board to accomplish the removal of the patient were unavailing, though the case was repeatedly brought before the Sheriff-court. This is the most signal defeat which the Board has sustained in its efforts to improve the condition of patients found out of asylums.

The first petition presented to the Sheriff was in 1859. After this followed an appeal, then fresh applications to the Court, and fresh appeals, the last being in 1862. During all this time the restraint was in no degree relaxed. She died in 1863.

This patient never was a pauper, and this leads me to remark that 13 of the 21 patients who have been here referred to were not in receipt of parochial relief when they became known to the Board, and in some of the others dispensation from removal to an asylum had never been granted.

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II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On Single Patients visited by him in 1867, in the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and in the Western Isles.

Number of patients visited.

The number of pauper lunatics residing as single patients under the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, visited by me in 1867, amounts to 610, or, if we include asylum patients out on probation, and patients in groups not exceeding 4 in number residing in special licensed houses, to 643. Their distribution, according to sex and the counties in which they reside, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE I.—COUNTIES VISITED, WITH THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Aberdeen,	46	64	110
Argyle,	48	61	109
Dumbarton,	7	10	17
Forfar,	23	36	59
Kincardine,	10	15	25
Perth,	56	68	124
Ross and Cromarty,	33	54	87
Stirling,	11	14	25
Western Isles,	29	25	54
	263	347	610
On Probation,	6	5	11
In Special Licensed Houses,	6	16	22
	275	368	643

Supervision of Single Patients in Scotland.

Some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the nature, antecedents, and distribution of the class of pauper lunatics, known under the name of single patients in Scotland, as well as the extent of the supervision exercised over them by the Board of Lunacy. Thus, in the last Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, it is stated that the practice of placing or boarding out the harmless and incurable insane poor in private houses, has been followed for some years in Scotland, and is considered to work well; and that the application of the system as a means of relieving the asylums in England and Wales of their harmless chronic patients, and thus providing for the reception of recent and curable cases, has been strongly advocated in some quarters: a proposal which they consider, however, to be inapplicable to the circumstances of pauper lunatics in England where they state that there are already upwards of 6600 residing as single patients, whom it is the duty of the parochial medical officers to visit and report upon at stated periods, and any of whom may be re-

moved to asylums if there is reason to suppose that they are neglected or improperly treated. Now if it were to be inferred from the above, that in Scotland the class of single patients is in a great measure kept up and recruited by the practice of drafting them out of asylums into private houses, under the care of parties who are unconnected with them by the ties of natural affection and duty; or that the superintendence and control exercised over them is substantially the same in the two divisions of the kingdom, such an inference would be considerably wide of the mark. It will be seen, by a reference to the following table, that so far from having been placed or boarded out with strangers, the greater number of the single patients whom I have visited are living with their own families or near relatives, and that not more than 17 per cent. of the whole are known ever to have been in asylums at all. The fact is, that the great majority have simply been allowed to remain where we found them; that is to say, under the care of relatives or friends, on our being satisfied that the arrangement was a suitable one, or capable of being made so: and at least 86 per cent. consist of idiotic and demented persons, for whom asylum treatment would have been unsuitable or unnecessary. It is true that the system has been advocated both here and in England with a more extended object, as a means whereby the growing demand for increased asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics may be met, and a number of incurable and harmless patients, who, it is believed, will be fully as well cared for in private dwellings as they would be in association with large numbers of the insane in the wards of asylums, may be disposed of under sufficient guarantees for their safety and wellbeing. But this has scarcely yet become a matter of urgent demand in Scotland, several of the asylums, which were estimated as necessary at the time of the passing of the Scotch Lunacy Act, ten years ago, not being yet erected. The real advantage which the Scotch system can lay claim to in its mode of dealing with single patients, and which is essentially favourable to its still further development in the directions referred to, appears to me to consist not so much in the fact of the residence of a certain proportion of pauper lunatics with their own families or with strangers, as in the necessity for the sanction of the Board of Lunacy being given in each case before such residence can be permitted, and in the visits which it is the duty of parochial medical officers and inspectors of poor to pay to the patients at regular periods being supplemented by those of accredited representatives of the Board of Lunacy, who are charged to inquire into the suitability of the case for domestic care, and into the sufficiency of the guardianship, allowances, clothing, and general accommodation, and on whose unfavourable report the sanction may be withdrawn and the patients sent to an asylum.

The following table, exhibiting the character of the disease and the nature of the connexion between the patients and their guardians in the 610 single patients visited by me, together with the proportion ascertained to have been previously in asylums, will serve to illustrate the foregoing observations:—

TABLE II.—CHARACTER OF DISEASE AND CONNEXION BETWEEN SINGLE PATIENTS AND THEIR GUARDIANS, WITH PROPORTION PREVIOUSLY IN ASYLUMS.

Number of Single Patients visited in 1867,				610	
Of whom—					
Idiots,	409	}	or	86.5	per cent.
Demented,	119				
Maniacal— <i>i.e.</i> , chiefly cases of chronic mania, melancholia, etc., not rendering the patient unfit to live under domestic care,		82	or	13.4	per cent.
With relatives,	438	or	71.8	per cent.	
With strangers,	154	or	25.2	per cent.	
Alone,	18	or	2.9	per cent.	
Ascertained to have been previously in asylums,		104	or	17	per cent.

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TABLE III.—PAUPER LUNATICS IN SPECIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

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COUNTY.	No. of Houses.	No. of Patients.			Nature of Disease.		
		M.	F.	Total.	Idiotic.	Demented.	Maniacal.
Kincardine, . . .	1	...	2	2	...	2	...
Stirling, . . .	7	2	10	12	3	5	4
Perth, . . .	5	4	4	8	...	7	1
	13	6	16	22	3	14	5

If the system of boarding out in private houses and with strangers, of lunatics discharged from asylums, is destined to prevail to any extent in Scotland, it will probably develop itself in this direction. The Board of Lunacy has, accordingly, been careful to fence it about with well-considered checks and regulations. Under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, a license can be granted by the Board free of charge, and in the case of pauper lunatics, on the application of the Inspector of Poor, to some respectable householder for the reception of not more than four pauper lunatics. In the generality of licenses granted as yet, the number of patients in each house has been restricted to two. The character of the applicant and suitability of the house, are duly inquired into by the Board before granting the license, and the sanction of the Board, founded on a medical certificate of the patient's fitness to be placed in a special licensed house, is further required for each case. Rules and regulations for the conduct and management of the house are also enforced, the non-observance of which may involve a forfeiture of the license—and the houses are, in addition, periodically visited by one of the medical commissioners or deputy-commissioners. Such is the nature of the special license, and such the checks devised against any possible abuses that may arise from it. There has been a slight addition to the number of special licensed houses and their inmates in the district during the past year, but, as will be seen on referring back to the Table, however valuable and important an auxiliary they may become in the future, they have not yet attained such proportions as materially to affect the numbers in asylums.

Non-pauper Lunatics in Private Houses.

There is considerable danger, however, of abuses occurring in connexion with another class of single patients—those namely, possessed of some amount of means, who may be kept by private parties for gain, in evasion or contravention of the law. The number of private lunatics so situated in Scotland and not reported to the Board of Lunacy, nor under any official supervision and control, is, we have reason to suspect, far from inconsiderable. In many instances it is due, as we have satisfied ourselves upon inquiry, rather to ignorance and misconception of the law, or of what constitutes lunacy in the eye of the law, than to wilful disregard of its provisions on the part of those having the charge of these cases. But in either event, the parties, whether knowingly or not, are subjecting themselves to pecuniary penalties: and the enactment enabling the Board of Lunacy to grant special licenses, free of charge, for the reception of not more than 4 lunatics into any private house, while it takes away all excuse from such as are disposed to be contumacious and to act in defiance of the law, will, there is reason to hope, enable the Board gradually to bring all such houses and their inmates under its control and supervision. Several cases of this kind have come to my knowledge during the past year in the course of my visitation in different parts of the country, and the knowledge thus acquired will, I trust, lay the foundation for measures calculated to make the requirements of the law more widely known, and to place the Board in a position to enforce it where wilfully disregarded.

Admissions and Removals from Roll since previous Visitation.

TABLE IV.—CHANGES FOUND TO HAVE OCCURRED AMONG SINGLE PATIENTS SINCE PREVIOUS VISIT.

COUNTIES.	ADDED TO ROLL.			REMOVED FROM ROLL.				
	New Cases.	On Probation.	Total.	Re-covered	Died.	Sent to Asylums.	Removed by other Causes.	Total.
Aberdeen, . .	12	3	15	1	4	7	...	12
Argyle, . .	4	4	8	2	15	4	...	21
Dumbarton, . .	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
Forfar, . .	2	...	2	...	5	2	1	8
Kincardine, . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, . .	6	4	10	...	10	2	2	14
Ross and Cromarty,	7	...	7	...	8	1	...	9
Stirling, . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5
Western Isles, . .	5	...	5	1	3	2	...	6
	39	11	50	4	52	18	4	78

It will be seen from the above Table of admissions and removals from the roll, that there have been 39 cases visited for the first time as single patients in my district during the year. Of these, 3 had been previously in asylums. Eleven had been removed from asylums on probation—making a total of 50 new cases, of whom 14 had been in asylums. Against these we have to set 78 removed from the roll by death, transference to asylums, recovery, or other causes—the transferees to asylums amounting to 18. It appears, therefore, that the tendency to a decrease in the number of single patients noticed in previous Reports continues, while the interchange of cases between asylums and single patients in my district, has been slightly in favour of the former. Removal to an asylum or death are almost the only modes by which we can look for vacancies to occur in the numbers of single patients. The prevailing form of the disease precludes the expectation of a cure, except in a small proportion of cases, while the pauperism is not an evil likely to diminish with the advancing years of the patient. An individual, therefore, who has once appeared upon the roll as a single patient, may generally, unless afterwards removed to an asylum, be expected to continue there until removed by death, and hence the deaths must always account for a large proportion of removals. Such will be found to have been the case with respect to the changes that have occurred in the district since my visitation in 1866. Viewed in connexion with the numbers of single patients in the district, the percentage of deaths this year, though not absolutely large, is larger than in former years; but accidental and temporary circumstances of a local nature will always tend to influence this in a manner for which it is not easy to account, and the more limited the numbers to be dealt with, the more will such irregularities manifest themselves. Thus, while the mortality for the whole number of patients in this district was 7.9 per cent., that for the 112 patients in the county of Aberdeen was only 3.5 per cent.; while in Argyle, with 121 patients, or almost the same number as Aberdeen, it was as high as 12.3 per cent. In the Western Isles, again, it was 5.4 per cent., being the same as the general average for the whole of Scotland. And in the small county of Dumbarton, 3 deaths in 19 cases brought up the mortality to the extraordinary proportion of 15.7 per cent.—illustrating very strongly what has been said above with regard to the difficulty of drawing correct inferences in such matters from a limited number of cases. These points will be found more fully brought out in the annexed Table. I may add that the annual mortality among single patients, on the whole cases visited since the establishment of the Board of Lunacy, has amounted to 5.2 per cent.; and that on the average number of single patients in 1866 throughout the whole of Scotland, it is not found to exceed the same remarkably low rate, being 5.5 per cent.

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TABLE V.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY VISITED.

COUNTIES.	Average of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage for each County.
Aberdeen,	112	4	3.5
Argyle,	121	15	12.3
Dumbarton,	19	3	15.7
Forfar,	63	5	7.9
Kincardine,	24	...	...
Perth,	135	10	7.4
Ross and Cromarty,	90	8	8.4
Stirling,	36	4	11.1
Western Isles,	55	3	5.4
	655	52	Tot. per cent. of Deaths, } 7.9

Assumed Proportion between Lunatics in Asylums and in Private Houses.

It has been attempted to lay down a certain proportion which it is assumed that pauper lunatics in private dwellings ought to bear to those in asylums, or to the whole number of pauper lunatics in the country. Such an estimate must necessarily be conjectural and based on arbitrary grounds. It is not only the nature and form of insanity that has to be taken into account, but the amount and quality of domestic care, the character and trustworthiness of the guardians, and the means of enforcing an effectual system of official inspection and control. Where this last duty is vested in some independent authority, and systematically carried out, the proportion of single patients may properly be allowed to be greater than where it is either wholly neglected or entrusted exclusively to local agents. I am of opinion that nearly all recent cases of insanity occurring among the poor should, in the first instance, be treated in asylums, and, if manifesting symptoms of improvement under such treatment, not removed until a reasonable time has been afforded for testing its probable permanence. The pauperism which insanity so frequently brings in its train should be anticipated, not waited for. I could adduce many instances in which parochial authorities have delayed to interpose, or to assist in placing the patient in an asylum, until the disease had become confirmed, and have thus entailed upon themselves a life-long source of expenditure on behalf of the pauper lunatic and his family. Experience, and the growth of more correct and humane ideas, are, I am happy to say, daily teaching those entrusted with the management of the poor the wisdom of prompt and timely action, and a liberal interpretation of the powers vested in them, in these cases; and the instances consequently are increasingly few in which the duty devolves upon us to take the initiative in recommending the removal of recent and acute cases of pauper lunacy to an asylum.

General Condition of Single Patients.

If it be granted that a certain proportion of pauper lunatics may be permitted to remain under domestic care, it follows that their position cannot be regarded as altogether an unsatisfactory one, if we find them living as the parties under whose care they are placed are accustomed to do, and sharing in the ordinary food and accommodation of the family; supplemented as these will be by such allowances from the parish for sustenance, clothing, and, in certain cases, for nursing and attendance, as the circumstances of the patient demand. In forming a general estimate, therefore, of the condition of single patients throughout the country, it is necessary to take into account the condition and domestic habits of the labouring classes residing in the same district, of whose families those patients are for the most part members, and to whose mode of life they have been trained and accustomed from their earliest years. These will be found to vary greatly in

different parts of the country, so that no fixed and inflexible standard can be laid down. There is no doubt that in every district much still remains to be done to raise the condition of the families of the lower orders, whether as regards house accommodation, means of subsistence, or habits of cleanliness and domestic management; and if this be true regarding such families generally, it must be true likewise regarding their insane inmates. It is to be remembered, however, that over these latter the Board of Lunacy possesses special powers: and that, by the provision secured for him, and the means taken to ascertain that he gets the full benefit of that provision, the pauper lunatic is no longer to be regarded as a mere burden upon his family, but as one for whose comfort and proper treatment they are responsible to the guardians of the public charity who assist them in maintaining him. It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioners to transmit to the Board of Lunacy, as soon as possible after their visits, a specific report upon the condition and requirements of each patient, with such recommendations as appear to them to be called for in the circumstances of the case. On these reports action is at once taken, and, where the condition of the patient is unsatisfactory and appears incapable of improvement under domestic care, the Board is empowered to call for his removal to an asylum. Thus we find that eighteen cases were sent from my district to asylums in the interval between the visitations of 1866 and 1867, chiefly on my recommendation; and similar proceedings are being taken, if they have not already been brought to a conclusion, in regard to patients whose removal I found it my duty to recommend last year. In this way—to say nothing of improvements effected in the condition of those remaining in private dwellings by such suggestions and advice, as well as injunctions of a more authoritative nature, as habitually arise out of our visits—the labours of the Visiting Commissioners have borne good fruits; and, in my opinion, must have been singularly barren of results if we did not feel ourselves in a position to report in generally favourable terms regarding the condition of single patients throughout Scotland.

So many data have been given in various forms in this as well as in previous Reports, whereby to estimate the condition and progress of single patients in Scotland since the first institution of the Board of Lunacy ten years ago, and the nature, extent, and effects of the changes which have resulted from the inspection of the Visiting Commissioners, that it appears to me unnecessary to dwell upon the subject at greater length in the present Report. It may be more to the purpose, in bringing this Report to a conclusion, to refer to one or two practical matters affecting the comfort and wellbeing of this class of lunatics, to which my attention has been directed in the course of my recent visitations.

Practical Observations.

Allowances.—The rate of money allowance for single patients throughout Scotland averages three shillings and sixpence a week, and for the general run of cases this would appear to be an adequate standard. Clothing, in whole or in part, is commonly supplied in addition, and not unfrequently house-rent and fuel. When the patient is lodged with strangers, a higher rate of allowance has commonly to be given than when under the care of his own family. Thus the usual rate in special licensed houses in the district for pauper lunatics is five shillings and sixpence a week, besides clothing. The proposed amount of the allowances has to be stated to the Board of Lunacy by the Inspector of the Poor when applying for dispensation from removing the lunatic to an asylum, and no subsequent alteration in their amount is allowed to take place without intimating the same to the Board. Notwithstanding the general average stated above, we shall find, if we inquire into individual cases, that they differ very considerably in respect of the amount of their allowances. I know of some as high as 7s. 6d., and others as low as 9d. in the week. This variety in the amount of the allowance will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances—such as the special care and attention the patient may require; the means and position of his family; his capacity of being in some measure useful and profitable; the scale of living in the district, etc. Generally speaking, I find that parochial boards are disposed to be fair and liberal in their estimate of what is necessary, and to pay every attention to the recommendations of the Board of Lunacy and the Visiting Commissioners. The most difficult cases to bring up to what we should regard as a satisfactory standard are those

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of parishes overburdened with pauperism and lunacy, in which the rates for the relief of the poor are exceptionally high, and the number of individuals upon whom they fall extremely limited. Unless under peculiar circumstances, the usual practice, and the most generally to be recommended, is to pay the allowance for alimient in money rather than in kind. But in some remote districts of the country, or in the few and now exceptional cases where patients are living alone, it is still given in kind, or in the shape of credit to a fixed weekly amount at some neighbouring shop; and, under the special circumstances of the cases in which the practice prevails, I have seen no reason to interfere with the arrangement.

Clothing.—As respects articles of clothing, I am of opinion that the parish should generally furnish the articles required, rather than hand over a fixed sum (which is often found to be far from adequate to the requirements of the case) to the guardian wherewith to purchase them. On this subject I cannot too strongly represent the false economy and short-sightedness of imagining that articles of an inferior quality and texture are good enough for the purpose. I have seen such articles worn out in half the time that a better material would have lasted. In this climate the outer clothing should always be warm, and generally of some woollen material; and I am in the habit of recommending that its renewal should take place at a fixed period of the year, about the beginning of winter, as it does not so much matter if it begins to get thin and worn when the weather becomes warmer. Some lunatics are more destructive of clothes than others, and these will require to be supplied more frequently than once a year. Others, of more sedentary and careful habits, may wear their clothing even longer. But in the great majority of cases an annual renewal is necessary, and may be held as sufficient. The practice, however, of waiting till the clothes are in rags before new ones are given, or of doling them out article by article as they may be asked for, does not work well, and is not to be commended.

Medical Registers.—The new form of medical register, containing specific entries, not only in regard to the mental and bodily health of the lunatic, but also regarding the state of his clothes, bedding, personal cleanliness, and requirements of whatever kind, which the parochial medical officer is required to fill up at each quarterly visit, is a great improvement upon the old system, and cannot fail to afford much assistance to Inspectors of Poor. It is now in very general use, and the strongest proof of their sense of its usefulness, and of the readiness with which the recommendations of the Board of Lunacy are generally received by them, is afforded by the fact that several Inspectors were found to have had books printed, in the form prescribed, for the use of their own parishes. Such books are now to be obtained, with the other forms, from the printers and publishers to the Board.

Residences of Pauper Lunatics.—It appears to me of great importance, especially in extensive and thinly-peopled parishes, that the residences of pauper lunatics should be as near as practicable to those of the medical officer and inspector of poor. The worse the condition of the patient, the greater the attention he requires, and the more backward the state of the population generally, the more necessary does this appear to be. There are not a few parishes in Scotland where remote and outlying districts of considerable extent are separated from the chief centres of population, or of parochial agency, by mountains or arms of the sea, and which are inaccessible even to the local authorities at certain seasons of the year for weeks and months together. In such cases as these, regular supervision is a matter of extreme difficulty and labour, and would be greatly facilitated by bringing the patients' residences within easier reach. I am well aware, at the same time, of the great difficulty that will often be met with in doing so, both on account of the want of suitable residences for patients in such localities, as well as the hardship that may be involved in removing families from the land, etc., on which they are dependent, in a greater or less measure, for their support. But I have thought it might not be without its use to allude to the subject, as one which it is of importance to keep in view and to act upon wherever it may be practicable, so as to increase the facilities and the efficiency of supervision.

Visitation of Western Isles.

As last year was the year appointed for the visitation of the Western Isles, it will be proper, before concluding this Report, to subjoin a tabular view of the con-

dition of single pauper patients in that part of the country; comprehending the two principal divisions of Skye, and the chain of islands known under the name of the Long Island, and forming parts of the counties of Ross and Inverness.

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TABLE VI.—TABULAR VIEW OF LUNATICS IN WESTERN ISLES.

	No. of Cases.			New Cases.	Character of Disease.			How placed.			Changes since last Visitation.		
	M.	F.	Total.		Idiots.	Demented.	Maniacal.	With Relations.	With Strangers.	Alone.	Recovered.	Died.	Sent to Asylum.
SKYE,	12	9	21	2	13	2	6	18	2	1	...	...	2
LONG ISLAND—													
Lewis,	13	6	19	3	15	3	1	16	3	...	1	1	...
Harris,													
North Uist, . . .	4	10	14	...	10	2	2	11	1	2	...	2	...
South Uist, . . .													
Barra,	29	25	54	5	38	7	9	45	6	3	1	3	2
	2	6											

The chief peculiarities to be noticed with regard to the patients included in the above Table are—1. The near equality in the numbers of male and female patients giving a slight excess in favour of males, whereas, among the pauper lunatics in all other parts of Scotland, females preponderate. This, as has been pointed out on previous occasions, is probably to be explained by the unusual preponderance of idiots, among whom it has been found that the males contribute a larger proportion than in other forms of insanity. 2. The stationary condition of this part of the district in respect of numbers, as evidenced by the all but equal number of new cases that have taken the place of vacancies produced by death or other causes. 3. The prevalence, as referred to above, of the idiotic and demented, and more especially of the former, over other forms of insanity, and that to a much greater extent than is the case among single patients in other parts of Scotland. In the Long Island, for instance, it will be seen that the idiots and demented are to those labouring under other forms of insanity as ten to one. 4. The great proportion residing under the care of relatives, no less than 83 per cent., being thus disposed of. 5. Not more than three or four of the single patients in these islands were ascertained to have been previously in asylums. In connexion with this it is to be observed, that while throughout Scotland about 28 per cent. of the pauper lunatics are found to be in private dwellings, as against 72 per cent. in establishments, in these islands the proportions are greatly reversed, there being only 37 per cent. in establishments to 63 in private dwellings. If, again, we compare the distribution of the pauper lunatics belonging to Skye with that of those belonging to the Long Island, it will be found that in the former the numbers in establishments and in private dwellings are nearly equal, while in the latter the single patients are in the proportion of three to one. This great disparity between the distribution of lunatics throughout the whole of Scotland and in the Western Islands on the one hand, and between Skye and the Islands more distant

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Private
Dwellings.

from the mainland on the other, while undoubtedly due, in some degree, to the greater prevalence of the congenital and incurable forms of lunacy, must also be influenced, to a considerable extent, by the remoteness of both portions of the district, and especially of the westernmost islands, from any asylum, and the consequent difficulty and expense attendant upon the removal of patients. The asylum of the district is situated at Inverness, the means of communication with which are in winter unfrequent, tedious, and uncertain. There is a poorhouse in Skye, but no lunatic wards. In the Long Island there are neither poorhouse nor lunatic wards, though I have reason to know that the necessity for both has been strongly represented in the proper quarters. That this is a great want in these remote parts of the country there can be no question. Those who are acquainted with the condition of the people residing in the district will, I am satisfied, readily allow that there must be not a few cases which could be more satisfactorily provided for in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse than at home, and whose residences are so distant from those of the parochial officers, as to make the regular and frequent supervision, which in their circumstances is so desirable, a matter of considerable difficulty. Another want which a poorhouse with lunatic wards attached to it would supply in such a district, is that of some central and convenient situation in which acute and recent cases might be temporarily lodged while awaiting removal to the asylum ; or while under medical care and observation, with a view to determine as to their future disposal.

APPENDIX G.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT, THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY for the
COUNTIES OF EDINBURGH AND PEEBLES and the ROYAL ASYLUM OF
EDINBURGH.

It is contracted, agreed, and ended between the parties following, *videlicet* :—
The Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, incorporated by Act of Parliament, on the first part, and the District Board of Lunacy for the combined Counties of Edinburgh and Peebles, on the second part, in manner following: That is to say, whereas the said first party (The Managers of the Edinburgh Asylum) have, in their said Asylum, accommodation for such of the pauper lunatics of the said combined district as require treatment in an Asylum, in excess of those who, with the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy, are or can be disposed of in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses within the district, or in Private Dwellings, the parties hereto have resolved to contract as follows, *videlicet*,—That the said first party shall receive accommodation, maintain, and treat, in a manner which shall be satisfactory to the General Board of Lunacy, the pauper lunatics belonging and chargeable to the said combined district, in excess as aforesaid, and who are considered by the said General Board of Lunacy to be fit subjects for treatment in a Lunatic Asylum, and for whose admission application may be made by Inspectors of the Poor, or the competent authorities in the said combined district, at the rates following, viz.—(first), for patients from parishes within the said combined district possessing rights of presentation, at the rate of twenty-three pounds sterling per annum, payable quarterly, and in advance; and (second) for all other patients from parishes within the said combined district, the sum of twenty-seven pounds sterling per annum, also payable quarterly, and in advance; which several rates, it is hereby agreed between the parties, shall be held to be in full of all charges for accommodation, maintenance, clothing, and bedding, and every other charge applicable to the said pauper lunatics, or any of them, during their residence in the Asylum; that the said first party shall, as heretofore, collect from such of the parishes in the combined district as send patients to the Asylum, the rates hereby agreed upon; and it is hereby stipulated that this agreement shall be held to have commenced as on the 1st day of October 1866, and shall continue in force and be effectual for three years from said date, and thereafter until put an end to by mutual arrangement, or by notice given by the one party to the other of a desire to put an end to the same, or by like notice given by the General Board of Lunacy, which notice shall be given at least six months previous to such termination: It is also agreed that the second party shall have power to visit the Asylum at all times, and to inspect the books and accounts of the Asylum, in so far as the maintenance and management of the pauper lunatics of the district are concerned; and shall also have power to inspect the register of lunatics and the register of deaths directed to be kept in every Public Asylum; and the first party shall be bound to furnish the second party with copies of such registers at such times as these may be required by the second party; and finally, it is agreed that, during the subsistence of this agreement, the first party shall not make any addition to the capital debt affecting the Asylum without the consent of the second party hereto; and both parties agree to implement and fulfil their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of one hundred pounds sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance; and the parties consent to registration for preservation and execution.—In witness whereof, these presents, written on this and the preceding page of stamped paper by Joseph Adam Morrison, clerk to Adam Morrison, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland, residing in Edinburgh, are subscribed by the parties in duplicate, as follows, *videlicet*: by Peter Miller, surgeon in Edinburgh; George Eliza Russell, residing in Edinburgh;

Appendix
G.
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Agreement
between
the Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum
and the
District
Board for
the counties
of Edinburgh
and
Peebles.

Appendix G.
 — Agreement between the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the District Board for the counties of Edinburgh and Peebles.

William Skinner and James Macknight, Writers to the Signet in Edinburgh; four and a quorum of the Members of the said District Board of Lunacy at Edinburgh, the 10th day of October in the year 1866, before these witnesses, the said Adam Morrison; and John Dick, one of the city officers of Edinburgh; and by Christopher Douglas, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; William Brown, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; and Alexander Auchie and James Blackadder, both residing in Edinburgh; and Alexander George Home, physician in Edinburgh, being five and a quorum of the Managers of the said Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, and the seal of the said incorporation affixed hereto, all at Edinburgh, the 19th day of said month of October and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, William Barton and John Richard Black Kean, both clerks to Messieurs Scott, Moncrieff, and Dalgety, Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh. (Signed) P. Miller, Geo. E. Russell, Wm. Skinner, James Macknight; Ad. Morrison, *witness*; John Dick, *witness*. (Signed) Chrisr. Douglas, Wm. Brown, Alex. Auchie, James Blackadder, Alex. Geo. Home; Will. Burton, *witness*; John R. B. Kean, *witness*.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PAROCHIAL BOARD of the ABBEY PARISH OF PAISLEY and the PAROCHIAL BOARDS of the PARISHES OF EAGLESHAM, HOUSTON, MEARNs, NEILSTON, LOCHWINNOCH, EASTWOOD, AND CATHCART, for the ACCOMMODATION OF THE PAUPER LUNATICS of these PARISHES, in the ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.

WHEREAS the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, constituted by the Act passed in the twentieth and twenty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, "An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland," which Act was amended by an Act passed in the following Session of Parliament, chapter eighty-nine, have, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the said Acts, and by another Act passed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth year of the reign of her said Majesty, entitled, "An Act to make further Provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland," duly licensed a Lunatic asylum adjacent to the poorhouse of the said Abbey parish, and situated at Wester Carriagehill of Paisley, and which asylum belongs to the first party, and is managed in connexion with the said poorhouse: AND WHEREAS the said parties are desirous of having an agreement and arrangement made for the reception and detention of the pauper lunatics of the said parish of in the said asylum; therefore the said parties have agreed, and do hereby agree as follows, subject always to the sanction of the said Board of Commissioners, viz:—

First, The second party shall, during the continuance of this agreement, send into the said asylum all the pauper lunatics of the said parish of requiring care and treatment in a lunatic asylum, and the first party shall receive and detain in their said asylum all the pauper lunatics who may be so sent. Such pauper lunatics being always conveyed to, and delivered within, the said asylum by and at the risk and expense of the second party.

Second, The second party shall pay to the first party for the care, treatment, board, and clothing of each pauper lunatic of the said parish of , during the period of such detention, at the rate of nine shillings and ninepence sterling per week; which rate it shall be in the power of the contracting parties to vary from time to time, and in case of difference between the said parties relative thereto, such difference shall be subject to the decision of the Board.

Third, Either of the said parties to this agreement may, with consent of the Board, terminate the same at any time on giving the other party twelve months' notice of their intention so to do, and at the termination of this agreement, the said pauper lunatics shall be removed from the said asylum by and at the expense and risk of the second party.

Fourth, The Board may terminate the agreement on giving similar notice.—
 IN WITNESS WHEREOF.

